



UNIVERSITY of GLASGOW



Life in the Cosmos: Feb 2006

# Life in the Cosmos Dr Martin Hendry Dept of Physics and Astronomy

3 Big Questions:

- 1. Why are we here?
- 2. Where is everybody?
- 3. What is life anyway?

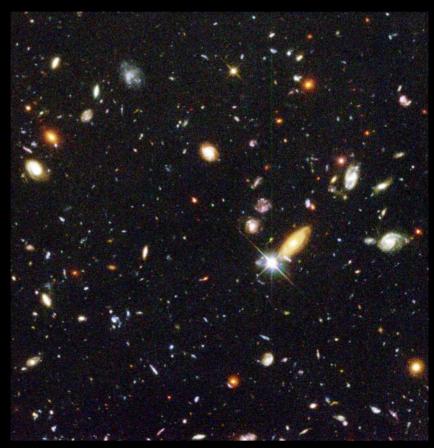
# Why are we here?....

Many astrophysical parameters appear to be 'finely tuned': if their values were even slightly different, the existence of (life on) the Earth would not be possible.

This 'fine tuning' is particularly apparent in *cosmology* 

# Cosmology - the study of the Universe as a whole:

Origin
Evolution
Eventual Fate



## State of the Universe - March 2004

The expansion of the Universe will continue indefinitely. There is not enough matter in the Universe to make it recollapse again.

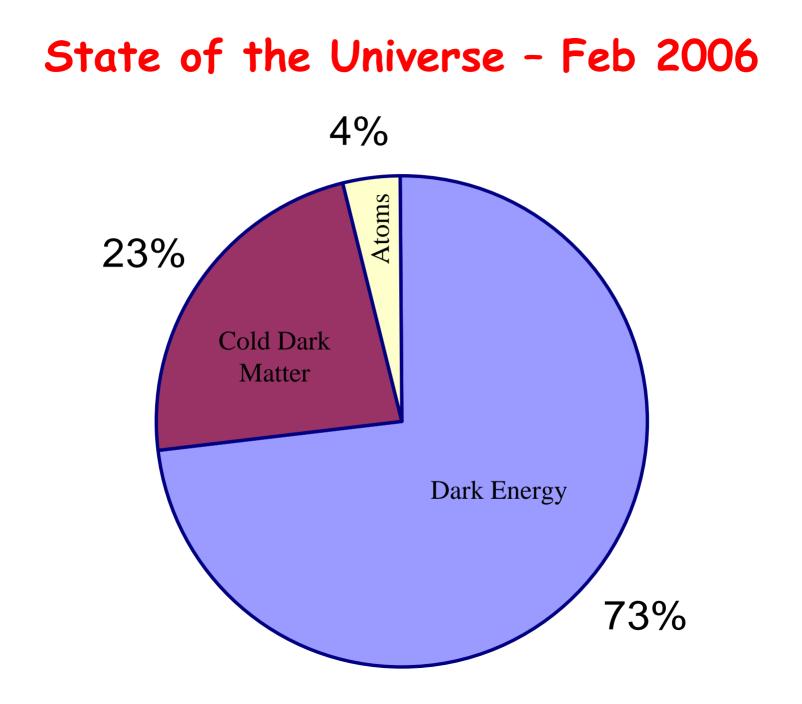
The expansion is accelerating

Cosmologists refer to this picture as the *Concordance Model* 

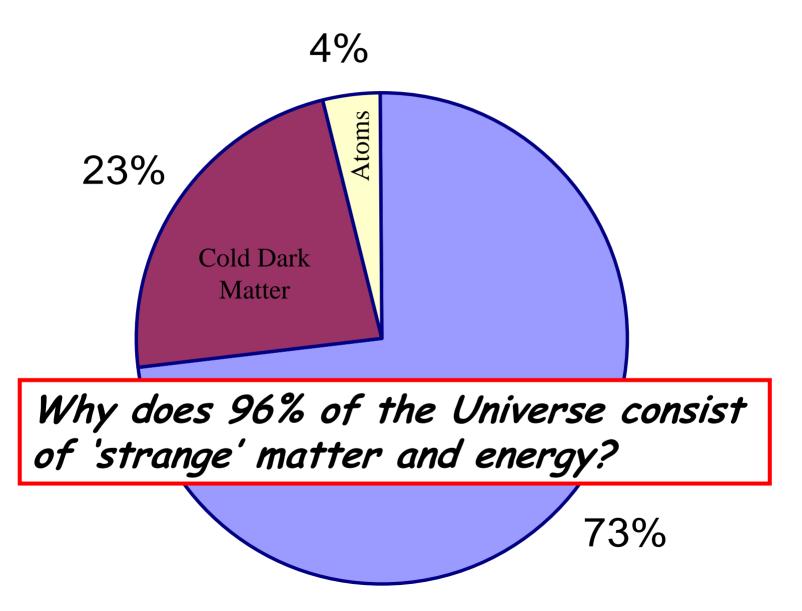
# What is driving the cosmic acceleration?...

# 

Cosmological Constant? Quintessence?



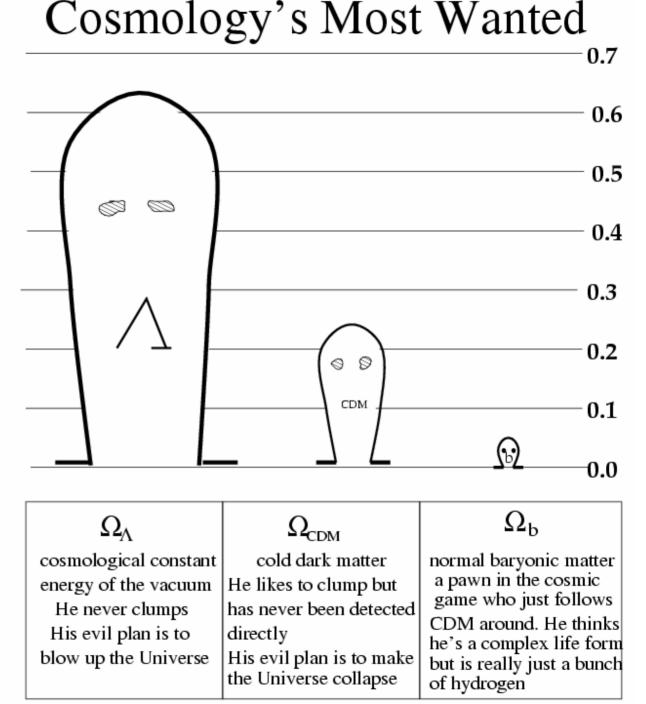
## State of the Universe - Feb 2006



# $\Lambda CDM$

Figure 3. A line up of cosmological culprits  $\Omega_{\Lambda}$  is the big shot controling the Universe. He's going to make it blow up.  $\Omega_{CDM}$  would like to make the Universe collapse but can't compete with  $\Omega_{\Lambda}$ .  $\Omega_{b}$ just follows  $\Omega_{CDM}$  around. Like all dangerous criminals, one can never be sure of  $\Omega_{\Lambda}$  until he is behind bars. The CMB police is being beefed up. Hundreds of heroic CMB observers are now planning his capture.

#### From Lineweaver (1998)



# The Anthropic Principle

The probability that astrophysical parameters take particular values is conditioned by the fact that we are here as intelligent observers

The existence of intelligent life on Earth may *require* that our Universe be 'special'

# Is this an argument for design?

(c.f. Paley's "Watchmaker" argument)

# Probably not, but...

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o *Could* our Universe have been different?

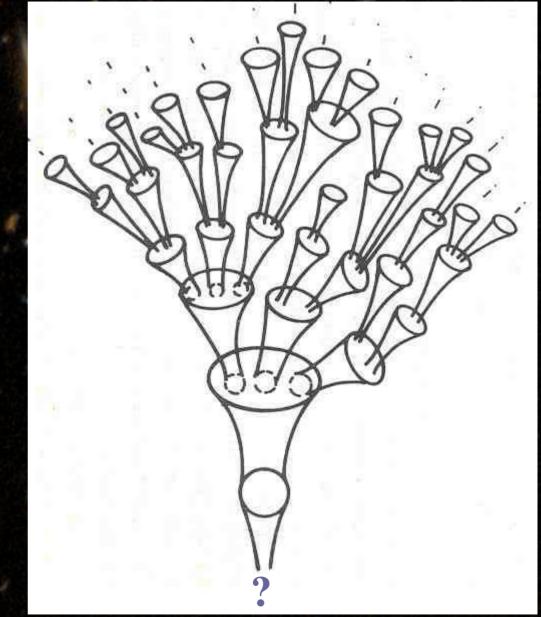
• Is our Universe unique, or is there a multitude of universes, each with (possibly random) astrophysical parameters?

## **Eternal Inflation**

Our observable Universe is (a tiny part of) a single inflationary 'bubble', in an infinite cascade of bubbles extending indefinitely into the future (and possibly the past), all with different physical conditions

## A 'Multiverse'?...

How does this idea sit with Occam's Razor?



## In the multiverse model, no matter how unlikely our existence may appear, it shouldn't surprise us that we exist.

# Difference between *a priori* and *a posteriori* measures of probability



Smolin (1997) suggests a form of 'cosmological natural selection'

# Singularity also found inside the *event* horizon of a Black Hole

# Birthplace of a baby Universe?....

Could astrophysical parameters 'evolve' to maximise the production of Black Holes?

×

Can this explain why we are <u>here</u>?....

×

*If* anthropic arguments can explain the 'fine tuning' of Universe we live in.....

......What's so special about *us*?



*If* anthropic arguments can explain the 'fine tuning' of Universe we live in.....

......What's so special about us?

but

The question is not so much:

"why are we <u>here</u>?"

"why are we (and only we) here?"

#### This leads us to our second big question:

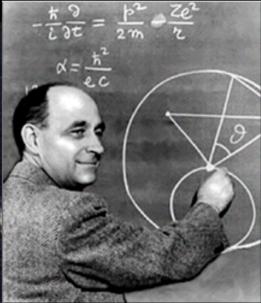
If the properties of Universe are finely tuned for life like us, shouldn't the Galaxy be teeming with intelligent life?

Why haven't we found any yet?...

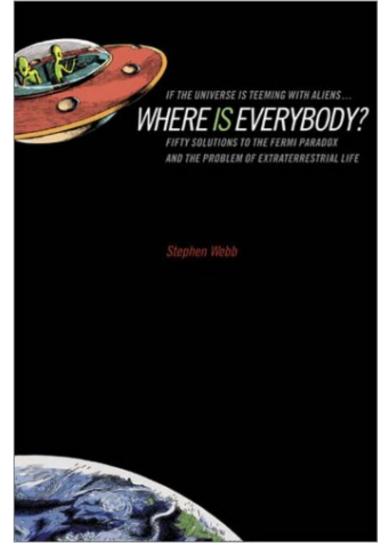
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#### Fermi's Paradox: "Where is Everybody?....."



"Where is Everybody?" by Stephen Webb *(Praxis, 2002)* 

Fifty solutions to the Fermi Paradox and the problem of extraterrestrial life:

- o They are here
- o They exist but have not yet communicated
- o They do not exist

#### They are here and they call themselves Hungarians.



#### Edward Teller





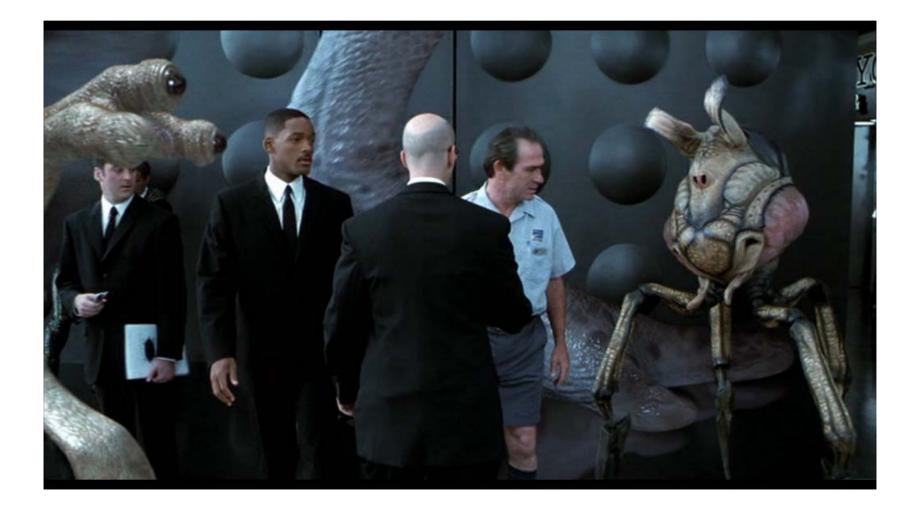
#### Eugene Wigner

John Von Neumann



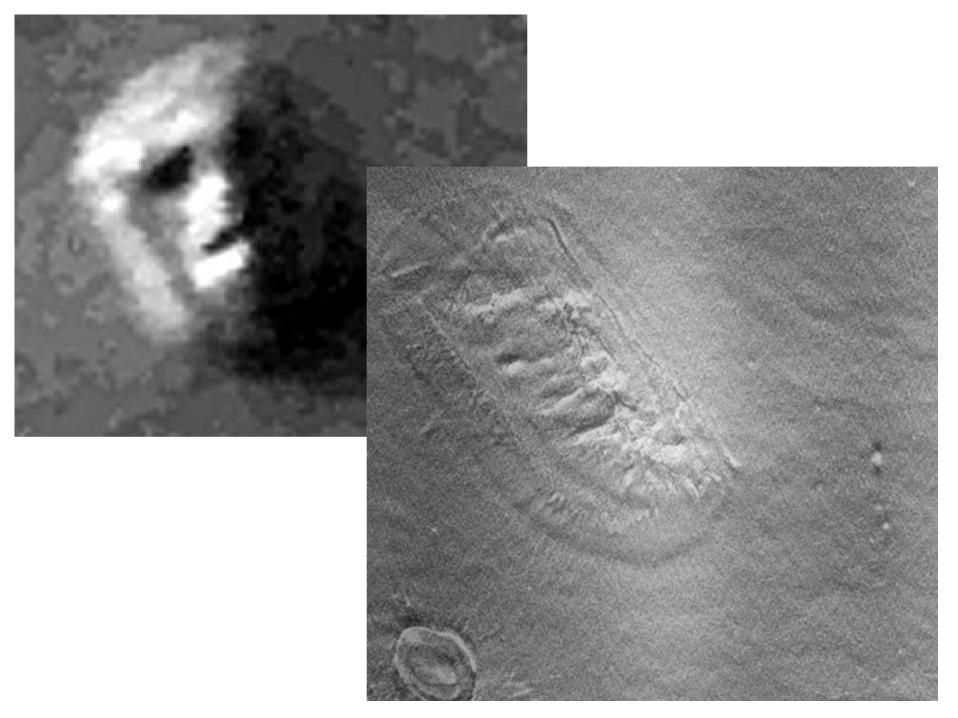
Leo Szilard

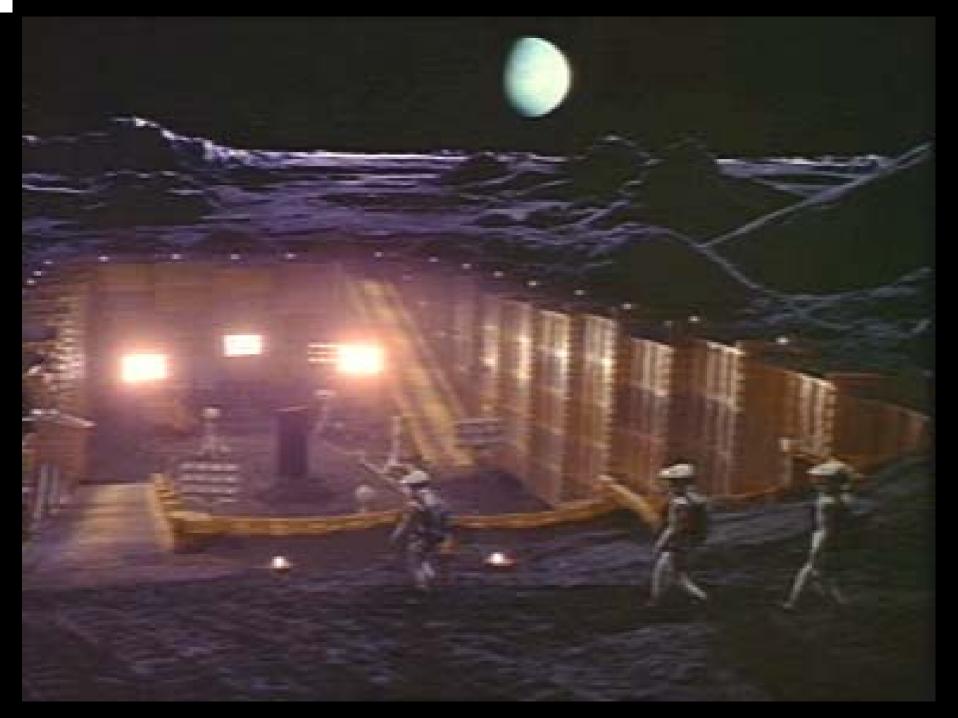
#### They are here and are meddling in Human affairs



#### > They were here, and left evidence of their presence

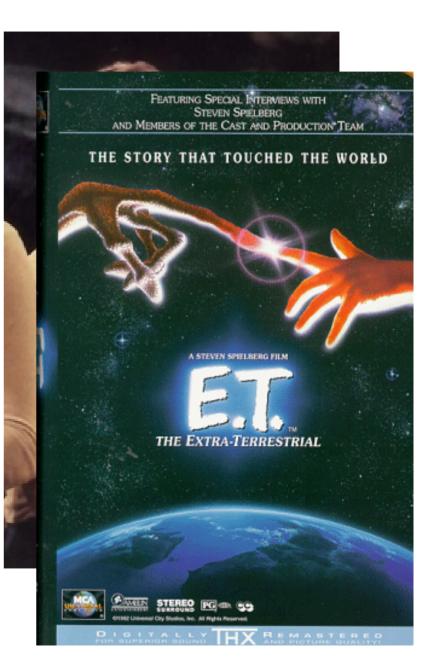






#### The Zoo Hypothesis

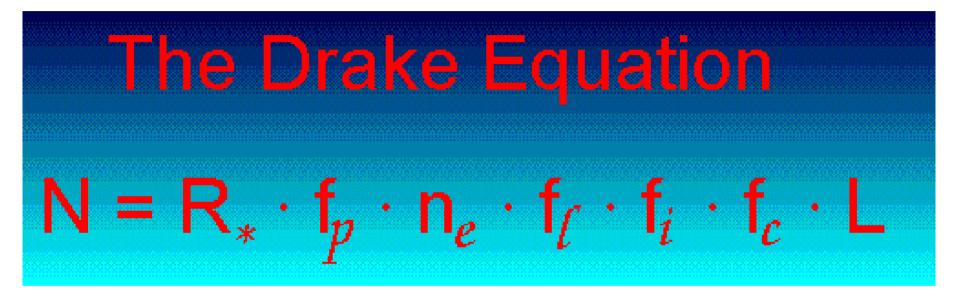




#### They exist but have not communicated

## They exist(ed) but have not (yet) communicated

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# $N = R_* \cdot f_P \cdot n_e \cdot f_l \cdot f_i \cdot f_c \cdot L$

- N = Number of communicating ETCs in the Galaxy
- $R_*$  = Annual star formation rate in the Galaxy
- $f_{P}$  = Fraction of stars that possess planets
- $n_{e}$  = Number of planets with environments suitable for life
- $f_1$  = Fraction of planets on which life actually develops
- $f_i$  = Fraction of these planets in which *intelligent* life develops
- $f_c$  = Fraction of intelligent life-forms that develop into ETCs
- L = Communicating lifetime of each ETC

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N = Number of communicating ETCs in the Galaxy

$R_*$	=	Annual star formation rate in the Galaxy	= 1
$f_P$	=	Fraction of stars that possess planets	= 0.5
n <sub>e</sub>	=	Number of planets with environments suitable for life	= 2
$f_l$	=	Fraction of planets on which life actually develops	= 1
$f_i$	=	Fraction of these planets in which intelligent life develops	= 1
$f_c$	=	Fraction of intelligent life-forms that develop into ETCs	= 0.1
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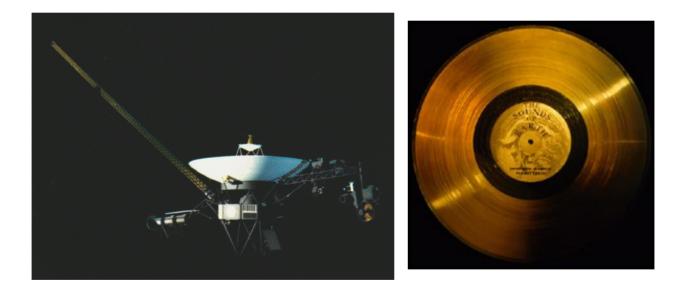
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$$L = \text{Communicating lifetime of each ETC} = 1 \text{ million years} ???$$

## They exist but have not yet communicated

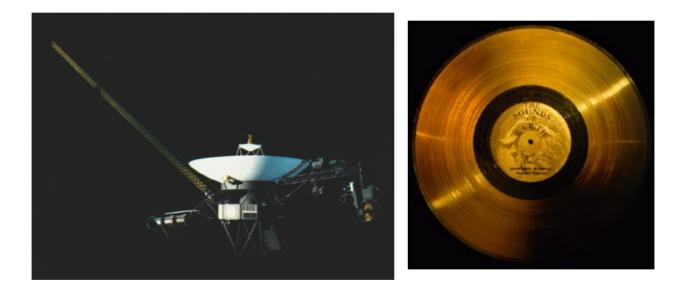
The stars are very far away / they have not had time to reach us



Voyager 1 would take ~75000 years to reach Proxima Centauri.....

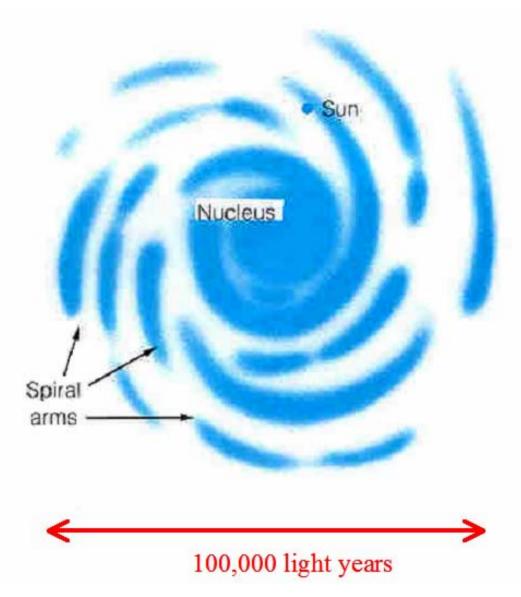
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.....but this is less than 100,000<sup>th</sup> of the age of the Galaxy



Suppose 'colonisation wavefront' moves at 10% of light speed.

'Colonisation time' ~ 1 million years

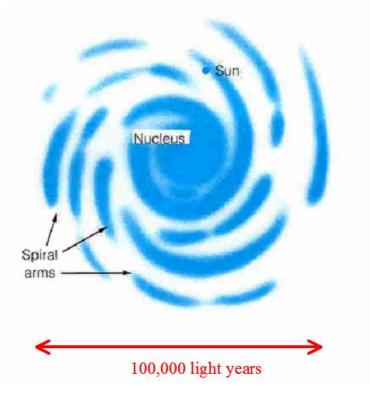
Take Galaxy age = 1 year

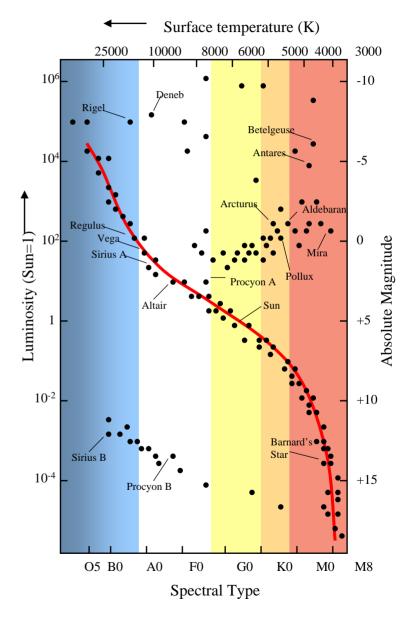
 $\Rightarrow$  C.T. ~ 40 minutes !!

First intelligent civilisations begin to appear in late April, yet no ETCs by 11:20pm on Dec 31<sup>st</sup>?...

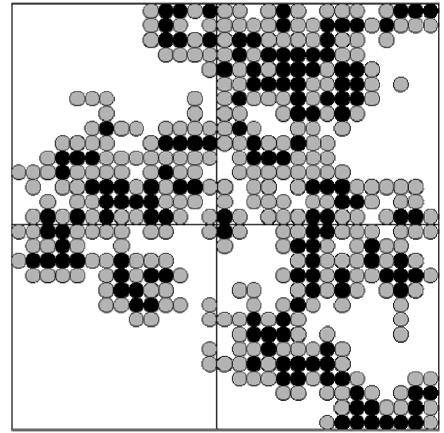


Perhaps there are simply too many other interesting places to visit?...



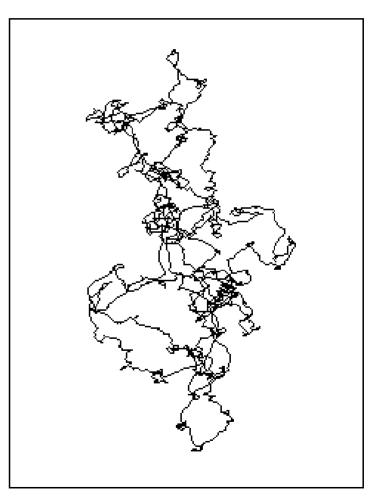


- Colonisation follows a 'percolation' model
- o Interstellar travel is not impossible, but is very hard.
- Diffusion through galaxy follows
   probabilistic rules game of 'life'
- o No 'invasions'
- Depending on transition rules, can have large regions which reach equilibrium - no colonisation.
- o Is the Solar System in one such region?...



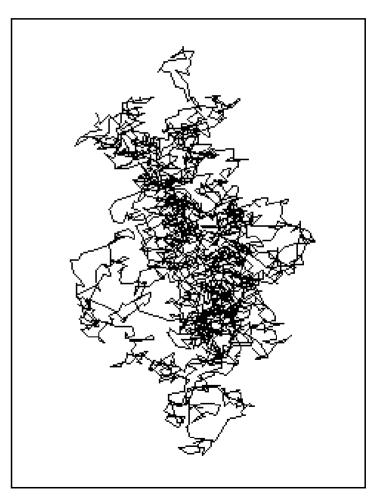
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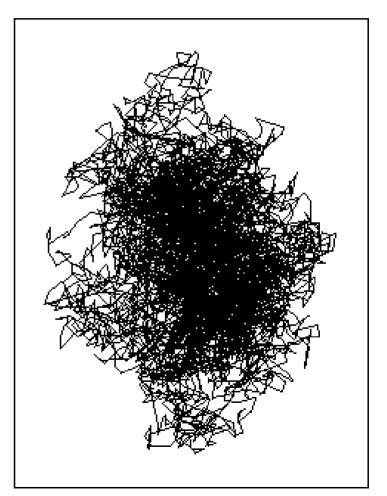
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They stay at home...

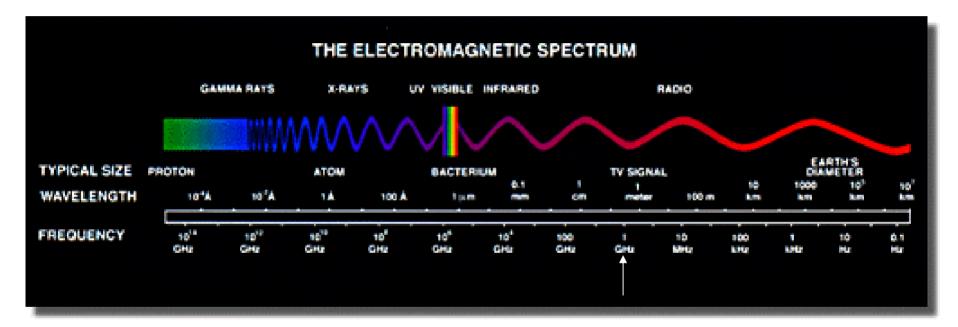


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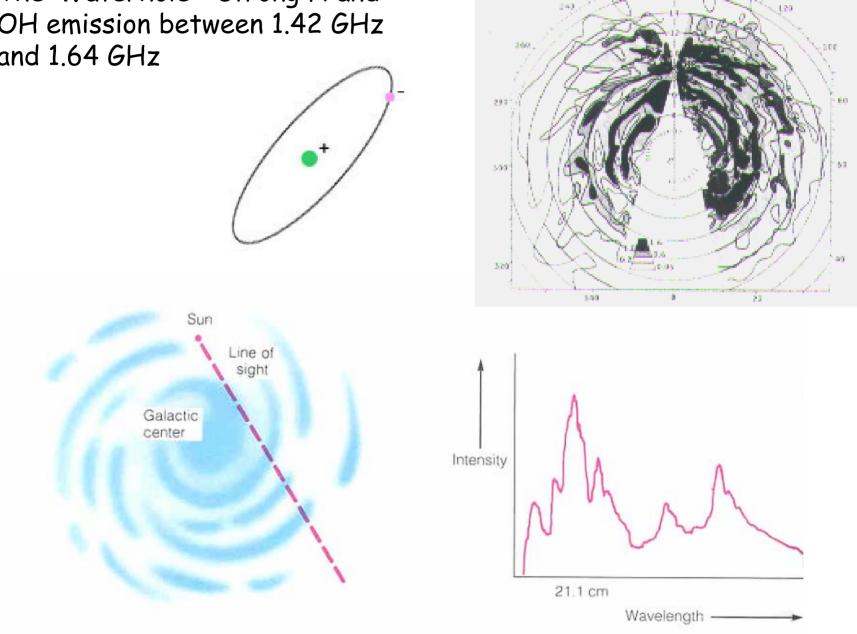
#### ...and surf the net

They are signalling but we don't know how to listen



The 'Waterhole': strong H and OH emission between 1.42 GHz and 1.64 GHz

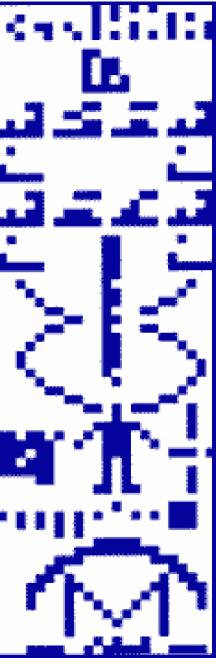
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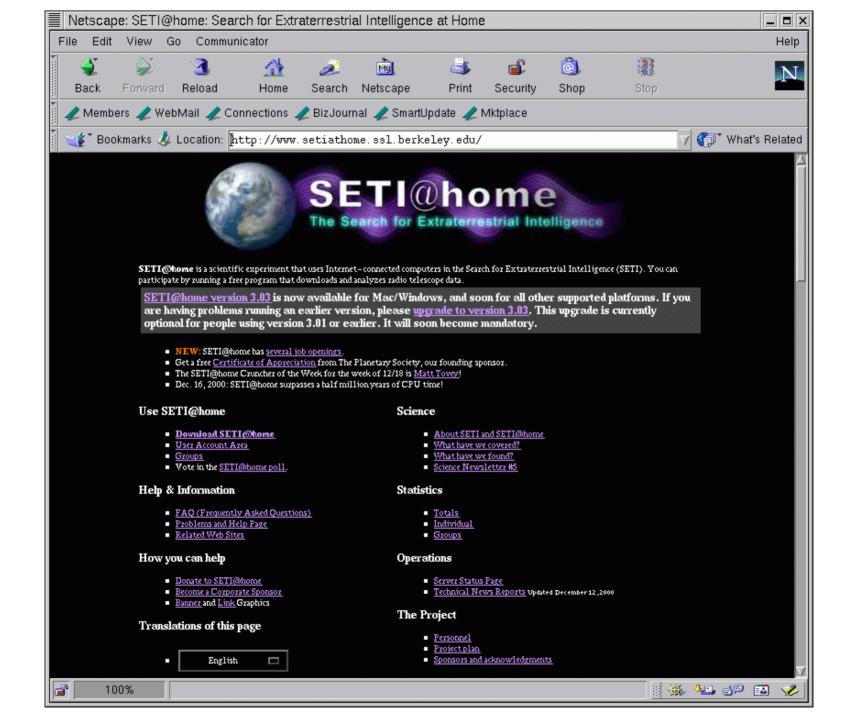
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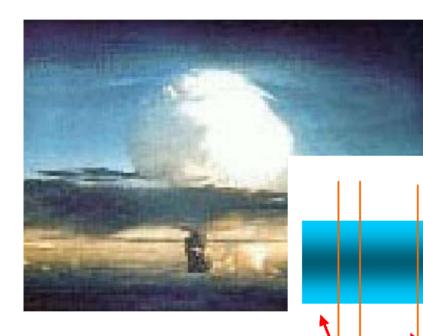


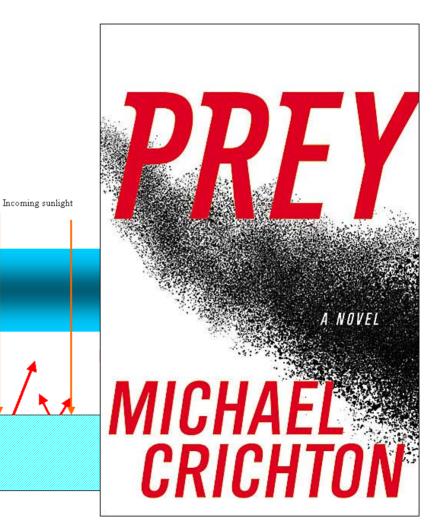






Self-induced catastrophes (L is small)





Cloudy skies are common!

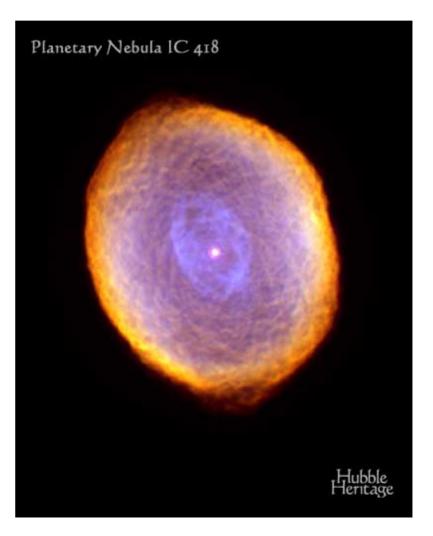


Evolution involves a series of difficult steps:

- The time for intelligent life to emerge on Earth is comparable to the lifetime of the Sun - why ?...
- Maybe evolutionary timescale is typically much *longer* than the age of the Solar System. The WAP then
   helps explain why we emerged so late in the day.
- o It is also then easier to explain why we should be the first (almost) ETC.

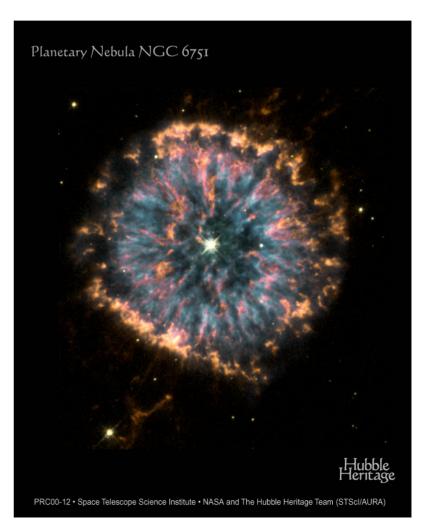
#### Perhaps emergence of Life *depends* on astrophysics

- e.g. carbon-based life should appear at peak in cosmic carbon production?
- o This peak occurred ~ 7 billion years ago.
- o Still leaves a ~ 3 billion-year'head start' for some ETC
- o This should give plenty of time to colonise the galaxy



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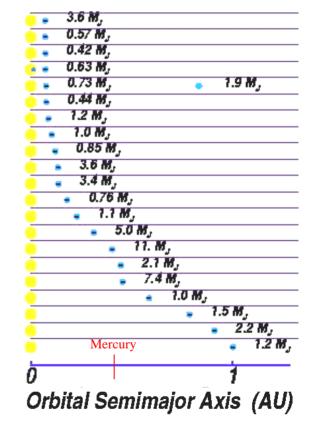
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Rocky planets are rare



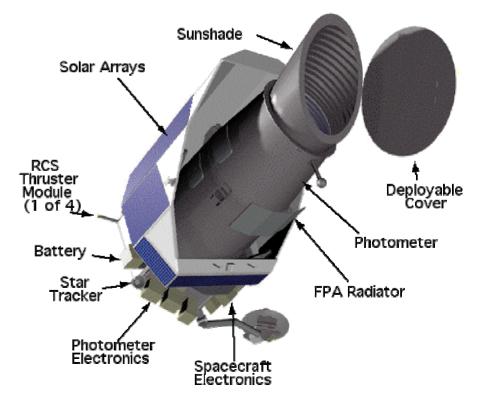
TauBoo HD187123 HD75289 HD209458 Ups And 51Pea HD217107 HD130322 55Cnc GL86 HD195019 HD192263 RhoCrB HD168443 HD114762 GL876 70Vir HD37124 HD134987 lotaHor HD177830



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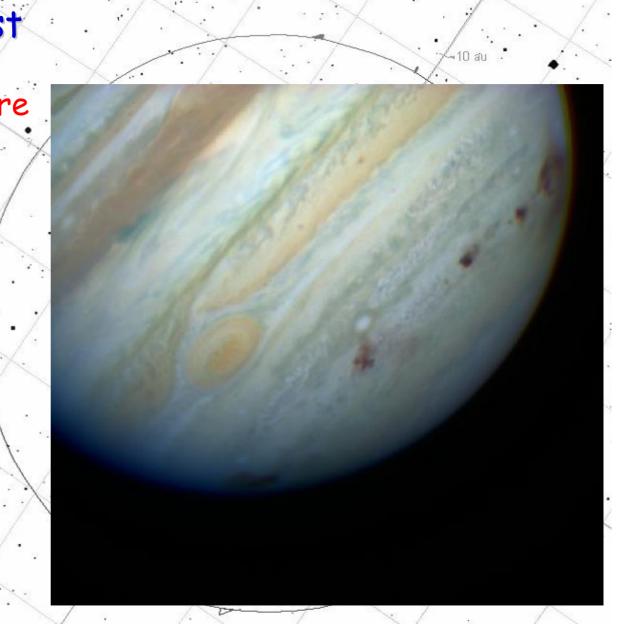




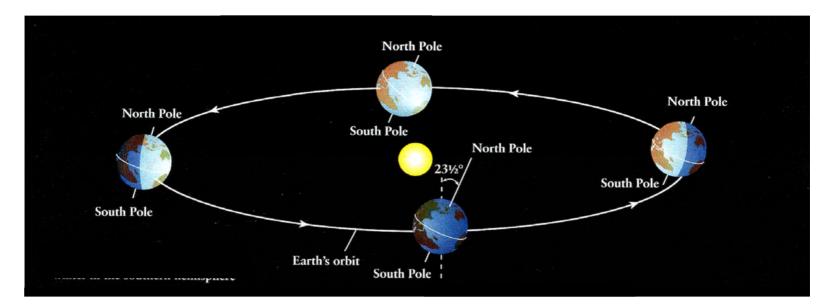


> Jupiters are rare

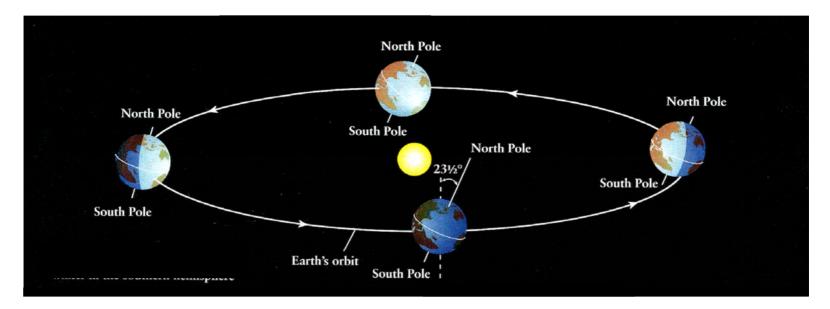


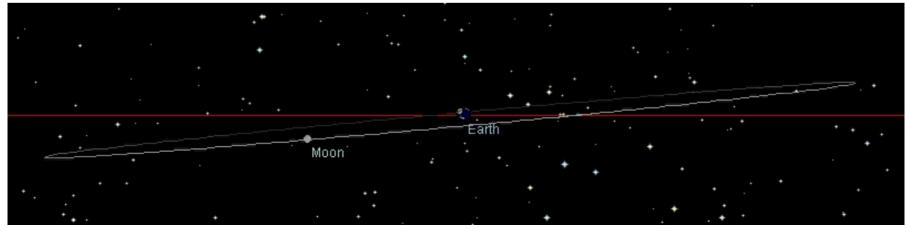


#### The Moon is unique



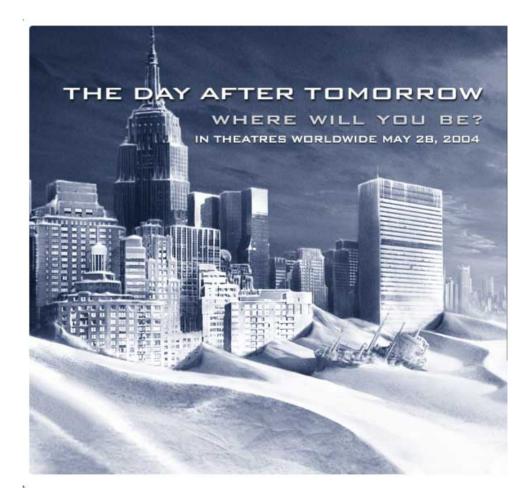
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It stabilises the Earth's axial tilt, and limits the severity of 'Snowball Earth' scenarios



# $\succ$ The emergence of $\langle$

#### life

eukaryotic cells toolmaking species intelligence language science and technology

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What is life anyway?.....

- It is probably good science to look first for life like ourselves
- If there is life out there that is very *different* from us, would we even recognise it as life?

What defines a living organism?

Metabolism Reproductive capability Evolution

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What defines a living organism? Metabolism Reproductive capability Evolution

Are these characteristics universal?

