So, where are these damned aliens?

(A philosophical answer)

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Introduction

So, where are they? For decades, we have been obsessed with coming across the Aliens, sit in their UFOs and coming to us to initiate the "Close encounters of the third kind". But they did not come, and we started to make some stories up to confirm that they should be somewhere in outer space, and we have just to wait a little more.

Many mysteries, hypothesis, semi-facts-based theories, Sci-Fi novels and movies and sundry guesstimates entangle to shape what we suppose knowing about aliens and their plausible mysterious visits to the earth.

If we look at the issue from the *Infinitism* theory's point of view, we can realize that the confusion is not only due to our technological shortages and logistics deficiencies, but related as well to a lack of [philosophical] understanding of the issue. This means that it could be because of our

restricted vision of the existence that we are looking for some imaginary aliens or alike in the universe.

By presenting existence as an infinite actuality and also, infinity as the mere only reality of existence, the theory of *Infinitism* comes to suggest the following argument to answer the famous question of "where they are?"

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If we consider the matter as the only [known] ontological datum of existence, we can see that the substance of the matter is not, but infinitely composite. At any level, the fabric of matter the *infinitude* in action is the reality of its substance. Since there is no end to whatever we explore, we realize that infinitude in action doesn't represent any "being" of phenomena, but only their "becoming". As we have a limited sensory, we cannot realize the permanent becoming of matter, and thus we interpret it as its being.

Once we realize that this *infinitude in action* is running permanently within matter, we can see that -inspired by the *Mandelbrot set*- the creation of levels and echelons of the inner structure of matter is just perpetual and endless. This means that whatever is the field of our observation in the macro or micro spheres of the universe, the extension of that sphere is unstoppably in course and can never halts.

At the same time, as a finite-oriented being, we, logically, can never catch up with infinitude in action since it's always adding up as well to the levels and echelons of the matter's configuration as to its complexity. Therefore, we cannot draw near *infinitude in action* materially or technologically. And because of that, we are always far from the new horizons that will be interminably to be discovered in the future. Because of this commonsensical material impossibility of catching infinity up, we are always dealing with only an extremely minuscule part of the matter's

vastness. And as our science and technology cannot give us an objective idea of this immensity, we take our "observable universe" as "huge" and "enormous" and then, we consider it as a great portion of what could be the "whole" universe. This reminds us of the artificial and childish Aristotelian representation of heavens with its four elements of earth, air, fire and water, and its fifth mysterious element of "aether, made up the spheres circling the Earth and the celestial bodies attached to them". ¹

The effect of such an outlook is to restrain our worldview with the false limitations that we fabricated and implemented in our mindset. This is how we are at where we are: A midget species that is trapped in its self-made smallness with no appropriate tools to get away from its

¹ https://www.reference.com/world-view/characteristics-aristotle-s-picture-heavens-49f67bd0a7826b90

spatial bubble even to install a colony or to explore the resources of its closest planets like the moon or Mars.

The reason for which we are trapped there is apparently the lack of necessary technology, but we can see that this deficiency itself comes from a limiting worldview and this latter, because of an absence of a philosophical vision that can break through this artificially restrained worldview.

Such a philosophy can overcome the idea of seeing the "observable universe" as a 'huge' part of the "whole universe". It sets up the argument otherwise: this segment that we identify as 'observable universe' is nothing but a little part of an unending expanding phenomenon. Whatever is our estimation of this segment of cosmos, compared to the whole universe, like the number of 5% as a known guesstimate, we should know that it will be 5% or so of a universe that is constantly growing because of its fabric of reality that is not but *infinitude in action*.

Therefore, what we approximately estimate as 5% at a given moment, if we consider it with steady measurements, will be just 4% of the entity to which it belongs and then only 3%, and so on and so forth.

The core of this argument here is not about the accuracy of these highly relative numbers but about its principle. The obvious inference of this argument is that we, our planet, our species, and our civilization, is getting a smaller and smaller portion of a universe that is infinitely increasing its complexity and volume.

If it's the case, it means that we are becoming permanently a less important fragment of the infinite universe. And if so, with the time going on, we will have less and less the chance to be observed or discovered by a presupposed advanced alien civilization in the outer-space. Since, if such civilizations exist somewhere in the universe, there are two historical pathways imaginable to it: Either they have not yet

invented the appropriate technology to come along with the infinite expansion of the universe, and in this case, they have the same issue as us to go to other planets; or they discovered the infinity's laws and in this case, they are exploring the much higher spheres of the endlessly expanding universe and gets far from a little stagnating civilization like ours in a pint-size coin of the infinite universe.

Even though it would be imaginable that one of these civilizations starts exploring the much deeper levels of the universe in the inner substructures of matter to, one day, meet us, we should be careful about our optimism in this regard. As the emergence of life on our planet is due to a pure accident, it could be that the exceptional character of this event makes us a very rare case of this kind of life and therefore, reduces and shrinks our chance to be discovered.

Let's use a metaphor to explain it:

Imagine that what we call the "visible universe" is proportionately equivalent to a grain of sand in a desert, on an earth-alike planet where a very advanced civilization had been living. If it's the case, then we have a double problem: First, we should be really lucky to be that good one grain of sand, among 7.5 sextillion sand grains on that planet- if we take this number inspired by the <u>scientists</u> for the case of the earth-. "That is 75 followed by 17 zeros. That's a lot of sand." Please notice that if our universe is inside a drop of water, instead of within a grain of sand, then we will have much more trouble since all the numbers go even farther.²

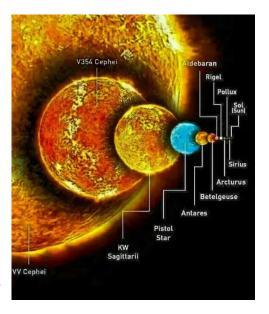
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^{• &}lt;sup>2</sup> There are 20 drops of water per milliliter, and the <u>Pacific Ocean</u> contains 707.6 million cubic kilometers of water, which equals about 1.4152e25 drops. https://czep.net/weblog/52cards.html#:~:text=This%20is%20al most%203%20million,equals%20about%201.4152e25%20drops.

Second, if we are lucky enough to be selected and brought to a laboratory of that advanced civilization's scientists, the

issue is how far in the inner structure of that grain of sand they have to dig in, to reach us.

In order to have an idea about this aspect, let's get an impression about the smallness of our planet in the sphere of



the 'visible universe'. "All of [a] sudden, Earth starts looking small. The total mass of the solar system is about 333,345.997 Earth masses." And this means that "Earth makes up about 0.0003% of the total mass of our solar system".

Now let's get a look at where the sun is in our Milky Way galaxy. We know that "it is 864,000 miles (1,392,000 km) in

³ https://futurism.com/earth-compared-to-the-universe

diameter, which makes it 109 times wider than Earth. You can fit 1,000.000 earth in the sun. And then, we can put 5 billion suns inside the UY Scuti star. But if we want to imagine the situation of our famous UY Scuti in the universe, we should know that it will be like one of the 43 quintillion atoms in one grain of sand. By multiplying the above numbers, we are realizing more and more about the one that presents our chance to be discovered by those advanced civilizations we are waiting for.

And as for the cherry on the cake, to weigh this almost zero - but not absolutely zero- chance up, we should condition this number by our lifespan too. This means that we have no idea what kind of relationships this advanced civilization has with time so that it can see us or detect our presence, since our time scaling could be so different from theirs that they don't detect our presence at all, like we do the same thing to many events that are happening around us and because of

the discrepancy of our time speed with theirs, we cannot notice their presence. A lack of a minimum of coherency between our velocity and theirs can make them miss us, even they are looking for something like our planet.

Now, with such a frustrating balance for our chance of encountering aliens, one can question if we are doomed to remain in our ultra-miniature universe before vanishing from the surface of the earth. The answer is that it could be quite the case. We should not forget that one million cells in our body die every second. So every day 100.000.000.000 cells, and inside only one of them or - let's be generous- some of them, a few civilizations like ours, disappear in the body of each of 7.753 billion human beings on the earth without we realize that how was doing a human-alike civilization inside one of these cells, in the body of only one of these billions of people. Especially when we know that some of these cells have just a lifespan of two days.

Do we have time, technology, interest, and opportunity to dig in an extremely deep level of one of these cells in the body of one of us, on time (two days), to discover the huge civilization that some little alive fellow had constructed there, after having past, in their own scale of time, billions of years of evolution to get that degree of civilizational advancement? Moreover, we have to apply this cautious condition that, because of the role of accident, there would be just a little chance that we get the good cell under that hugely high technological and advanced microscope within two days of its lifespan before extinguishment.

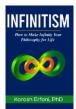
This brings us to the reality of existential scaling and shows that how phantasmagorical could be our "scientific" vision on the many topics when the philosophy interferes to assess its objectivity.

And this is the same philosophy that can though open a window to get away of this deadly limiting universe. This is

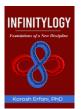
the purpose of *Infinitism* theory through its assertions and suggestions. And all of these statements and assertions are delivered to the new discipline of *Infinitylogy*, for checking, verifying, and elaborating their objectivity.

Hand in hand, *Infinitism* and *Infinitylogy* can set a new framework up for Humanity to shift from its finitist view to an infinitist one. And from that moment, we get a more realistic view on vastness and complexity of material existence. Then we discover its rules and laws and see how we can utilize them to change our world, our universe and our existence, in order to become a new species that can hope getting to higher levels of existence.#





Infinitism: How to make Infinity your philosophy for life, ILCP Publishing House, 2021, 375 pages.



Infinitylogy: Foundations of a New Discipline, ILCP Publishing House, 2021, 148 pages.



Basis of Infinitylogy: How and why to study Infinity, ILCP Publishing House, 2021, 148 pages.



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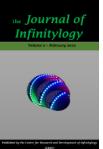


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the Journal of Infinitylogy



The Journal of Infinitylogy, Volume 1, January 2022, CRDI Publication



The Journal of Infinitylogy, Volume 2, February 2022, CRDI Publication



The Journal of Infinitylogy, Volume 3, March 2022, CRDI Publication



The Journal of Infinitylogy, Volume 4, April 2022, CRDI Publication

Our books in other languages



• Infinitism: The Philosophical theory to change, (Book in Persian), ILCP Publishing House, 2020, 1018 pages. (possible translation in the future)



The CRDI plans translating these mentioned English books in French in the future.

Our websites



 Website on the Center for Research and Development of Infinitylogy (CRDI)

www.thecrdi.com

Website on the philosophical theory of *Infinitism* and its applications.

www.infinitism.info

Website on *Infinitylogy* as a new discipline and its establishment:

www.infinitylogy.com

• Website of the ILCP Publishing House

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