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Application of High-Frequency Gravitational Waves to the Cataclysmic Event of Our First Encounter with Intelligent Extraterrestrial Beings (7/26/2015 Draft)

By Robert M L Baker, Jr.* and Bonnie Sue Baker

Transportation Sciences Corporation, Gravwave Division

73-185 Fiddleneck Lane, Palm Desert, California 92260, USA, DrRobertBaker@GravWave.com

ABSTRACT

Three advances are proposed as a pathway to the cataclysmic event of our first encounter with intelligent extraterrestrial Beings. First, discovery of very large numbers of extraterrestrial planets, "Exoplanets" (approximately 10^{23} in our Universe); second, introduction of electronic components into the human body evolving into a cybernetic and biological "cyborg," a model for an extraterrestrial Being. Cyborgs might allow advanced civilizations to endure hundreds of thousands of years and third, the recent development of high-frequency gravitational wave (HFGW) detectors; the communication means of choice for an advanced, cyborg civilization since they are not easily absorbed like electromagnetic radiation. Six HFGW detectors are presented for application to our first encounter with intelligent extraterrestrial Beings. Numerical estimates are made for the failure of extraterrestrial civilizations such that no two exist at the same time (Fermi's Paradox). It is concluded that there might remain at least $\approx 1.48 \times 10^8$ Worlds intercommunicating with HFGWs at any one time in any one region of our Universe. We predict the form of such Beings by an imaginary projection of the evolution of "Earthling" homo sapiens to become "cyborgs." We propose that such cyborg forms of intelligent Beings would be encountered by us and would allow advanced civilizations to endure hundreds of thousands of years. The first cataclysmic encounter with them is expected to be interception of their interstellar communications. The predicted frequency of intercepted messages under one set of assumptions is at least 1,500 per day. Advanced Beings might utilize direct brain-to-brain communication and it is concluded that research into brain-to-brain communication and HFGW detection be encouraged.

* Corresponding author. Tel.: 310-666-3518; *E-mail address*: DrRobertBaker@GravWave.com

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I. Introduction

In the past several years there have been dramatic advances in at least three areas of technology that suggested to us a rather immediate pathway to the cataclysmic event of our first encounter with intelligent extraterrestrial Beings. The most dramatic advance has been the observational results of the Kepler satellite observatory. These observations not only verified the existence of several Exoplanets, but led to the discovery of the previously unpredicted large number of them; about 10^{23} of them in our Universe. The second advance has been taking shape over the past several decades, but most dramatically over the last few years. Broadly speaking this advance is the introduction of electronic components into the human body and especially into the brain. The clear outcome would be human evolution to a combination cybernetic or electronic and biological human Being: a “cyborg.” As was reported by Robert F. Service [1] in the Journal *Science* “The beginnings of a cyborg world have already arrived ...!” and Manuela Veloso who suggests that we “Embrace a robot-humanworld.” (2015). We then propose that such cyborg forms of intelligent Beings would be encountered by us and would allow advanced civilizations to endure hundreds of thousands of years. The third dramatic technical advancement began in about 2000 when Mike Cruise [2] designed an electromagnetic detector for very-high-frequency gravitational waves at Birmingham University, England. Since then some five additional high-frequency gravitational wave (HFGW) detectors have been either fabricated or designed. Among the latest is the Stanford/University of Nevada 50 to 300 kHz HFGW Detector [3]. We believe that HFGWs present the optimal communication means for an advanced, cyborg, extraterrestrial civilization to utilize for their interstellar communications [4]. HFGWs are not absorbed by matter as are electromagnetic waves. Furthermore, we believe that the cataclysmic event of our first encounter with intelligent extraterrestrial Beings will be based upon the interception of such HFGW messages.

We earthlings seem to have need for a superior, if not supreme, BEING. Our earthling need may arise from a psychological feeling that we need not take responsibility for our own actions and instead allow some deity to take responsibility. Or it may arise from some primal belief that there are vitally important signals from fire, water, volcanoes, from the stars above to guide us. This need even relates to the definition of “consciousness.” As Allison Abbott [] suggests “Where does consciousness arise? In the soggy grey mass of the brain, as materialists would

have it? Or 'elsewhere' – assigned down the ages variously to God or the cosmos ...” Perhaps an extraterrestrial intelligence would have the answer. Some of us feel that our lives are programmed in advance, “fatalistic,” that we have no absolute control of our actions or destiny – only some superior Being or “force” ultimately controls us. Some of us believe that there exists some “POWER” that guides us, a power who supports good behavior and punishes bad behavior – a GOD, Allah, and, the opposite, a Satan; who are both supernatural and all powerful. Super people, who are immortal and may guides us (if we are worthy) into immortality—into a life beyond death – for example, to an underground chamber in a pyramid where we may become immortal! We earthlings seem to yearn for such philosophies or “religions” and in a real sense we yearn for “something” far beyond our selves. So our first encounter with an extrasolar intelligent life form will not simply be the most fantastic scientific event encountered in the history of Man – no, it will be a cataclysmic event beyond all imagination!

II Exoplanets

61 Cygni is the first star other than the Sun to have its distance from Earth measured. The star’s large angular motion relative to the other stars (termed proper motion) allowed for triangulation or surveying to determine its distance. In the 1960s it was thought that this nearby star (about nine light years away) had a planet on orbit around it – but it was later proved planetless. Confirmation of such “Exoplanets,” came in the early 1990s, when astronomers found compelling signs of smaller bodies orbiting stars. These signs included the wobble of a star caused by orbiting planets and eclipses caused by a star’s transiting planet as measured, thousands of stars at a time, by the planet-hunting Kepler satellite observatory. Now it appears that there are as many habitable Exoplanets as there are stars. In November, 2001 came the first observation of an Exoplanet atmosphere (HD 209458 b). As of 2013 Cruz, [5] *estimated that our Galaxy (and there are 100 to 200 billion galaxies in our Universe) contains at least as many planets as stars and there are 200 to 500 billion stars per galaxy!* [1] Thus there may be as many as about $200,000,000,000 \times 500,000,000,000 = 100,000,000,000,000,000,000$ ($= 10^{23}$ or one followed by 23 zeros or **one hundred sextillion**) Exoplanets out there!

In four years after its launch Kepler had monitored the brightness of some 150,000 stars and it has discovered more than 2,700 possible Exoplanets. It is now estimated that there is “... at least one planet for every solar-type

star” [11][6] (Alexis Brandeker, 2014). By 2013, follow-up observations by ground – based telescopes had confirmed 122 Exoplanets. Roughly half of these candidates are estimated to be twice the size of the Earth or smaller such a is Mars-sized planet [Jontof-Hutter, et al., 2015] -- many of these could be rocky planets. *The findings suggest that hordes of earthlike planets exist in the habitable zones of stars and are waiting to be discovered!* In today's findings the habitable zone (sometimes referred to as “Goldilocks Zone”) of a star is defined as "the annulus around the star, where a rocky planet with a carbon dioxide water and Nitrogen atmosphere, has sufficiently large water content (such as the Earth) so that it can host liquid water on its surface.” Thus the temperature would need to be between the freezing point and the boiling point of water [Tollefson, 2015]. However the habitability zone must be considered on a case-by-case basis rather than that one-size-fits-all definition using water as the only possibility. Also there might be Silicon-based rather than Carbon-based living creatures (Silicon and Carbon have similar chemical properties), might exist in a Hydrogen-rich rather than an oxygen-rich atmosphere and other qualities that might support the development of intelligent Beings. We should not rule out any possible life form. In fact consciousness or intelligence might exist within stars or within any structure, even within dark matter in the Universe! As Caleb Scharf (2015)[7] [states: “Who is to say that life must consist of discrete, self-replicating organisms that move around independently, competing, cooperating, and mating with one another?” But for such “intelligence” to matter the ability to communicate is essential. Every month, the orbiting Kepler satellite telescope alone observes hundreds of new potential habitable Exoplanets in a patch of sky near the constellation Cygnus. Just in July ,2014, the Exoplanet Kepler-93b was discovered having a planetary radius 1.48 that of the Earth and a planetary mass roughly 50% larger than Earth [12][8], (Ballard, et al., 2014). This corresponds to a rocky planet of density about 6 grams per cubic centimeter (for comparison, water has a density of one gram per cubic centimeter) and Kepler-93b may possibly be habitable. Kepler 452 may be the most Earth-like Exoplanet found at this writing. It is located in the habitable zone of a star like ours, about 1,400 light years away, is about 60% larger than our own planet and "almost certainly has an atmosphere" according to NASA’s John Jenkins (<http://www.nasa.gov/press-release/nasa-kepler-mission-discovers-bigger-older-cousin-to-earth/>).

But the Kepler satellite is not the only planet hunter. Recently on two mountain tops in Chile, two state-of-the-art instruments start scanning the skies for planets around other stars next year. [21][9] (Daniel Clery, 2014).

The vast majority of the over 1000 Exoplanets identified so far have been found using indirect methods because the starlight wipes out their faint optical signals. But the new instruments, one North American and one European, *will see planets directly!* Fixed to two of the world's biggest telescopes, they push optical technology to the limit. "After 10 years building it, to see it view the sky is fantastic," says Bruce Macintosh of the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in California, principal investigator for the planet imager. The telescopes have been built by a consortium of US and Canadian institutions. Amateurs also search for Exoplanets. They report on their *Planet Hunters* website and have found a new Exoplanet: PH3c; which has a substantial atmosphere of hydrogen and helium gas [22][10] (www.planethunters.org). As reported by Witz (2015)[11] "By the mid-2020s budgets permitting, astronomers expect to have a satellite called the Wide-Field Infrared Survey Telescope (WFIRST) busy cataloging planets that are too far away from their host stars for Kepler to have spotted them" and the "European Space Agency is planning the Planetary Transits and Oscillations of Stars (PLATO) a 2024 Exoplanet mission ..." as well as NASA's Transiting Exoplanet Survey Satellite scheduled for 2017. However there is undisputed evidence of the existence of about as many Exoplanets as there are stars [5,6]

III. The Form and Longevity of an Extraterrestrial Intelligent Being

Those hundred sextillion or 100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 Exoplanets come into existence quite naturally in most star and possibly multiple-star systems. But how about the creation of "life" on some of those Exoplanets that are in the habitable zone or rather in a zone that we believe is a habitable zone of their star (or double star)? We have found that there is a high probability that there exist huge numbers of potential "Cradles of Extraterrestrial Intelligent Beings" out there. But how will we encounter them and what will we do when we do encounter them?

So far scientists have been unable to actually "create life from scratch" as it were. Deamer, 2014 [22][12] suggests that deep-sea hydrothermal may have provided the condition for the origins of life – the "first spark". Another possible "spark" was suggested by Sid Perkins (2014) [22a][13] that from some Czech laser evidence "... that the hellish conditions produced when an asteroid or comet slams into Earth could have created

some key building blocks of life on Earth.” The origin and early evolution of life is also discussed in the book by Knoll (1915) [13A].

But that is not the crucial question. What we really would like to know is how life forms **evolve** on these far worlds and even more importantly what would be their form and life span for those that might be far more advanced than we earthlings. As Suzan Wolf’s review (2015) [22b][14] of Edward Wilson’s book *The Meaning of Human Existence* (2014) [22c][15]: suggested “...we are apt to be similar to any possible extraterrestrial species with level of intellect comparable ... to ours.” Since we have only one example of an intelligent life form, our own, we can only project how our humankind might evolve. Like Wilson’s conjecture, we then could at least guess that advanced intelligent civilizations on one or more Exoplanets might have a similar evolution as on Earth. It seems likely, as will be discussed, earthlings will probably evolve into a blend of biological and electronic creatures, that is into *cyborgs*! The beginnings of a cyborg world have already arrived! [23][16] (Service, 2013) and as Veloso (2015) states “Embrace a robot-human world.”

But is this the way in which humanity and, by extension, alien entities will evolve? Christof Koch in his review of “How to create a Mind” [27][17] (Kurzweil, 2012), states “Science-fiction novels and films have long popularized the notion that machines will, sooner or later, match and ultimately exceed human-level intelligence. On the way they will acquire feelings and coconsciousness. In the movie *Blade Runner*, a replicant exclaims in the face of his imminent demise ‘I’ve seen things you people wouldn’t believe ...’ “. [28][18] (Koch, 2014). He further poohs the idea that “...that biological limitations, including aging and insufficient memory and intelligence, should, and will be transcended by nanotechnology and artificial intelligence (AI).” (Termed “Transhumanism”.) We agree with Koch, it will never be a pure machine it will be - a combination or blend of biological and electronic elements acting together; essentially the cyborg that Robert Service suggests. The biological elements will allow for art, invention, humor, emotion, fun, etc. and the electronic elements will provide enhanced functions such as memory, logic, physical capability, computation, optimum decision making (Gershman, Horvitz and Tenenbaum, 2015), etc.

There are fictional projections of homo sapiens's evolution. Nevertheless, research progress is real, as a mix of biologist, materials scientist, and nanotechnology experts are chipping away at a host of challenges." I see it as building a seamless interface between cells, tissues, and electronics," says Aleksandr Noy, a bio-nano-electronics expert at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory and the University of California, Merced. [23] [16] Service, 2013). For now, most of these efforts focused on providing better health care and quality of life for patients. But over time, expect devices "... that will make us better athletes and soldiers," or even reduce our facial wrinkles! For example the Electrolift® mask device discussed by Baker (2013)! [31][17]

"A few years ago these things were science-fiction. But now we are seeing the emergence of real devices and applications," Noy says. And fast, says Zhenan Bao, an organic electronics expert at Stanford University in California: "The competition is furious." [23][16] (Service, 2013). The idea of fusing man and machine has long tantalized humanity. Over the past century, Rogers points out, researchers have pioneered myriad efforts to use electronics to measure biological activity and sometimes even alter it. (2014) Geoffrey Ling a top biotechnology research official at the Defense Advanced Project Agency challenged neuroscientists to do something extraordinary: "Develop an implantable device in a human brain that can reverse memory loss..." [32][18] (Underwood, 2014) Also UCLA's Brain Institute and other universities are developing electronic prostheses that interact with brain regions critical to memory. Victims of stroke may soon have improvement due to brain implants that still allow individual decision making or "thinking." [Ganguly, 2015,] Michael McAlpine, a mechanical engineer at Princeton University, and colleagues reported in the May 1, 2013 issue of *Nano Letters* [33][19] (Mannoor, et al. , 2013) that they've made the first 3D printed functional organ: a bionic ear that, shown in Fig. 1, "hears" acoustic sounds and ultrasounds. "We're trying to see if one could introduce augmented functionality that a human wouldn't ordinarily have..." McAlpine says. "Organs from the lab ..." appear to be realistic even today as discussed in the June 18, 2015 issue of *Nature* [Marx, 2015].



Figure1. Engineering a Functional Ear

(Service, 2013 [23][16] and Ledford, 2015)

Some three-dimensional (3D) printers work by using computer-driven laser printer to build up layers of material based inks, usually made from plastic. McAlpine's team [19] started with three different inks: one made from silicone; another with silicone infused with silver nano-particles; and a third with chondrocytes, cells that produce cartilage, along with the gel to promote their growth. Dongsheng Liu at Tsinghua University in Beijing, Wenmiao Shu at Heriot-Watt University in Edinburgh, UK, and their team (2015)[20] made two water-based inks from peptides and synthetic DNA strands that form a stable hydrogel when mixed. Numerous groups have used 3-D printing to make tissues, but they have typically printed only scaffolding materials and cells. McAlpine's team added a level of sophistication to the technology. The researchers printed out a metal coil in the center of an engineered ear that serves as an antenna capable of picking up acoustical signals and converting them into electrical pulses for the inner ear à la a conventional cochlear implant [19]. Attempts to develop electronic organ function led to the development of bioelectric batteries [34][21] (Fritsch, 2014). Artificial electronic organs will function with organic batteries and drive implanted devices such as cochlear implants [35] [22](Karami, et al., 2012) or pacemakers [36][23] (Hansen, et al. 2014). It might even be possible today to turn nonfunctional muscles into electronic organs, thus generating enough bioelectric energy to drive small electric motors in already existing exoskeletons for human performance augmentation [37][24](Kazerooni, 2008). Then there is the "Brain Chip". A computer called "TrueNorth" accomplishes pattern recognition -- a major function of our brain. TrueNorth contains 5.4 billion transistors wired together to form an array of 1 billion digital "neurons" that talk to each other via 256

million “synapses” the intercommunication media of the brain.” It gets almost everything right,” says Dharmendra Modha, an electrical and computer science engineer who leads the artificial brain project at IBM’s Almaden Research Center in the hills beyond Silicon Valley [38][25] (Merolla, et al., 2014).

Finally, there is the brain-machine interface or BMI. Back in 2011 researchers described a prosthetic system that provides tactile feedback by stimulating the somatosensory cortex, the brain region responsible for the perception of touch). Andrew Schwartz at the University of Pittsburg in Pennsylvania and his colleagues implanted two microelectrodes in a woman’s motor cortex, the part of the brain responsible for initiating movement. The devices recorded cortical activity associated with her desire to move a robotic arm. An external decoder connected to the electrodes and the arm converted these signals into electronic instructions for the artificial limb. As shown in Fig. 2, within 13 weeks she could grasp and move objects almost as fast, smoothly and accurately as an able-bodied person! [43][26] (Reardon, 2014).



Figure 2a. Brain-controlled Mechanical Arm and Hand [44][26], Reardon, 2014.

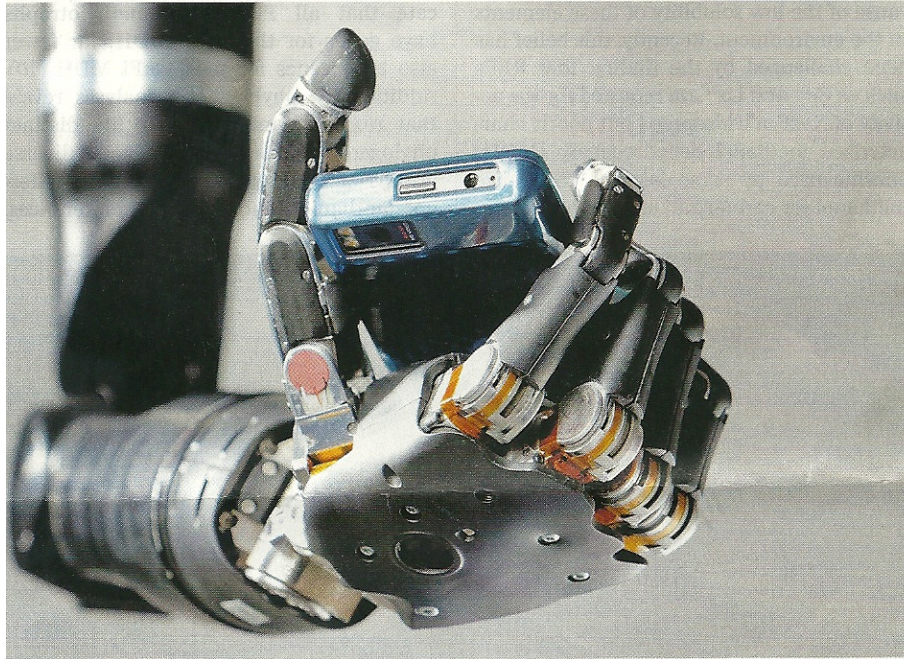


Figure 2b. Imagine that. Pruszynski and Diedrichsen (2015) p. 861

If mankind evolves into a cyborg entity, then it will be due to the aforementioned technological advances; many of which have already been made. Furthermore, such entities could well be repairable and include technological improvements in their “parts” as time goes by. They will evolve into ever improving creatures somewhat like the voluminous cathode-ray, Black & White TVs of the 1950s evolved into the color, flat-screen TVs of today. Therefore cyborgs could be immortal and constantly improving – that is until, as we will discuss, they may somehow eliminate themselves! In any event we conclude that the human lifespan on our Earth will dramatically increase with the advent of the aforementioned advances in “cyborg technology” and the duration of an Extraterrestrial Intelligent Being civilization could be in the hundreds of thousand years .Obviously such an advance would produce a myriad of new problems for mankind such as the necessity for stringent population/birth control, new governmental paradigms – not only transition to a huge aging population but possibly an “ageless” population!

IV. How soon will we discover Alien Life?

Based upon the Kepler Satellite Observatory data there are approximately as many Exoplanets as stars [11] [5 & 6]. That does not mean that there is an Exoplanet around every star, but rather that, for example, for every 8 stars there may be one star with 8 planets around it, like our Sun, or two of these stars with 4 Exoplanets around each or one with 5 orbiting Exoplanets and one with 3, etc. But in order to answer this question it is important not only to predict how many Exoplanets are around us and how these cyborg-stage, interstellar-communicating, civilized-entities may mutually function, but also to reexamine how many “life-supporting” Exoplanets are out there. Although these “Cyborg Civilizations” may be composed of immortal entities, they may also exhibit a “mean time to failure”! That is they may destroy themselves: self-destruct or have conflicts like the “Star Wars” sagas and obliterate each other or be destroyed like the dinosaur extinction such as discussed by Erwin (2015) [26A]. This is the so called *Enrico Fermi paradox* in which civilizations “blink” on and off and there may never be two advanced civilizations “operating” at any given time. Fermi reasoned that this would explain why Earth may never be visited by an advanced Exoplanet civilization – there would never be “UFOs”! Let us pursue this last point in more detail. Consider the time line or string of Fig. 3.

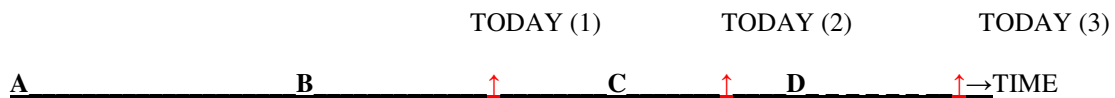


Figure 3. Exoplanet Advanced Civilization Time Line or String

Point **A** is the beginning of our Universe about 13.7 billion ago; point **B** is the beginning or birth of an Exoplanet’s first “spark” of life. **B** to TODAY (1) includes the 11,700 year-long Holocene period for earthlings. Point **C** is the start of the advanced or cyborg civilization stage during which an advanced civilization will, according to our theory, utilize interstellar communication with other advanced civilizations that may be intercepted by earthlings. We will utilize some arbitrary numbers – all very speculative. We guess that half of all Exoplanet civilizations “started”, their **B**, 8 billion years ago or some $13.7 - 8 = 5.7$ billion years after **A** and had already

reached **D** (demise). That is we assume that we should consider only half of the Exoplanet-bearing stars in our vicinity of the Universe as possible candidates for interstellar communicate; the rest having already met their demise. Various archeological estimates show that the “spark of life,” on Earth started about 3.6 billion years ago. If we earthlings are now on the verge of the cyborg, interstellar-communication interception phase, at **C**, then the time interval between **B** and **C** about is about 3.6 billion years. Based upon very speculative estimates of the explosive increase in longevity of earthlings due to the rapid evolution to a biological/electronic or cyborg lifeform and the inherent desire for a long productive lifetime (resulting from repairable and/or replaceable “parts”) we estimate lifetimes of several thousand years and thousand- yearlong generations. Of course our major interest is in the interstellar communication and/or cyborg phase of and Exoplanet civilization’s life that is between **C** and **D**. We will look at this interval’s time period in terms of the number of a civilization’s generations (single step in the line of descent from an ancestor and usual period of a society’s evolutionary steps) prior to its demise. For example, if demise occurs after 400 of the 1000 year-long generations or $400 \times 1000 = 400,000$ years, then this would be the window of opportunity for these advanced civilizations to accomplish interstellar communication. Please see Table 1 for other numbers of generations and their lengths in years utilized to determine the time between **C** and **D**. As a point of reference after emerging in Africa about 60,000 years ago our lifetimes have averaged from about 30 to 75 years and generations have varied very roughly from 15 to 25 years in length. Thus up to **C** we have survived about 2,000 to 4,000 generations. Assuming we are about to rapidly evolve into advanced cyborgs at **C** we estimate the longevity of our and other civilization near us in our Galaxy **to average about 400,000 years C to D**. Various other alternatives are exhibited in Table 1.

Table 1.

The Length of Time in Years between a Civilizations' Emergence of Cyborgs and/or Interstellar

Communication Capability and their Demise, C to D or *d*

No. of Generations to D → Generation length, years ↓	1	4	40	400	4,000	40,000
25	25	100	1,000	10,000	100,000	1,000,000
100	100	400	4,000	40,000	400,000	4,000,000
1,000	1,000	4,000	40,000	400,000*	4,000,000	40,000,000 0
10,000	10,000	40,000	400,000	4,000,000	40,000,000	4x10 ⁸
100,000	100,000	400,000	4,000,000	40,000,000	400,000,000	4x10 ⁹
1,000,000	1,000,000 0	4,000,000 0	40,000,000	400,000,000	4,000,000,000 00	4x10 ¹⁰

*The numerical example value.

But the demise of the advanced civilization might occur almost any time during the time interval between **B** and **D**. That is, during that time interval between **B** and **D** advanced civilizations could “blink” on at **B** and then off, that is reach their **D**. There are numerous values that we could choose for these dates. Let us speculate that civilizations reach their **D** in a serial fashion. Of course there could be overlap, but we will assume that when one advanced civilization reaches their **D** (blinks off) another civilization reaches their **C** (blinks on). In our numerical example the number of such intervals would be 3.6 billion years divided by 400,000 years or 9,000. By the way, only if TODAY were at TODAY (2) would a particular one of the 9,000 advanced civilizations have the opportunity for interstellar communication that could be intercepted by us. But only those Worlds that are clustered together close enough to communicate with each other in a time span less than 400,000 light years apart in our numerical

example could communicate in time before their demise **D**. Let us suppose that the average distance apart of stars in our Galaxy is 5 light years [47][27] (see, for example, <http://boojum.as.arizona.edu/~jill/EPO/Stars/galaxy.html>), so that minimum back and forth intercommunication time would average some $2 \times 5 = 10$ years for this pair of close by stellar Exoplanetary systems. But during their advanced phase of 400,000 years (**C** to **D**) a given advanced civilization could intercommunicate with other advanced civilizations that were within at most 200,000 light years (communiqué transmitted with the speed of light at the beginning of their advanced cyborg stage **C** and the reply received just before their demise **D**). That is they could communicate with any advanced interstellar communicating civilization within 200,000 light years. Since there are about 5 light years distances on average between stars (and their assumed Exoplanet companions) there would be an intercommunications “range” of $200,000/5 = 40,000$ Exoplanetary systems in any direction (termed **S** for “star distances”). Let us be specific here: we could send a message off (at the speed of light) at the dawn of the cyborg (interstellar communication) stage and have it received by an advanced civilized Exoplanet at a 200,000 light year distance in 200,000 years. If they made an immediate reply, then we would receive a reply from the advanced interstellar communicating civilized Exoplanet within another 200,000 years just before the sender’s demise. So if, on average, they are 5 light years apart, *there would be some forty thousand intercommunicating Exoplanets in any given direction*, so the spherical volume around the sender would contain about $(4/3 \pi) (40,000)^3 = 2.7 \times 10^{13}$ such Exoplanetary systems to intercommunicate and for us to eavesdrop on. In general, if we define d as the time interval **C** to **D** in years as found, for example, in the entries of Table 1, then given a 5 Light Year average distance apart of the stars and their advanced Exoplanet civilizations in our neighborhood of the Universe, they could have the possibility of one back-and-forth communication with another advanced civilization as far as $S = (d/5)/2 = d/10$ stars away. In our numerical example $S = 400,000/10 = 40,000$. Thus the number, n , of such potentially intercommunicating civilizations in the spherical volume of interstellar communicating Exoplanet civilizations would be

$$n = (4\pi/3) S^3 \quad (1)$$

In our example, $n = 2.68 \times 10^{14}$. Of course this number must be greatly cut down. We will assume that only one out of ten Exoplanets would be in the habitable zone between the freezing and boiling point of water (probably conservative because not all intelligent extraterrestrial life may not need to be in this temperature range). Next we

assume that only one out of ten of these habitable Exoplanets will reach the advanced stage **C**. Finally we cut their number in half to account for very old and dead Exoplanetary civilizations and then by dividing by the number of stars that have reached **C** but have not reached **D** or, in our numerical example, divided by 2x9,000. So the actual number **N** of potential interstellar-communicating Exoplanets is estimated to be

$$N = 2.68 \times 10^{14} / 10 \times 10 \times 2 \times 9000 = 1.485 \times 10^8.$$

In general we have the series of “operating” civilizations that blink on and off in a series during the 3.6 billion year time span, discussed above, that is $2 \times 3.6 \times 10^9 / d$, so that Eq. (1) becomes

$$N = (4\pi/3) S^3 d / 200 \times 3.6 \times 10^9 = (4\pi/3) [(d/5)/2]^3 d / 7.2 \times 10^{11} = 5.8 \times 10^{-15} d^4 \quad (2)$$

Or in our example $N = 1.485 \times 10^8$ as before where **N** = the estimated number of the true potential intercommunicating advanced civilizations around Earth at any particular time. (Of course, we are only interested in our Sun and Earth Being in the center of the intercommunicating group or volume for eavesdropping not on the surface.) In **Table 2 is to** be found values of **N** as a function of *d*. Figure 4 exhibits an example of the “communication sphere’s” boundary surface. It is to be emphasized that each intercommunicating advanced civilization may be comprised of thousands if not millions of independent interstellar transmitting/receiving individuals or cyborg entities. There are about three million independent radio operators or “hams” worldwide on our planet (Silver, 2004). Thus the **N** represents the very minimum of potential intercommunication links.

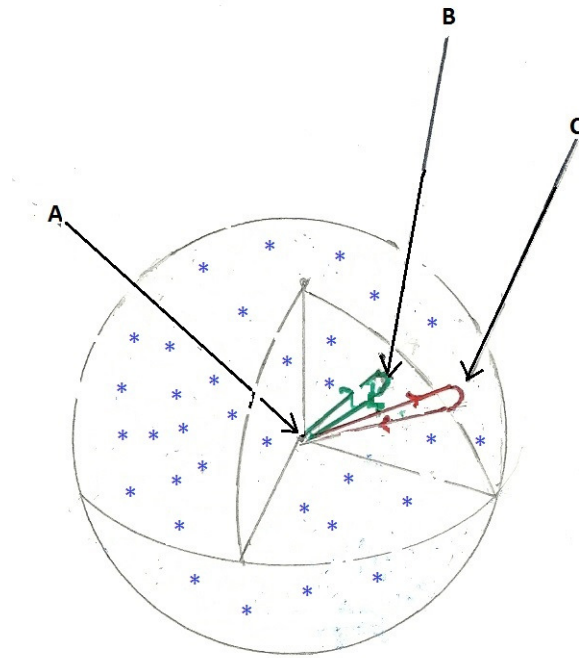


Figure 4. The boundary sphere of radius 5,000 light years containing stars in the neighborhood of our Sun whose advanced civilizations could intercommunicate.

A:

Message sent by an advanced Exoplanet civilization near (less than about 100 light years) our Solar System (to a 5,000 light-year distant Exoplanet) just at a time when the civilization reached stage C and a reply received from that Exoplanet 5,000 light years away just in time (10,000 years after it was sent) before the advanced civilization blinked off at D. Another message sent by that advanced Exoplanet civilization near our Solar System to a 5,005 light-year distant Exoplanet just at a time when that advance civilization reach stage C, but “Oh, Oh!” it had just blinked off at D after it had endured 10,000 years, or ten years before the message reply was at 10,010 years since transmission – thus the transmission failed and interstellar intercommunication could not have been achieved. Therefore only advanced Exoplanet civilizations 5,000 light years away or less can be communication partners with advanced Exoplanet civilizations if they all have 10,000 year lifetimes.

B:

Advanced Exoplanet civilization here receiving a message from another advanced Exoplanet civilization (green communications path), some 5,000 light years away that was sent 5,000 years ago by this advanced civilization Exoplanet and *immediately replied to!*

C:

An advanced Exoplanet civilization here receiving a message from another advanced Exoplanet civilization (red communications path), some 5005 light years away, which was sent 5005 years ago by this advanced Exoplanet civilization and *immediately replied to!*

Table 2.

Number, N, of potential intercommunicating advanced civilizations as a function of the years between C to D or d

<i>d</i> years between C to D	N
4,000	1.48
40,000	14,800
400,000	1.48×10^8 *
4,000,000	1.48×10^{12}
40,000,000	1.48×10^{16}

*The numerical example value.

As a further example If, on the other hand, the sending Exoplanet attempted a intercommunication with an Exoplanet 40,001 Exoplanets distances or 200,005 light years away when it just reached the C stage, then the reply

message reach the sending Exoplanet in 200,010 years (red communication links in Fig. 4)– *too late since the receiving Exoplanet had already reached its demise, D*, so no intercommunication! But in any event there would not be much of a conversation with 200,000 light-year distant Exoplanet. If, however, at a lesser distant Exoplanet a slightly more relaxed chat with very long pauses – actually like an exchange of letters. There would be two complete sets of send/receive messages if Exoplanets 100,000 light years apart. In this case there would be about $(1/2)^3$ or one eighth the total number of Exoplanets (eighteen million) in the sphere or about 1,875,000 possible Exoplanet communication partners to be overheard, We are really talking about interstellar correspondence not conversation! Let us pursue the value of close interstellar communication partners. It clearly is not the sheer number of interstellar communication partners that counts, but the frequency of their messages that increases the probability of message intercept. Although a reduction in d greatly reduces the number of advanced civilizations that might be intercommunicating, it also allows for more frequent messaging. In particular if we reduced d by a factor of ten there would be $1/1000^{\text{th}}$ the number of available stars and their companion advance civilization or $N_1 = N/1000$. On the other hand, the ability to have some five back and forth communication during their joint lifetimes is achieved. Not only five but many more, say 25 or N^2 times more once intercommunications was accomplished after a dialog initiated! In Table 2 we utilize d as the parameter and for each d we compute another N_1 for $0.1 d$ ($N_1 = N/1000$), yet another N_2 for $0.001 d$ ($N_2 = N/10^6$) and $(N_1)^2$ and $(N_2)^2$ for an estimate of the number of actual messages that might be transmitted and/or received for $0.1 d$ and $0.001 d$. In our numerical example $N_1 = 1.48 \times 10^5$ and $N_2 = 148$ so that the total number of messages received over the $0.1 d$ and the $0.001 d$ are estimated to be $N_1^2 = 2.2 \times 10^{10}$ and $N_2^2 = 22,000$ respectively. We now need to compute the frequency in messages per year that might be intercepted by a listening post on our Earth. Under the foregoing assumptions those message frequencies are given by

$$f_1 = (N_1)^2 / 0.1 d \quad \text{per year} \quad (3a)$$

and

$$f_2 = (N_2)^2 / 0.001 d \quad \text{per year} \quad (3b)$$

So that $f_1 = 550,000$ per year and $f_2 = 55$ per year. They are presented in the last two columns of [Table 3](#). In our numerical example for the $0.1 d$ case there might be 550,000 possible messages to intercept each year or about 1,500 per day.

Table 3
Frequency of Messages Intercepted at the Earth

d years between C to D	$(N_1)^2$ total messages over $0.1 d$	$(N_2)^2$ total messages over $0.001 d$	f_1 messages per year	f_2 messages per year
4,000	≈ 0	≈ 0	≈ 0	≈ 0
40,000	222	≈ 0	≈ 0	≈ 0
200,000	8.66×10^7	86.6	4,330	0.43
300,000	2.2×10^9	2,200	74,000	7.4
400,000*	2.2×10^{10}	22,000	550,000	55
4,000,000	2.2×10^{18}	2.2×10^{12}	5.5×10^{12}	5.5×10^8
40,000,000	2.2×10^{26}	2.2×10^{20}	5.5×10^{19}	5.5×10^{15}

*The numerical example value.

It is also interesting to note the distance of the stars/Exoplanets in light years for $0.1d$ and $0.001d$. These distances are exhibited in Table 4 and for the most part are in our Galaxy.

Table 4

Distances to the most distant stars/Exoplanets within the $0.1d$ and $0.001d$ radius interstellar communication sphere's

d years between C to D	Distance to the farthest star/Exoplanet for $0.1d$ Light Years	Distance to the farthest star/Exoplanet for $0.001d$ Light Years
4,000	200	2
40,000	2000	20
200,000	10,000	100
300,000	15,000	1,500
400,000*	20,000	2,000
4,000,000	200,000	20,000
40,000,000	2,000,000	200,000

Not all of these Exoplanetary systems in the sphere of Fig. 6 would have planets in the habitable zone and not all will become cradles of intelligent life forms that evolve into the cyborg stage. Here again we guess that one out of one hundred will arise as advanced civilizations that development interstellar communications. Additionally we do not know exactly how many will be “blinked on” at the same time according to Fermi’s Paradox and therefore able to be participants in an interstellar intercommunications network. As we have calculated in our numerical example their potential interstellar intercommunications network will contain about 1.4×10^8 members or possible Worlds. Furthermore, like we earthlings there will also exist “Explorer groups” sent out by these advanced

civilizations since we believe curiosity would be a strong motivation among all intelligent. Communications with and among such groups will also be subject to interception.

Also there is no reason to rule out Exoplanets hundreds of thousands if not millions of light years away from our local cluster. For entities that have much longer lifetimes, are not obliterated in millions of years and are populated by cyborgs having, for example, a hundred-million-year life times so that a million light-year travel to the environs of planet Earth would be like an afternoon walk in the park and their intercommunication range sphere could be billions of light years across! On the other hand, an omnidirectional wave pattern has been assumed whereas transmissions may be projected along narrow beams. But it would appear, on balance that the chances are *we would “encounter” intelligent extraterrestrial creatures soon after we fabricated and operated detectors sensitive enough for eavesdropping or intercepting their messages!* But so far we have assumed that advanced extraterrestrial civilizations would want to communicate among themselves and with other like civilizations in our Universe. It is our belief that intercommunication is an essential feature of all life forms: from Indian smoke signals to laser inter-satellite communications—even animals intercommunicate for very practical reasons such warning or danger signals or the dancing of bees to communicate paths to nectar. There is somehow a basic need of all creatures to chat and even gossip! Finally, we must not be too pessimistic about the lifetimes of extraterrestrial civilizations. Diamandis and Kotler in their book *Abundance* (2012) suggest that “the future is better than you think” and civilizations such as ours may not easily self-destruct.

V. The Proper Detectors Sensitive Enough to Sense their Intercommunications

We ponder that, with the identification of a myriad of Exoplanets by NASA’s Kepler Satellite, even in the limited regional volume of our Universe near our Solar System, are we very near to the cataclysmic event of extraterrestrial interaction? The September 8-15, 2014 edition of *TIME Magazine* (p. 85) [48][28] posed our question “How soon will we discover Alien life?” They assumed 100 billion star systems that might support life and that “Estimates of the number of *active* alien civilizations range from 10,000 to one million.” Of course “discovering alien life” is a far different matter than estimating their existence! One wonders, however, why such

“advanced” entities would bother with us today at all? In our opinion it would highly improbable that intelligent entities would be much interested in us and try to travel or communicate with us – how many times have you attempted to communicate with an anthill? On the other hand, it seems likely to us that there would be interstellar intercommunication among intelligent extraterrestrial entities or their “ships” and we might be able to eavesdrop or listen in to their chatter (“gossip”). Since interstellar space is mainly a high vacuum ordinary acoustic or sound communication would of course be impossible. Such alien entities might utilize microwave radio communication. The “Search for Extraterrestrial Intelligence” or SETI program assumes this communication mode and others believe lasers might be utilized by such entities. More recently, as reported by Ian O’Neil on July 20th, 2015 (<http://news.discovery.com/space/alien-life-exoplanets/hawking-spearheads-new-hunt-for-intelligent-aliens-150720.htm>) Stephen Hawking announced the launch of “... a new \$100 million effort to track down alien civilizations within the next decade ...” We seriously doubt that such intelligent creatures would choose electromagnetic radiation communication means since such radiation would be so easily attenuated or absorbed by intervening matter such as stars or other interstellar material. I suggested (Forward and Baker, 1961) that the only appropriate means for interstellar communication would be to utilize a radiation that is not so easily absorbed: gravitational radiation or gravitational waves, which like gravity itself passes through most media completely unattenuated. Such radiation was originally proposed in 1905 by Jules Henri Poincaré, a famous French scientist and mathematician, and developed in a quantitative theory by Albert Einstein in 1916 [49][29]. Such radiation was originally proposed in 1905 by Jules Henri Poincaré, a famous French scientist and mathematician, and developed in a quantitative theory by Albert Einstein in 1916 [49][29]. Such gravitational waves, as shown in comparison to other waves in Fig. 12, were indirectly proven to exist by R. A. Hulse and **J. H. Taylor, Jr.** who were awarded the Nobel Prize for their work. This prompted the development of: The Laser Interferometer Gravitational-Wave Observatory [50][30] (Abramovici, et al. 1992) primarily due to the work of Kip S. Thorne at Caltech. This autumn, the European Space Agency’s Laser Interferometer Space Antenna (LISA) Pathfinder will start to test gravitational-wave detection technologies for a mission set to launch in 2034. While LIGO and LISA are designed to detect gravitational waves having an extremely low frequency (fractions of a cycle per second), which are theoretically established to be generated by the merger of two black holes, viable interstellar communication would require the use of High-Frequency Gravitational Waves (in order to provide essential bandwidth like “4Gigabyte” smart phones. (Such HFGWs are also possible consequences of a rapid inflation of the early Universe; please see for

example, Grishchuk, 2006.[31]) and Spergel [1]. Therefore it is concluded (Forward & Baker, 1961) that to prepare for the eventuality of an intercept of interstellar intercommunication among intelligent extraterrestrial entities, we would be well advised to detect and listen to high-frequency gravitational waves and also to prepare ourselves mentally and emotionally to “meet” such extraterrestrial entities electronically via such HFGW communications. In Fig. 5 are shown gravitational waves compared to other forms of waves. As far as laboratory HFGW generators are concerned, a number of them have already been designed (Romero, et al., 198[32], Portilla et al.2001[33], Grishchuk, 2003, Kolosnitsyn, et al[34]., 2007 and Baker, et al., 2012[35], based upon Baker, 2006)[36]. Surely an advanced civilization would be able to transmit HFGW signals with ease.

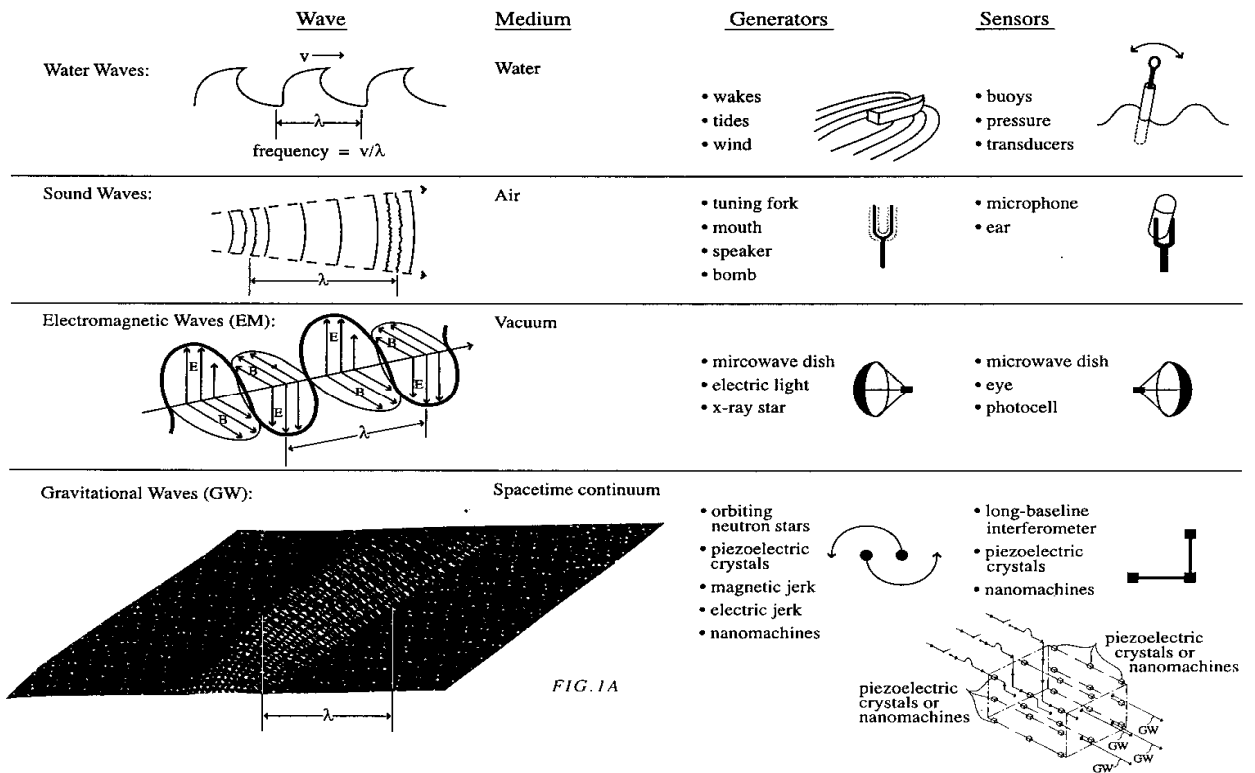


Figure 5. Gravitational Waves

Our main concern would be in the interception of interstellar communications. In this regard, there are currently six high-frequency gravitational wave (HFGW) detectors or receivers in operation or under development. All of which are completely different from the detector found deficient in the well-publicized JASON study in the United

States (please see <http://www.gravwave.com/docs/Q%20&%20A.pdf>). One of the first practical HFGW detectors was developed at Birmingham University, England by Mike Cruise and his graduate student Richard Ingley. The Birmingham HFGW detector measures changes in the polarization state of a microwave beam (indicating the presence of a GW) propagating within a waveguide loop about one meter diameter, as shown in Fig. 6. It is expected to be sensitive to HFGWs having spacetime fractional deformations or strain of $A \sim 2 \times 10^{-13} / \sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ meters per meter (Cruise, 2000, 2005, 2007, and 2008, [37,38,3,40] Ingley, 2001 and 2005) [41,42].



Figure 6. Birmingham University HFGW Detector, photo by author.

The INFN Genoa HFGW resonant antenna consists of two coupled, superconducting, spherical, harmonic oscillators a few centimeters in diameter, shown in Fig. 7. The oscillators are designed to have (when uncoupled) almost equal resonant frequencies. In theory the system is expected to have a sensitivity to HFGWs with amplitude (fractional deformations or strain) of about $\sim 2 \times 10^{-17} / \sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ meters per meter with an expectation to reach a sensitivity of $\sim 2 \times 10^{-20} / \sqrt{\text{Hz}}$. (Chincarini, et al., 2003, [42] Bernard, et al., 2001 and Ballantini, et al. 2005) [43].



Figure 7. INFN Genoa HFGW Detector, photo by author

The Kawamura 100 MHz HFGW detector has been built by the Astronomical Observatory of Japan. It consists of two synchronous interferometers with arm lengths of 75 cm as shown in Fig. 9 Its sensitivity is now about $10^{-16}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ meters pr meter. (Drever, 1983 [44] and Nishizawa, 2008 [45] According to Cruise, 2008 [40] of Birmingham University, its frequency is limited to 100 MHz and at higher frequencies its sensitivity diminishes. This detector is similar to a miniature LIGO and its schematic is shown in Fig. 8.

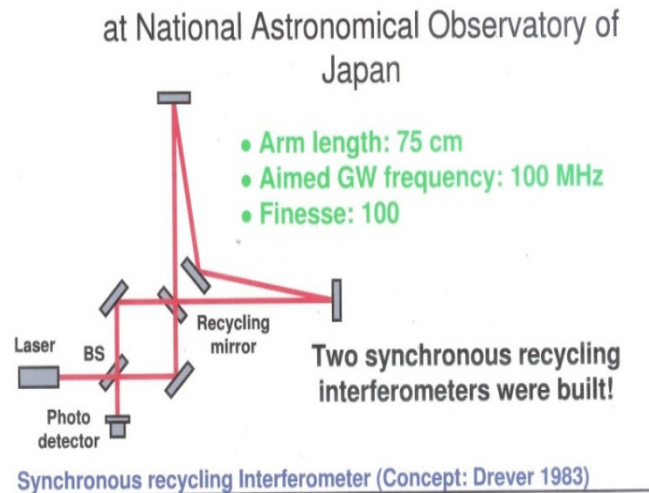
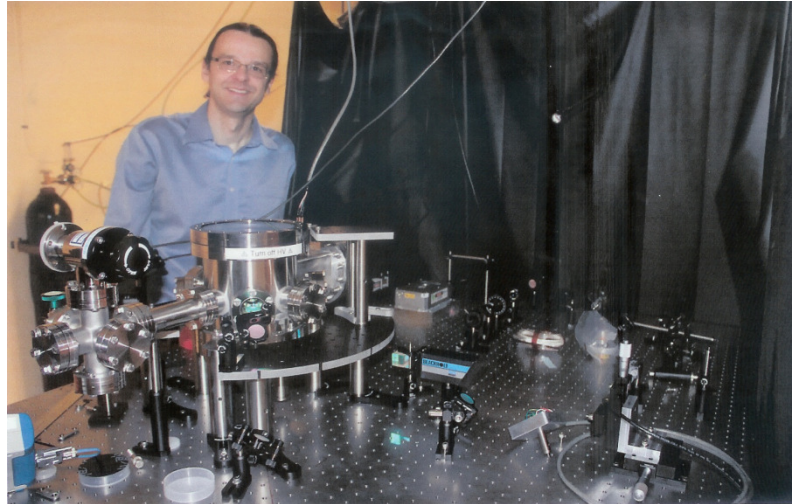


Figure 8. National Astronomical Observatory of Japan 100 MHz HFGW Detector (Nishizawa, et al., 2008) [45].

Arvanitaki, et al., 2013[46] of Stanford University and the University of Nevada, developed a means of detecting High-Frequency Gravitational Waves with Optically Levitated Sensors,” as shown in Fig. 9.



**Figure 9. Stanford/University of Nevada HFGW Detector
50 to 300 kHz (Arvanitaki, et al., 2013)[46]**

And the two most recent and probably much more sensitive High-Frequency Gravitational Wave Detectors under development are shown in Figs.10 and 11. The first of these new HFGW detectors is called the Li-Baker based upon an effect determined by Fangyu Li of Chongqing University, China and Patented by R. M L Baker, Jr., 2001[47]. The Li effect or Li theory was first published in 1992. Subsequently the “Li effect” has been the subject of many peer-reviewed research journal articles (e.g. Li, Tang and Zhao, 1992; Li and Tang, 1997; Li, Tang, Luo, 2000; Li, Tang and Shi, 2003; Li and Baker, 2007, Li et al., 2008, and Li et al., 2009)[48,49,50,51,52,53 , 54]The key results and formulas are found in Li et al. (2008)[53] and there is a detailed discussion of the coupling between HFGWs, a magnetic field and a microwave beam in Li et al. (2009)[54]. The Li effect is very different from the classical (inverse) Gertsenshtein effect. In the Li effect, a gravitational wave interacts with a laboratory-generated

electromagnetic (EM) wave in the presence of a static magnetic field. In the (inverse) Gertsenshtein effect there is no laboratory-generated electromagnetic wave and the Gertsenshtein effect is extremely small.

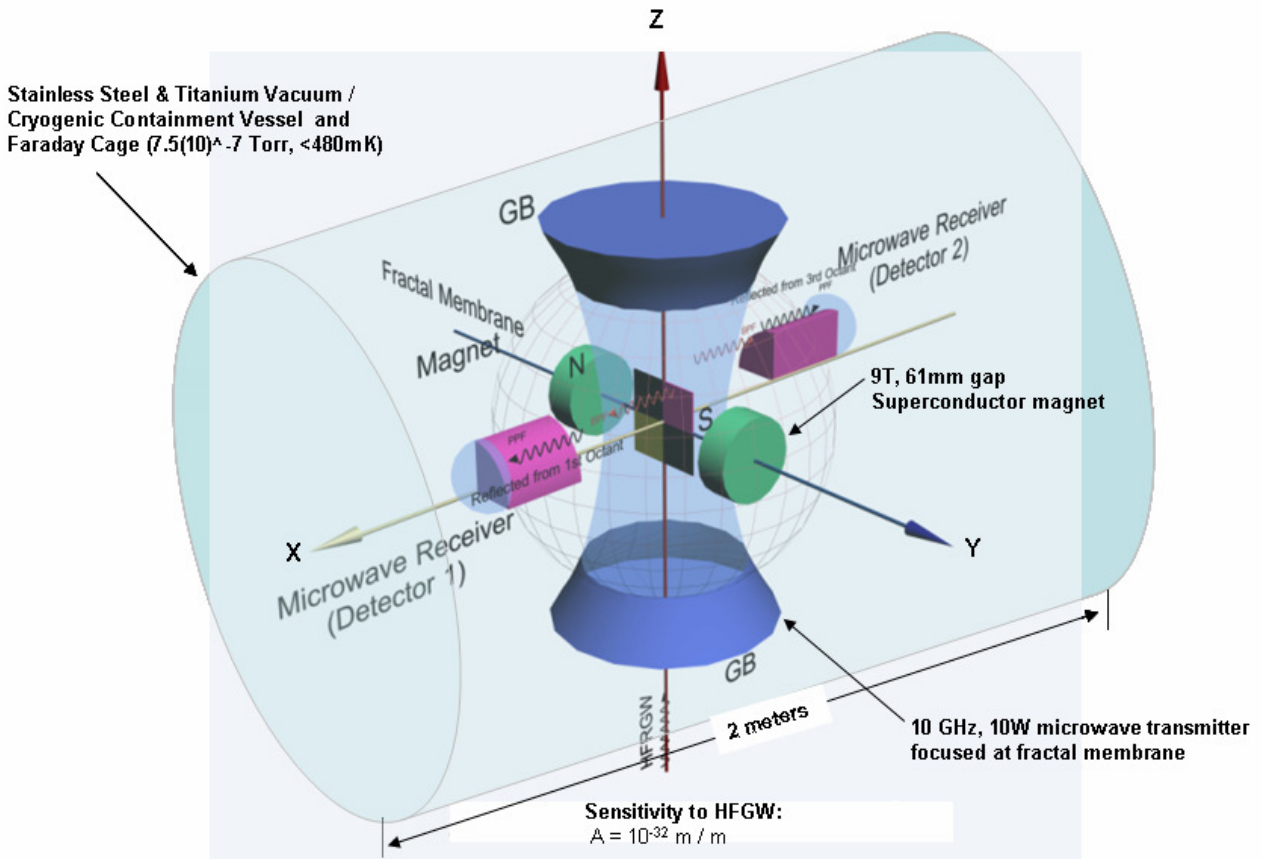


Figure 10. Notional Drawing of Li-Baker Detector by the author.

As of 2015, the Li-Baker detector is under development by Chongqing University in China, High-magnetic-field Center of Chinese Academy of Science (construction of high background magnetic field) and Southwest Jiaotong University in China. So far the Li-Baker would be the most sensitive detector of weak signal high-frequency gravitational waves exhibiting an expected sensitivity of 10^{-32} meters per meter amplitude strain in the fabric of spacetime as determined by the analyses of Woods, et al. 2011.[\[55\]](#)

Another of the most recent HFGW detectors has been developed by Maxim Goryachev (2014a and 2014b)[56,57] and Michael E. Tobar,[58] at the ARC Centre of Excellence for Engineered Quantum Systems, School of Physics, University of Western Australia and is shown in Fig. 11. It utilizes High Frequency Phonon Trapping Acoustic Cavities. No sensitivity values have so far been determined.

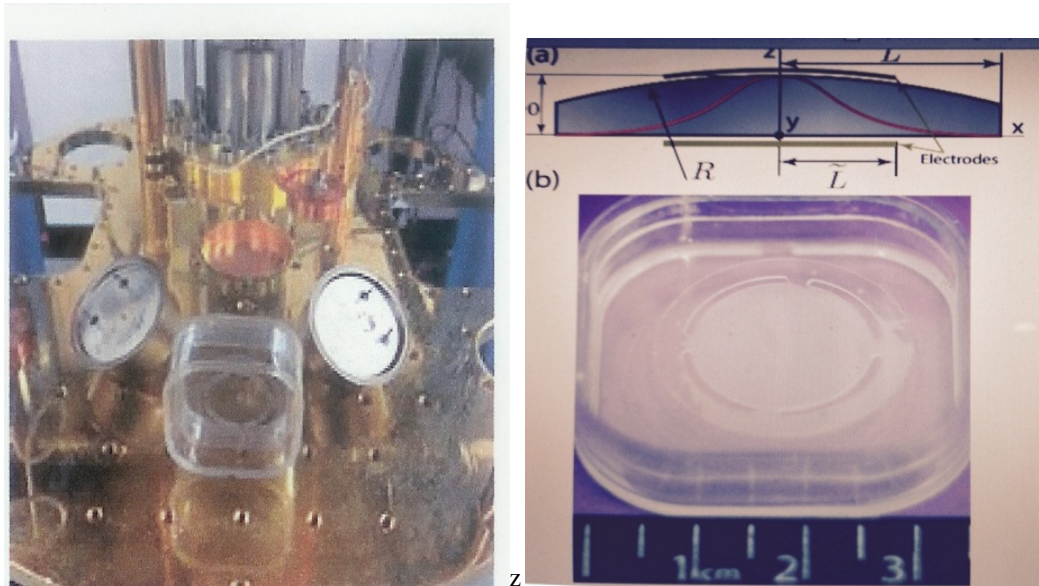


Figure 11. Gravitational Wave Detection with High Frequency Phonon Trapping Acoustic Cavities (Goryachev, 2014a)[56,57]

VI. Conclusions

Resulting from the observations of the Kepler satellite observatory, it is predicted that there are many sextillions of Exoplanets in our Universe and some of them will harbor extraterrestrial intelligent entities. If natural selection exists everywhere in the Universe, then such extraterrestrial entities must have those qualities that help ensure permanence. One probable evolving alien life form would involve the replacement or repair of their “parts” especially if they were largely composed of electronic components as we predict for human life forms. As we have stated such cyborgs would be essentially immortal or at least very long-lived. Also it is essential to identify and quantify the means of their interpersonal intercommunication. A step in that direction is presented in Hirschberg and

Manning (2015). Again an obvious conclusion is that evolution will produce some form of direct brain-to-brain or mind-to-mind intercommunication, described in Fig. 12 and we would be eavesdropping on “them” using High-Frequency Gravitational Wave detectors since, unlike electromagnetic radiation, is not easily absorbed. Forward and Baker in 1961 [59], some 55 years ago, suggested the use of HFGWs to monitor extraterrestrial intelligence communications and soon that prediction may come to pass.



Figure 12. Brain-to-Brain Direct Communication (Power, 2014[60])

We strongly recommend preparation for the cataclysmic event of extraterrestrial interaction in two major ways:

1. Conduct research and development of high-frequency gravitational wave (HFGW) detectors or receivers. There are now (2015) six either fabricated or under development. So far those HFGW detectors that have actually been built may not have the required sensitivity that we believe would be necessary of interstellar communication interception.

2. Conduct research in cryptography with special attention to the possible interception of “brain-wave” communications from extraterrestrial communication intercepts. This will involve the teaming of neuroscientists and

cryptographic experts, the later probably from institutions such as the National Security Agency of the United States and the former from research groups such as the UCLA Brain Research Institute.

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