


RESEARCH ARTICLE

Self-conscious intelligent technological societies in the universe: a simple direct approach to probable astrosociological realistic scenarios

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Abstract

We present an alternative equation to estimate the probable number N of self-conscious intelligent technological societies (SCITSs) within the radius of the observable universe. This equation has only one poorly-known factor, P_c , the SCITS's formation probability, which can be estimated within an uncertainty by a factor of 10^2 ($10^{-11} \leq P_c \leq 10^{-9}$) by applying the restriction imposed by Fermi's Paradox. The SCITS's formation rate for a typical spiral galaxy is then estimated as $\approx 1 \text{ civ Gyr}^{-1}$. For a very optimistic maximum life expectancy $\approx 10^8 \text{ yr}$, the conclusion is that two civilizations never coexist in the same galaxy. Our estimated values for P_c are compatible with current biological and astrophysical evidences. We also propose an alternative astrosociological classification scheme which enables us to speculate about possible evolutionary paths for SCITSs in the universe. The so-called 'Closed Bottle Neck' (CBN) scenario suggests that civilizations are no exit evolutionary ways. We argue that simply there would not be interstellar travels nor Galaxy colonization or a Galactic Club. Thus Fermi's Paradox results eliminated, and the perspectives about the future of our own civilization may not be positive.

Contents

Introduction	2
The humility principle and Fermi's paradox	2
Extraterrestrial intelligence equations	3
The Oparin–Fesenkov equation	3
The Drake's or Green Bank equation	4
The Ward–Brownlee or Rare-Earth equation	4
The Grinspoon's equation	5
Is intelligence really an evolutionary advantage?	6
An alternative intelligence equation	6
The timescale to develop self-conscious intelligence	8
SCITSs classifications	9
Kardashev's classification	10
Tang and Chang classification	11
Grinspoon's classification	12
SCITS's classification: an alternative proposal	12
Primitive societies	12
Young societies	12
Adult societies	12

Senior societies?	13
Degenerate societies	13
Evolutionary paths for SCITSS	14
The closed bottle neck and Fermi's paradox	15
The Drake's equation revisited	17
Why there should be a bottle neck?	18
Conclusion	20

Introduction

Astrobiology has been a serious interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary science for more than 70 years now (see, e.g. Chyba and Hand, 2005). While the probable existence of life forms in exoplanets and exomoons might be an almost mathematical certainty, the question of whether there would be other intelligent technological civilizations in the universe is quite more doubtful. We do not know for sure if intelligence is an evolutionary advantage. Our Milky Way galaxy is more than 10 Gyr old now and has not yet been colonized. The Humility Principle (Cocconi and Morrison, 1959; Rood and Trefil, 1981) and Fermi's Paradox (Hart, 1975) seem to point in opposite directions. According to the first one favouring a pluralist (optimistical) view, there should be a high number of extraterrestrial civilizations per galaxy, while the second favours a singularist (pessimistic) interpretation, that is, a very low number of civilizations per galaxy, of order of unity (Tipler, 1980; Wallenhorst, 1981).

In this paper, we start by shortly reviewing some of the fundamental pillars of the Search for Extraterrestrial Intelligence (SETI). First we comment on the Humility Principle and Fermi's Paradox. Then we focus on several proposed equations for estimating the number of Self-Conscious Intelligent Technological Societies (hereafter SCITSSs). We also present a brief discussion about the question of intelligence appearance to be or not to be a real evolutionary advantage. In the sequence, we present a new simple equation to estimate the probable number N of SCITSSs existing in typical spiral galaxies in the observable universe, also commenting about the possible timescales needed to form a self-conscious intelligence. We then briefly review the main proposed classifications for SCITSSs available in the astrobiological literature and, in the sequence, we propose a new more general classification for SCITSSs in the universe. This scheme will permit us some discussion about possible general evolutionary tracks for them. In the sequence, we investigate what we call the Closed Bottle Neck (CBN) scenario, showing that it may offer a final solution to the Fermi's Paradox (which is not really a true paradox, indeed). We also reexamine Drake's equation within the CBN framework demonstrating that it may be able to provide satisfactory results compatible with a pessimistic view about the abundance of extraterrestrial intelligence. We then comment about the implications for optical and radio SETI programs conducted nowadays. We also try to answer the question 'why there should be a bottle neck in the life and evolution of almost all SCITSSs?'. In the conclusion, we summarize the most relevant ideas presented in this paper.

The humility principle and Fermi's paradox

Humility Principle, also referred as the Copernican or Mediocrity Principle, is the fundamental pillar to the pluralist (optimistical) view according to which there must be an elevated number of technological civilizations coexisting in the Milky Way galaxy (and presumably in other typical galaxies too). The basic idea behind the Humility Principle is that the emergence of life and self-conscious intelligence on Earth must be typical processes happening commonly through the Galaxy, as well as other galaxies in the universe. So, one could expect to find a multitude of inhabited exoplanets and a lot of technological civilizations spread through the cosmos as well. Such an apparently reasonable hypothesis seems quite plausible, but perhaps there is a limit of validity to it. Ellis (1975, 1978) has argued that Humility Principle should be treated with caution, because it is based on philosophical rather than observational grounds. Moreover, as mentioned by Lineweaver and Davis (2003), Earth's case

can tell little about how common life is in the universe, because even if the probability of biogenesis on a terrestrial exoplanet were infinitesimally small and there were only one life-harboring planet in the cosmos we would, necessarily, find ourselves on that planet.

On the other hand, Fermi's Paradox is the fundamental stone for singularist (pessimistic) views, according to them we may be possibly alone in Milky Way galaxy, the number of civilizations existing in a typical galaxy being very small. The question 'Where are they?' was first proposed by Enrico Fermi in 1950 and derives from the absence of evidence that aliens have visited Earth until now, in spite of our Galaxy being more than 10 Gyr old. If many civilizations existed in Milky Way, at least one should have been successful in colonizing the Galaxy. Such a task would be possible by interstellar flight even at non-relativistic velocities in a timescale of order 10^6 years, which represents only about 1% of the Galaxy's total age (Jones, 1976; von Hoerner, 1978). Fermi's Paradox contradicts the Humility Principle, and was first extensively analysed by Hart (1975), who demonstrated that all alternative explanations (physical, sociological or temporal) for the absence of extraterrestrials on Earth now must be rejected. Tipler (1980) also proposed that extraterrestrial intelligent beings do not exist.

Several authors have criticized Hart's and Tipler's conclusions, beginning with Cox (1976). At the same time, new classes of explanations have been presented (e.g. Wesson, 1990; Teske, 1993) but they also indicate a very low number of SCITSSs. For reviews of the wide variety of proposed solutions to Fermi's Paradox, see Goldsmith (1980), Zuckermann and Hart (1995), and Webb (2002). In recent years, Fermi's Paradox has gained force with the discovery of a large variety of extremophile microorganisms on Earth (see, e.g. Pikuta *et al.*, 2007) and with the discovery of thousands of exoplanets (e.g. Udry and Santos, 2007; Winn and Fabrycky, 2015), combined with the persistent negative results of SETI radio and optical search programs until now (Garcia and Tarter, 2019). So, we think that a pluralist view about extraterrestrial intelligence can not be further considered as valid. We take seriously the strong restriction on the number of civilizations in the Galaxy imposed by Fermi's Paradox. It can not be ignored, and we will apply it in the next sections of this paper.

Extraterrestrial intelligence equations

Our aim in this section is briefly to look at several equations that have been proposed in the astrobiological literature in order to calculate the probable number of existing civilizations in our Galaxy. We will comment on Oparin–Fesenkov, Drake, Ward-Brownlee and Grinspoon equations. Rigorously speaking, those equations do not calculate exactly the same thing, as we shall see below.

The Oparin–Fesenkov equation

Oparin and Fesenkov (1956) were probably the first scientists to obtain an estimate for *the number of planets where life could have appeared in our Galaxy*. They took into account factors such as stellar age and stability, the characteristics of planetary orbits, as well as planetary masses and distances (Barcelos, 1997). The now almost forgotten Oparin–Fesenkov equation may be written in the form:

$$N_1 = N_e \times F_o \times F_e \times F_d \times F_m, \quad (1)$$

where N_1 : the number of planets where life could have emerged; N_e : number of stars not belonging to binary or multiple stellar systems; F_o : fraction of planets with adequate orbits; F_e : fraction of stars with longevity and energy stability; F_d : fraction of stars with planets in suitable orbits; F_m : fraction of stars with adequate mass planets.

They assumed $N_e = 3 \times 10^{10}$, $F_o = 0.1$, $F_e = 0.1$, $F_d = 0.1$ and $F_m = 0.01$ so that $N_1 = 3 \times 10^5$ planets. Today we believe that the number of planets with life in our Galaxy may be surely much larger. Perhaps in the Milky Way there could be around 4×10^{10} exoEarths (Petigura *et al.*, 2013) and the total number of exoplanets may be of order 10^{12} (Swift *et al.*, 2013).

The Drake's or Green Bank equation

Drake's equation is perhaps the most famous of all astrobiological equations. It was originally proposed in 1961 and combines astrophysical, biological and sociological quantities. The Green Bank equation estimates *the number of telecommunicating societies supposed to be present in the Milky Way galaxy today*. It may be written as:

$$N_D = R_* \times f_p \times n_e \times f_l \times f_i \times f_c \times L, \quad (2)$$

where N_D : number of civilizations with interstellar communication capability; R_* : mean star formation rate in the Galaxy; f_p : fraction of stars with planets; n_e : number of Earth-like planets per star; f_l : fraction of Earth-like planets where life emerges; f_i : fraction of Earth-like planets where intelligence appears; f_c : fraction of civilizations with interstellar communication capability; L : mean life time for a communicating civilization phase.

A recent review of Drake's equation may be found in Frank and Sullivan (2016). Note that N_D is *not* the total number of civilizations N probably existing in the Galaxy, but only that fraction of it which develops interstellar communication capability. Original values for factors in Drake's equation were $R_* = 1 \text{ star yr}^{-1}$, $f_p = 0.2\text{--}0.5$, $n_e = 1\text{--}5$; $f_l = 1$, $f_i = 1$ and $f_c = 0.1\text{--}0.2$. It was assumed that $f_l \approx f_i \approx 1$, that is, if life appears then intelligence will be a corollary sooner or later. The most controversial and difficult factor to determine is L . Values ranging from 10^3 to 10^8 yr were considered. Calculation using the minor values yields $N_D = 20$. Using the major values, we get $N_D = 50 \times 10^6$. It is easy to see that N_D must be of order of L , that is, $N_D \approx L$, so that there would be about $10^3\text{--}10^8$ civilizations with interstellar communication capability in the Galaxy. These numbers strongly violate Fermi's Paradox restriction, and even do not agree with other modern observational limits.

Today several Drake's equation factors are better known than in the 1960s. Modern values for factors in Drake's equation could be as follows: $R_* = 7 \text{ stars yr}^{-1}$ (then we adopt 10), see e.g. Diehl *et al.* (2006), $f_p = 1$ [exoplanets; Swift *et al.* (2013) estimate 1.0 ± 0.1 planet per star], $n_e = 1$ to about 10 (based on known exoplanetary systems; here we conservatively will adopt 1), and $f_l = 1$ (from extremophile organisms discoveries from 1977 on). Currently, only f_i , f_c and L remain considerably uncertain. We will return to this point later.

The Ward–Brownlee or Rare-Earth equation

Obviously Oparin–Fesenkov's nor Drake's equations consider all relevant factors needed to get a precise estimate of the quantity of civilizations probably existing in our Galaxy. In order to correct such a situation, Ward and Brownlee (2000) have proposed a new equation, including additional factors. They consider N_D from Drake's equation as the total number of civilizations in the Galaxy, but we have mentioned earlier that this is not probably the case. Ward–Brownlee equation may be written as follows:

$$N_{RE} = N_* \times f_p \times f_{mp} \times n_e \times n_g \times f_l \times f_c \times f_i \times f_m \times f_j \times f_{me}, \quad (3)$$

where N_{RE} : 'number of civilizations'; N_* : number of stars in the Milky Way; f_p : fraction of stars with planets; f_{mp} : fraction of metal-rich planets; n_e : number of planets in the circumstellar habitable zone (CHZ) around a star; n_g : number of stars in the galactic habitable zone (GHZ); f_l : fraction of habitable planets where life originates; f_c : fraction of habitable planets which develops complex life forms; f_i : percentage of a planet's life time during which complex life forms exist; f_m : fraction of planets with a big natural satellite; f_j : fraction of planetary systems with Jovian-like planets; f_{me} : fraction of planets with a critically low frequency of biological mass extinctions.

The CHZ is generally defined as the region around a star where liquid water can exist on the surface of an Earth-like planet during a long period of time (see Huang, 1959; Shklovsky and Sagan, 1966; Hart, 1979). The GHZ concept has been introduced by Gonzalez *et al.* (2001) although Marochnik and Mukhin (1986) already mentioned it. It is defined as the Milky Way region where an Earth-like

planet can retain liquid water on its surface and provide a long-term habitat for animal-like aerobic life. This region would have the form of an annulus inserted in the galactic disk plane, and its limits would be set by several galactic-scale astrophysical processes likely to be related to the habitability of Earth-like planets. Its location would be time-dependent due to the increasing metallicity of interstellar medium (ISM). The inner limit would be set by high-energy events such as frequent supernovae explosions and gamma ray bursts (GRBs), the higher metallicity derived from them leading to orbital decay of planets as well as severe gravitational perturbations of Oort cloud comets, contributing to an increase of comet impacts frequency, which cause biological mass extinctions and complex life major perturbations. The outer GHZ limit would be imposed by the ISM chemical evolution, in particular by the thin galactic disk radial metallicity gradient (-0.07 dex kpc^{-1} according to Rolleston *et al.*, 2000). The GHZ would be placed in the Milky Way's thin disk, slowly migrating outward with time as the ISM metallicity increases.

It is very interesting to observe that a very similar concept to GHZ can also be derived not from chemical abundances arguments but from purely dynamical considerations. Spiral arms can only exist between the so-called Lindblad's resonances. In the Milky Way case, the internal Lindblad resonance radius is 2.5 kpc, while the external resonance radius is 11 kpc from the galactic nucleus. Between these two radii, we have the co-rotation radius, that is, the distance from the galactic centre where the frequency of stellar galactocentric revolution equals the spiral arms rotation frequency. Star-forming rates as well as supernovae explosion rates would tend to be minimal within that region, and not surprisingly our Sun inhabits this galactic region! Lépine (2008) refers to this zone as the 'Galaxy's Green Belt'.

Ward and Brownlee emphasize that the quantity of terms in their equation is still far from complete, and that many factors included are poorly known. Obviously, the more factors are added, the more uncertain will be the final calculation result, and more probably N_{RE} will tend to low values. But they consider that, even by now, Rare Earth equation status is such that it permits to affirm that the most probable value for N_{RE} is exceedingly small. So the Ward–Brownlee equation would explain Fermi's Paradox while disagreeing the Humility Principle, favouring a highly pessimistic view concerning the existence of self-conscious intelligent beings in the universe.

The Grinspoon's equation

Grinspoon (2003) suggests an equation to estimate *the formation rate of what he calls 'immortal civilizations', that is, those 'truly intelligent' and really evolved technological societies*. He considers a civilization like our own as a 'proto-intelligent' culture. Naturally those highly evolved civilizations would represent a possibly small fraction of the total number of civilizations residing in the Galaxy. Grinspoon's equation may be written as follows:

$$V_{\text{IC}} = R_* \times f_p \times n_e \times f_l \times f_i \times f_{\text{IC}}, \quad (4)$$

where we have V_{IC} : formation rate of 'immortal civilizations'; R_* : star formation rate in the Galaxy; f_p : fraction of stars with planets; n_e : number of habitable planets per star; f_l : fraction of habitable planets where life originates; f_i : fraction of planets with life where intelligence appears; f_{IC} : fraction of civilizations successful in their transition to 'immortality'.

The first five factors in the right side of equation (4) are identical to the corresponding factors in Drake's equation (equation (2)). Assuming $f_{\text{IC}} = 0.001$ Grinspoon concludes that a new 'immortal' civilization is born each 2×10^3 yr somewhere in the Galaxy. If $f_{\text{IC}} = 0.00001$, the rate would be 5×10^{-6} civ yr $^{-1}$. He argues that 'immortal' civilizations formation rate could be of order 1 civ Myr $^{-1}$ so that, in a Galaxy 10^{10} yr old, we would have something between 10^4 and 5×10^6 highly evolved technological societies. All of those numbers strongly violate Fermi's Paradox, constituting a vigorous defense of the Humility Principle and the optimistic view about the chances of self-conscious intelligence emerging in the cosmos.

Is intelligence really an evolutionary advantage?

This is an absolutely fundamental question for SETI. Sagan (1977) pointed out that in general, intelligent beings survive better and produce more offspring than stupid ones. According to him, ‘smarter is better’. But this is not sure. We remark that, even here on Earth, we have millions of species of complex life forms which never developed neuronal cells: the *Plantae* kingdom.

Mayr (1994, 2004) affirms that about 10^9 live species have appeared on Earth since life beginning about 3.5–3.8 Gyr ago. If Sagan was correct, we would hope to find millions of highly intelligent species. But this is not the case. Photoreceptor structures (eyes) and bioluminescence have both high adaptive value and independently evolved many times in the *Animalia* kingdom. His conclusion is that high-level intelligence evolution is not deterministic in the Darwinian evolution context, so contradicting the Humility Principle. Many biologists think like Mayr (see, e.g. Ornstein, 1982).

This important question is still far from be elucidated. As we shall see later in this paper, additionally one must distinguish between intelligence and technological civilizations. The first one may be much more abundant than the last in the universe.

An alternative intelligence equation

In this section, we propose another equation to estimate the probable quantity of SCITSS in the observable universe. We begin with HUDF – The Hubble Ultra Deep Field (Beckwith *et al.*, 2006). From a recent new HUDF analysis, Conselice *et al.* (2016) estimated the total number of galaxies within the radius of the observable universe as $(1.4\text{--}2.7) \times 10^{12}$. Let us adopt 2×10^{12} galaxies. From this total, we exclude elliptical, lenticular, irregular, peculiar, interacting and those with active galactic nuclei galaxies, since they probably have little astrobiological importance concerning extraterrestrial high-level intelligence. This is due to several reasons, such as supernovae frequency, star-forming rates, low ISM metallicity, dominant stellar populations, etc.

Galaxy morphologies show an environmental dependence (e.g. Deng *et al.*, 2009). Early-type galaxies tend to reside in the densest regions of the universe such as clusters of galaxies cores, while late-type ones are more common in low-density regions. There is also time dependence, that is, a relation with the age of the cosmos. The number of spiral galaxies has increased by a factor of 2.3 during the past 6 Gyr (Delgado-Serrano *et al.*, 2010). For a sample of nearby galaxies, they have found that spiral galaxies represent 72% of the total population of galaxies, confirming the results by Hammer *et al.* (2005). Here we will adopt 80% as the percentage of spiral galaxies.

How many stars do we find in a typical spiral galaxy? It is generally mentioned that the Milky Way has $(100\text{--}400) \times 10^9$ stars, although the most common stellar type, red dwarfs, are difficult to detect. Considering that our Galaxy may harbour $(400 \pm 200) \times 10^9$ stars, we adopt 10^{11} stars.

The next step is to know how many solar-like stars exist in a typical spiral galaxy. A fraction around 10% is commonly to be found, and here we will conservatively assume 0.05.

Now we can calculate the approximate number of sun-like stars in all spiral galaxies within the radius of the observable universe:

$$2 \times 10^{12} \times 0.8 \times 10^{11} \times 0.05 = 8 \times 10^{21} \text{ sun – like stars.}$$

We are considering only sun-like type stars, excluding red dwarfs based on the common occurrence of UV flares in those stars. Red dwarfs may have Earth-like planets orbiting within the limits of their narrow CHZs as shown by Proxima Centauri (Anglada-Escudé *et al.*, 2016) and TRAPPIST-1 (Gillon *et al.*, 2016) but, although this fact probably does not hampers the existence of primitive simple life forms, it certainly does not favour the evolution of complex high-level intelligent live beings.

What fraction of this sample of 8×10^{21} solar-like stars will harbour SCITSSs? Surely not all of them. But probably how many? Let us define a new factor, P_c , the SCITSS's formation probability. We then

write:

$$N' = 8 \times 10^{21} \cdot P_c, \quad (5)$$

where N' is the probable total number of SCITs in the observable universe. The mean number of civilizations per spiral galaxy N is, of course:

$$N = 6.25 \times 10^{-13} \times N'. \quad (6)$$

Applying the restriction imposed by Fermi's Paradox ($N \approx 1$) we obtain:

$$P_c = 2 \times 10^{-10}. \quad (7)$$

We see that one can write:

$$N' = n_G \times f_{SG} \times n_S \times f_{\odot} \times P_c, \quad (8)$$

where N' : probable total number of SCITs in the observable universe; n_G : estimated total number of galaxies in the observable universe; f_{SG} : fraction of spiral galaxies; n_S : total number of stars in a typical spiral galaxy; f_{\odot} : fraction of solar-like stars in a typical spiral galaxy; P_c : SCITs's formation probability factor.

Note that equation (8) eliminates the main problem inherent to all equations we have briefly revised in this paper, because all relevant parameters – either known or unknown – that can influence N' or N are encapsulated in a single factor, P_c . Equation (8) contains just five terms, four of them being astrophysical in nature and all are reasonably well known. The only troublesome factor is P_c but, even so, it may be calculated with the help of Fermi's Paradox restriction, its value resulting known with only an uncertainty by a factor of 10^2 , as we shall see in the sequence.

For P_c values $\leq 10^{-9}$ – 10^{-10} , Fermi's Paradox is not violated. Indeed, these values correspond to an upper limit for P_c . It is interesting to note that Frank and Sullivan (2016) did find what could be interpreted as a lower limit for P_c : $\approx 10^{-24}$.

As P_c is very small we can conclude that the formation of SCITs is an extremely improbable event in the universe. This strongly points to the fact that intelligence is not a Darwinian evolutionary advantage.

Our estimate for P_c is also compatible with biological evidences. In the Earth's case, we have several intelligent species such as whales, dolphins, apes and the *Homo sapiens*, among several others, but only one – we – constructed a technological civilization. Mayr (1993, 2004) cites the total number of species that appeared on Earth since life began as $(1-50) \times 10^9$. Inverting this quantity, we get 10^{-9} to 10^{-10} , our estimated value for P_c . Additional evidence comes from KEPLER mission results, which have permitted to estimate as about 40×10^9 the probable number of exoEarths in CHZs in our Galaxy (Petigura *et al.*, 2013). Again, if we are the only civilization in the Galaxy, we have $(40 \times 10^9)^{-1} \approx 10^{-11}$, roughly compatible with our P_c value. Also Tipler (1980) has concluded that 'the probability of the evolution of creatures with the technological capability of interstellar communication within five billion years after the development of life on an Earth-like planet is less than 10^{-10} '.

In addition to P_c value known within an uncertainty by a factor of 10^2 , we can also observe that some factors in equation (8) would admit slightly different values. For example, probably a better estimate of the real number of stars in a typical spiral galaxy could be of order of 10^{12} , not 10^{11} . In fact, this seems to be the case in some nearby spiral galaxies, such as NGC 224 (M 31, the Andromeda Galaxy). We then would have about 10 civilizations per spiral galaxy.

But it is necessary to distribute these few civilizations through time. Although Milky Way formation has begun over 13 Gyr ago and the age of the galactic halo is about 11.4 Gyr, the galactic component of astrobiological interest, namely, the galactic disk, is more recent. An estimate for the age of thick disk is 10 Gyr (Sharma *et al.*, 2019). The thick disk is older than the thin disk, and less metal-rich too. We will

consider a 10 Gyr old galactic disk. If we distribute ten civilizations through a 10 Gyr timelapse, we obtain a rough estimate of the civilizations formation rate, probably also valid for other typical spiral galaxies: $\approx 1 \text{ civ Gyr}^{-1}$.

The next question is: what is the mean lifespan for a civilization? Characteristic time lifes for biological species are usually considered to be around 10^6 – 10^7 years. None of the Cambrian (about 0.5 Gyr ago) animal species exist today (Margulis and Sagan, 1998). Ward and Brownlee (2000) note that about 3/4 of all live species extinguish every 10^8 years. During the Cenozoic Era, the mean lifespan of *Mammalia* class species was always less than 3 Myr. Blair *et al.* (1992) have deduced an upper limit of 10^8 yr for the civilizations lifetime. Let us be optimistic and assume this number. If so, we can immediately conclude that we are alone, because if the mean rate of SCITS's formation, $dN'/dt \approx 1 \text{ civ Gyr}^{-1}$ and the maximum duration of a civilization is about 0.1 Gyr, then in a typical spiral galaxy two or more civilizations never will coexist. Of course the civilization formation rate will be a function of the ISM metallicity, slowly increasing as the Galaxy becomes older and more metal-rich, but these changes much probably will not alter significantly the above conclusion.

The timescale to develop self-conscious intelligence

It has been generally presumed (e.g. Westby and Conselice, 2020) that time needed to develop high-level self-conscious intelligence is of the order 5 Gyr, based on what happened here on Earth. However, we remark that, during about 80% of all time life exists on our planet, there were practically only unicellular or very simple multicellular organisms. The great life diversification event occurred about 0.5 Gyr ago (the Cambrian explosion). From that moment until now, life evolved from microbes to self-conscious intelligent beings. Thus, all one can say, by applying the Humility Principle, is that we know the time needed to self-conscious intelligence appearance within a factor of ten (0.5–5 Gyr). We call these two extreme time intervals, the 'short' scale and the 'long' scale, respectively.

Basically considering the Milky Way history, surely there was an initial period during which the ISM metallicity was too low in order to permit the formation of Earth-like planets, as well as life forms. We refer to this as the Azoic Galactic Period (AGP). It starts about 12 Gyr ago with the formation of the galactic spherical component (halo), characterized by ISM metal content $Z \approx 0.01$ – $0.02 Z_{\odot}$, and ends about 10 Gyr ago, when the metallicity of galactic thin disk reaches the critical value $Z \geq 0.1 Z_{\odot}$ (Olejak *et al.*, 2020). This metal-enrichment level is the minimum needed in order to allow Earth-like planets formation (Johnson and Li, 2012). The Galactic thick disk probably has little astrobiological interest because it typically has significantly lower metallicity than the thin disk (Freeman, 2010). It was formed between 9 and 11 Gyr ago.

Following AGP, we have an era during which only primitive live organisms exist. The duration of this era may have been from 0.5 to 5 Gyr. If one assumes the short timescale, the first SCITS in the Galaxy would have appeared about 9.5 Gyr ago. In the long timescale, that event was about 5 Gyr ago. Therefore, the Intelligence Galactic Era (IGE) would extend from 9.5 to 5 Gyr ago until now. Figures 1 and 2 show schematically both timescales. Between the short and long life timescales scenarios, obviously there is a multitude of possible intermediary situations. The intelligence evolution could require a different time in each planet where it appears but probably the short and long timescales represent the extreme limits. It seems difficult to imagine that high-level self-conscious intelligence could evolve from microbes in less than about 0.5 Gyr. On the other hand, for a planet orbiting a star like our Sun, intelligence could not demand more than about 6 Gyr to evolve, because we know that in about 1.1 Gyr from now all life on Earth will be destroyed due to a 10% natural increase in solar luminosity (Sackmann *et al.*, 1993) which will cause a moist greenhouse global catastrophe, according to a cloud-free climate model of the Earth calculated by Kasting (1988). However, the exact choice of intelligent life timescales does not significantly affect the general situation concerning the probable small number of SCITSs in the Galaxy now, that is, the pessimistic scenario always prevails.

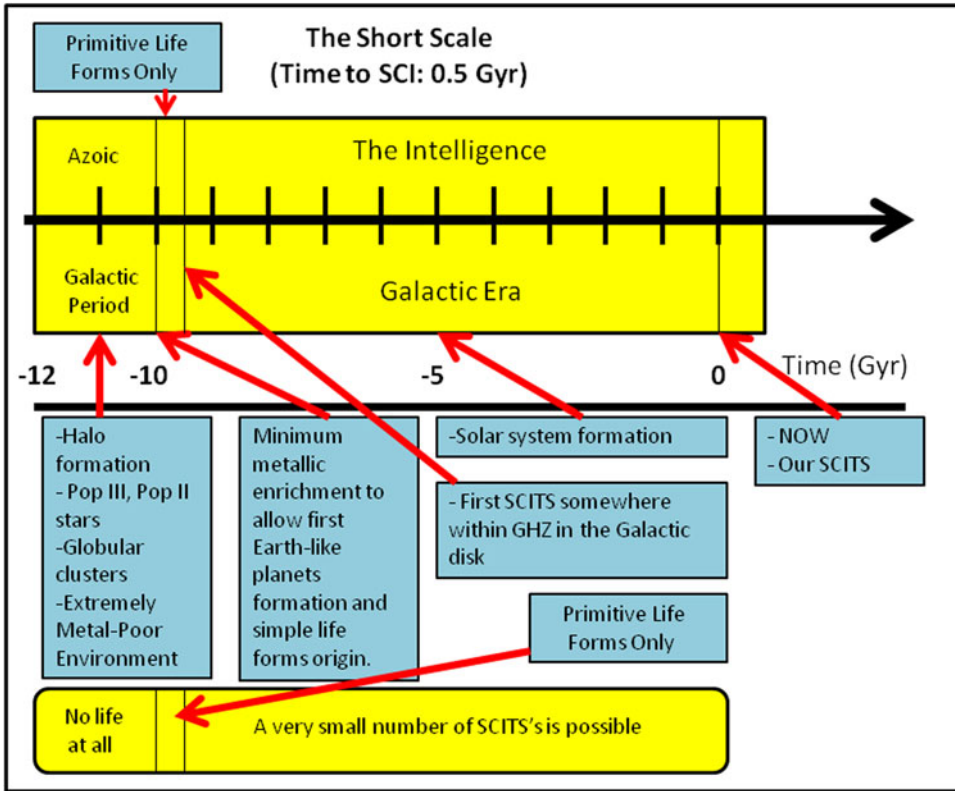


Figure 1. A possible timeline for self-conscious intelligent life in the Galaxy (short scale, see text).

In order to be convinced of this, look at Figure 3, where we represent three different time distributions for SCITS’s evolution in our Galaxy. Scenario A shows ten civilizations equally distributed over time for the long scale described in the text. Scenario B is the same, but for the short scale. In scenario C, we consider that ten civilizations evolved more or less simultaneously during the last 1 Gyr.

Table 1 shows the mean distances between SCITSs for different numbers of coexisting civilizations, assuming a homogeneous distribution in the galactic disk and all of them appearing near the co-rotation radius (7.5 kpc) in the middle of GHZ.

Quillfeldt (2016) introduced the contactability factor η , as a measuring of positive contact chance among SCITSs, defined as:

$$\eta \equiv \frac{L}{D}, \tag{9}$$

where L is the duration of the communicating phase of a civilization measured in years, and D is the mean distance between two civilizations measured in light-years. If $\eta \gg 1$, contact chances would be larger. In Table 1, we have also calculated η for $L = 10^2$ yr and $L = 10^3$ yr. We see that η is always $\ll 1$ regardless the adopted scenario.

SCITSs classifications

In this section, we briefly review Kardashev’s, Tang and Chang’s and Grinspoon’s classifications for extraterrestrial civilizations proposed in the literature.

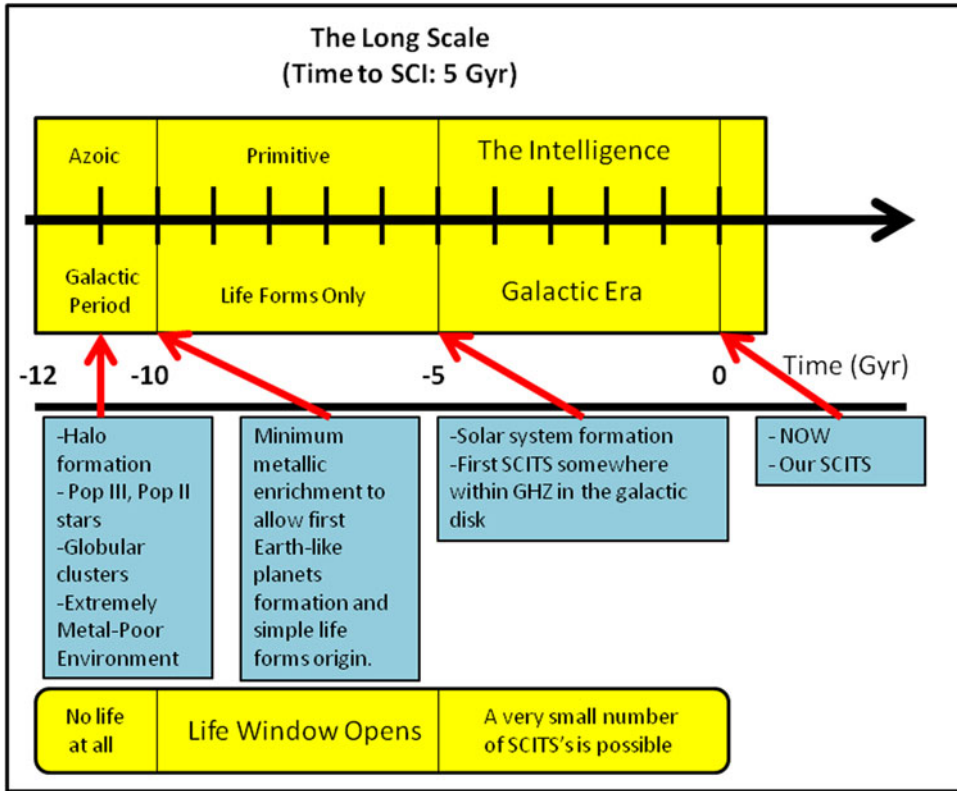


Figure 2. A possible timeline for self-conscious intelligent life in the Galaxy (long scale, see text).

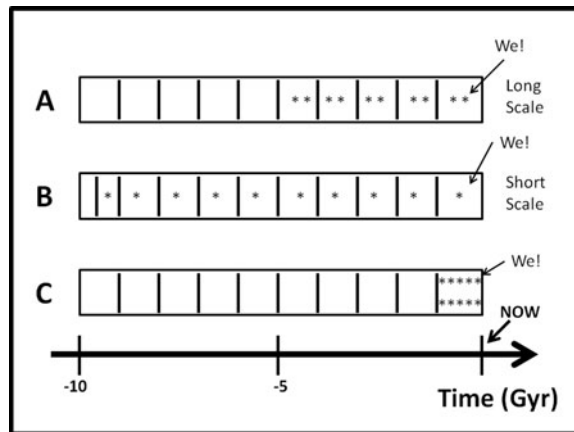


Figure 3. Three speculative scenarios for time distribution of SCITSs in the Milky Way Intelligent Galactic Era (IGE).

Kardashev’s classification

Kardashev’s scheme was presented in original form in 1964 (Kardashev, 1964a, 1964b). An excellent recent review is that by Ćirković (2015). According to Kardashev, SCITSs could be assigned three types, considering their total energy consumption rate:

Table 1. Mean distances and contactability factor

Number of coexisting SCITs	D (kpc)	η ($\text{yr} \times \text{ly}^{-1}$)
2	15	10^{-3} – 10^{-2}
3	13	10^{-3} – 10^{-2}
4	11–15	10^{-3} – 10^{-2}
10 (Scenario C, Figure 3)	5	10^{-2} – 10^{-1}

Mean distances D and contactability factor η calculated for $L = 10^2$ yr and $L = 10^3$ yr, for different numbers of coexisting SCITs homogeneously distributed near the co-rotation radius (7.5 kpc) in the Milky Way GHZ.

TYPE I: Total energy consumption rate is of the order of total energy available at home planet. This implies a consumption rate $\approx 10^{12} \text{ J s}^{-1}$.

TYPE II: Total energy consumption rate is of the order of total energy produced by the home star ($\approx 10^{26} \text{ J s}^{-1}$). In order to maximize harnessing energy such civilizations could, perhaps, build Dyson's spheres (Dyson, 1960).

TYPE III: Total energy consumption rate is of the order of total energy available at domestic galaxy ($\approx 10^{37} \text{ J s}^{-1}$).

Kardashev's original classification was expanded later to include types IV and V (Galántai, 2004; Kecskes, 1998, 2009; Vidal, 2014; Ćirković, 2015). A type IV civilization would be one using all energy available at your home universe, within their cosmological horizon, and a type V society would be not restricted to a universe in particular, living in several habitable universes through a hypothetical multiverse!

Here it is worth mentioning that Griffith *et al.* (2015) did not find evidences for the presence of nearby galaxy-spanning Kardashev's type III civilizations based on the analysis of a sample containing about 10^5 galaxies surveyed with NASA's Wide-field Infrared Survey Explorer (WISE), searching for high mid-infrared excesses, although they recommend further investigation of 90 poorly understood sources and five anomalous spiral galaxies. If one assumes all these about 100 sources may be attributed to type III super-civilizations, it can tentatively be concluded that their probability of occurrence is at best extremely low, of the order of just one civilization for every 10^3 galaxies.

Additionally, we remember that it is possible to consider a Kardashev's type 0, to encompass those civilizations which still did not consume all energy available at your home planet. From this point of view, presently our society could be considered as type 0.8 (Ćirković, 2015).

Tang and Chang classification

Tang and Chang's classification was originally presented in 1991 (Tang and Chang, 1991). Its fundamental parameter is the type of main source energy predominantly used by a civilization. They imagined six classes of SCITs:

CLASS 1: A civilization that uses energy from individual beings or domesticated lower life forms, as well as personal tools;

CLASS 2: A civilization that uses natural energy sources available at the home planet surface, harnessed with primitive machines, such as wind sails and water wheels;

CLASS 3: This type of technological society extracts energy from fossil fuels and nuclear fission;

CLASS 4: Civilizations that dominate and exploit energy from nuclear fusion;

CLASS 5: Civilizations extracting energy from the matter-antimatter annihilation;

CLASS 6: Technological societies that use energy from space-time and singularities.

Tang and Chang emphasize that our chances for a successful contact would be larger for societies belonging to classes 3 and 4.

Grinspoon's classification

Grinspoon (2003) speculates about two basic types of SCITs in the universe. The number one is what he calls a 'proto-intelligent society' (like our own), and the number two are the 'truly intelligent civilizations' (also referred by him as 'immortal societies'). In these more evolved cultures, intelligence could be organic or artificial. The cultural barrier between proto-intelligent and truly intelligent civilizations could, perhaps, explain Fermi's Paradox.

SCITs's classification: an alternative proposal

The SCITs's classification schemes discussed in the previous section consider very restricted aspects, such as energy consumption rates or energy sources, and therefore say little about the possible evolution of a SCITs. We suggest here an alternative general and possibly more fundamental classification scheme for SCITs. Let's distinguish five basic types:

- P – Primitive societies;
- Y – Young societies;
- A – Adult societies;
- S – Senior societies (?);
- D – Degenerate societies.

Primitive societies

Those that have a low general level of development, with primitive technologies, little science and probably magical false misconceptions about the reality. This group could embrace a large spectrum of cultures (taking humans as an example, we could have a tribe of Neanderthal men, the ancient Babylonian society, the Roman empire or the European medieval civilization). The probable duration of the primitive stage could be, perhaps, of order 10^4 – 10^5 years.

Young societies

The passage to Young civilization stage represents a social phase transition. This critical point is characterized by the completion of the reconnaissance of the home planet surface, by the domain of electromagnetic theory and invention of telecommunications, the domain of space travel (at interplanetary level only), and when the accumulated knowledge permits, for the first time, a basically correct interpretation of the macrostructure of the universe. Unfortunately, young phase can be troublesome and dangerous, because the civilization could experiment global damage of the natural planetary ecosystem, demographic explosion, extensive pollution derived from ecologically aggressive technologies, bad exploration and exhaustion of natural resources and energetic sources available in the home planet, not to speak about technological disruption, and the imminent risk of self-destruction. The future of any civilization will critically depend on if this young phase is well overcome. Probably, there are civilizations that do not succeed this transition, collapsing and wiping out or, perhaps, in some cases, returning to the primitive stage and then evolving again. A basic important aspect in order to estimate the chances of success for a young civilization is the subjective ratio between technological evolution and 'ethical' evolution. The ideal situation would be to have an equilibrium between both of them, with high ethical and technological advancements. We will return to this point later. The probable duration of the young stage could be very short, perhaps, of order 10^2 – 10^3 years. Young societies only explore, and eventually colonize their own planetary system.

Adult societies

An adult civilization could be characterized by a complete domain of biological evolution, where natural selection gives place to artificial selection through advanced genetical manipulation and

engineering, by the adoption of clean technologies, effective population control, the possible building of self-replicant von Neumann machines, total solutions for social and technical problems, including the elimination of death, becoming immortal beings, or then preserving individual minds and personalities after the biological death, advanced self-conscious artificial intelligence, full autonomy to live in space, and complete domain of interstellar travels. An adult society could be a Galaxy's colonizer. Its life expectancy could be 10^4 – 10^6 yr or even more.

Senior societies?

These highly hypothetical civilizations would be the most advanced and also ancient, although, perhaps, also very rare, if existing at all. It is very difficult to imagine their general properties. Probably they could manipulate space-time, exploring wormholes and time voyages. An interesting highly speculative possibility would be the total discarding of organisms, natural or bionics, giving priority to the information storage, as suggested by Clarke (1997), becoming 'energy beings', 'pure intelligences', without material structure, while detaining extremely advanced scientific and technological knowledge, permitting them to solve all conceivable problems. Such hypothetical creatures would be 'immortal' in the practical sense of this word. Most likely these civilizations would be formed exclusively by self-conscious artificial intelligences, opening new perspectives of social architectures, such as the fusion of individual intelligent units generating logical hyperstructures. Such superintelligences would represent a new large-scale version of the process that, at biological level, has conducted trillions of cells to specialize and join to form complex multicellular organisms. In the Milky Way, senior societies could have maximum ages between about 5 and 9.5 Gyr, the first value corresponding to the long life timescale discussed previously, and the last one corresponding to the short life timescale. We include senior class in our classification scheme in order to gain some additional 'freedom degrees' beyond adult cultures concept.

Degenerate societies

This group would include decaying civilizations experiencing a wiping out process caused by a large diversity of reasons: failure at transition from young stage to adult phase, annihilation by natural catastrophes (e.g. by collision of an asteroid or comet with the home planet), or astrophysical events (e.g. a supernova explosion or GRB occurring near their star). This class could also include those societies that have disintegrated as a consequence of a cultural shock with an alien culture (although, in our opinion, this possibility may be practically non-existent). Although one can expect to find a great diversity of degenerated civilizations, probably the most common candidates would be primitive or young societies whose evolution has been aborted.

Table 2 shows the probable correspondences among the different SCITS's classifications we have discussed in this paper.

The five civilization groups defined in this section may suggest a natural sequence of evolution. However, this could not be always the case.

Even in those societies that do overcome the primitive stage, there is the risk of social stagnation, or even of evolutionary status regression. Such risks may be higher for primitive or young societies, perhaps smaller to adult or senior cultures.

Of course, theoretically, a civilization could skip stages, mainly in the case of a positive contact with an alien culture belonging to a more advanced group. However, such contacts could also result in stagnation, regression or even disintegration of the lower culture, configuring a destructive cultural shock.

On the other hand, the chances of a successful contact between two civilizations belonging to very different groups could be very small, and the subsequent utility of such an event doubtful. As an example, consider a hypothetical contact of a young society with a senior culture: besides very unlikely, it could even not be perceived and understood at all. The most useful intersocial contacts would tend to occur between adult civilizations, or between senior societies, or still, with less probability, between an

Table 2. *SCITsS classifications*

Kardashev	Tang and Chang	Grinspoon	Our scheme
I	1, 2, 3	1*	P, Y, D
II	4, 5, 6?	2+	A, S
III	6?	2	S
IV ?	6?	2?	S?
V ??	6??	2??	S??

(* ‘proto-intelligent’ cultures; + ‘truly’ intelligent cultures; ? doubtful correspondence).

Correspondence among the different SCITsS classification schemes discussed in the text.

adult civilization and a senior culture. We also mention that, given the probable very short life expectancy for young civilizations, indirect radio or optical contact chances between two young cultures would be negligible.

The relatively high step separating a typical young society from a consolidated adult alien culture could perhaps help to explain Fermi’s Paradox, based on the extreme cultural difficulty (not to say impossibility) in recognizing the existence of the most advanced civilization.

Our own civilization’s current status corresponds to 0.8 in Kardashev’s classification, Tang and Chang’s 3, Grinspoon’s 1, and Y in the scheme proposed in this section. For short: 0.8/3/1/Y.

Evolutionary paths for SCITsS

The astrosociological classification presented in the previous section is useful in order to visualize and to understand what may probably happen to the SCITsS life and evolution. While primitive stage may last for, perhaps, 10^4 – 10^5 years, the young phase is probably short (10^2 – 10^3 years) and intense, rapidly conducting to a critical situation which we will call ‘the bottle neck’. This is happening with human civilization on Earth right now. Adult and senior societies may persist for 10^4 – 10^8 years or, perhaps, even more, but the most common types of SCITsS in a typical spiral galaxy probably are primitive and/or young cultures. Adult and senior civilizations may represent a very low percentage (about 1–10%) of all existing SCITsS, if they ever exist at all. We note that if adult and/or senior societies do not exist, then there would be no interstellar travellers!

Figure 4 shows schematically the possible evolutionary alternatives available to SCITsS in the classification framework discussed in the present section.

As already mentioned, we suspect that young phase survival probability is strongly dependent on the equilibrium between technological development and what we call ‘ethical’ development of a society. Such an opinion is also sustained by Grinspoon (2003) and Hawking (2018), among others. Grinspoon (2003) uses the expression ‘spiritual development’ as a synonym for ethical development.

We now introduce rather freely the ethical-technological ratio, R , defined as:

$$R \equiv \frac{\text{level of ethical advancement}}{\text{level of technological advancement}}. \quad (10)$$

This ‘quantity’, although highly subjective, helps to clarify the possible evolutionary paths available to a young society, once it is experiencing its critical phase (Figure 5).

If a civilization may be generically classified as highly technologically evolved but primitive in ethical terms, then $R \ll 1$ and the chances of being well succeeded surpassing the critical young phase are not good. In this case, a civilization will probably extinguish (class D) or, at a first moment, retrocede to a more primitive stage. If, on the contrary, a civilization shows a great ethical advancement but little technological sophistication ($R \gg 1$), success chances are also small. The ideal case would be $R \approx 1$, with high-level both ethical and technological, but due to a lot of reasons (including genetic and

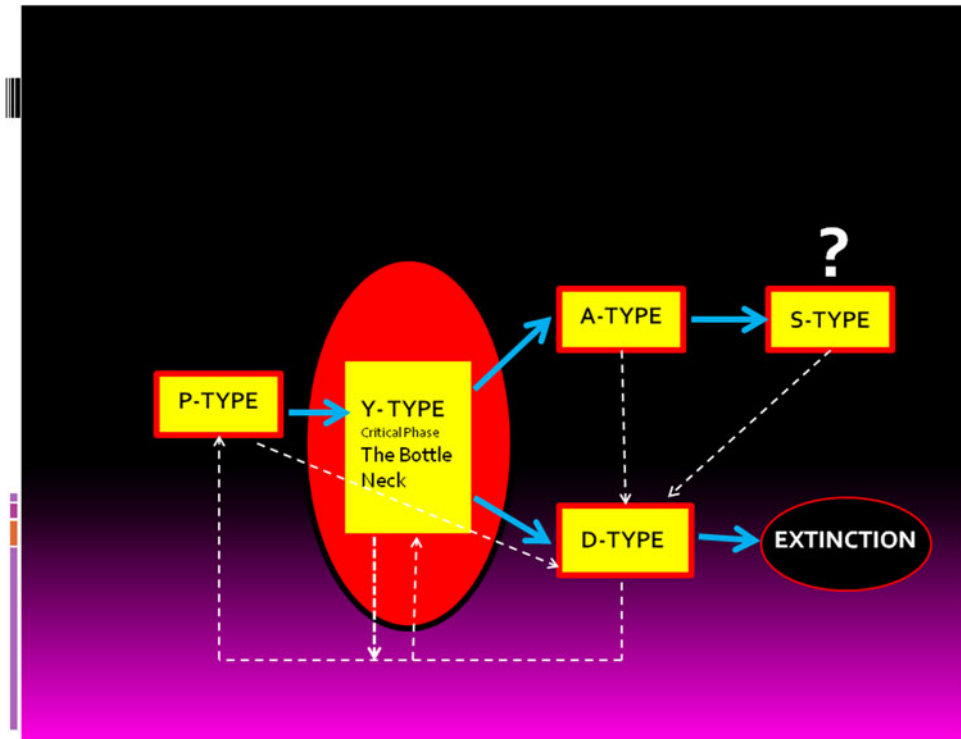


Figure 4. Probable life cycles for self-conscious intelligent technological societies in the universe.

cultural factors influencing the behaviour) that situation could tend to be rare. Table 3 summarizes the possibilities.

When trying to quantify R , one could assign value 1 to designate a high ethical or high technological evolution, and a near zero, say 0.1, for low ethical or technological development. So, our civilization would be something like $R \approx 0.1$. This would indicate a very low survival probability.

It is also important to add that the heterogeneity degree of a society with respect to the ethical advancement may be pivotal in determining its future. A more ethically homogeneous society would have more survival chances than an ethically very heterogeneous civilization. Technological heterogeneity does not seem to be so influential.

The closed bottle neck and Fermi's paradox

The 'Great Silence' (Brin, 1983) and Fermi's Paradox may be well understood and reasonably explained with the astrosociological considerations contained in this paper. We have seen that civilizations formation rate in a typical spiral galaxy as the Milky Way is probably extremely low, of order 1 civ Gyr^{-1} . Also, if civilizations's typical lifetime has an upper limit of about 10^8 years, then two civilizations never coexist in the Galaxy. If civilizations are no exit evolutionary paths, as has been suggested by dos Santos (2019, private communication), then virtually none of the scarce civilizations would surpass the young critical phase.

This is equivalent to say that the bottle neck is closed. As a consequence, there are no adult civilizations and therefore no interstellar flights, no von Neumann's self-reproducing machines, nor Galaxy colonization.

They are not here because they never existed, but because they are extremely rare and never evolve into A stage. In a typical spiral galaxy, the rare formed SCITSS probably enter into a P–Y–P closed loop, perhaps more than once before completely extinguishing.

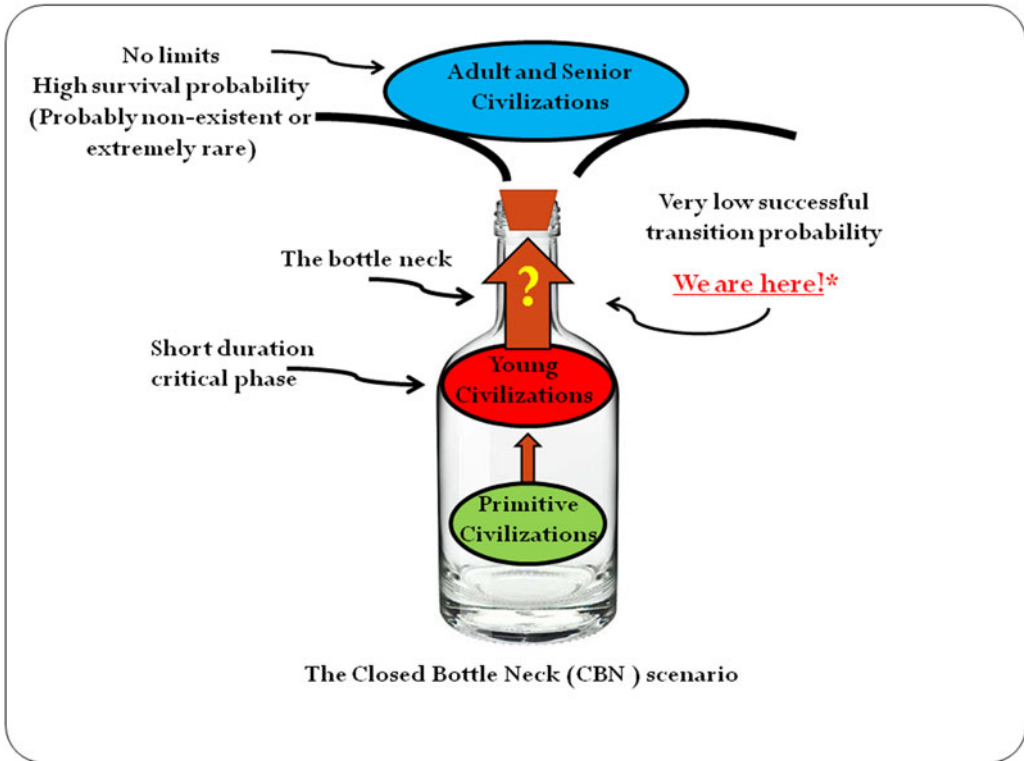


Figure 5. A (metaphorical) illustration of the Closed Bottle Neck (CBN) scenario for self-conscious intelligent technological societies evolution in the universe.

Table 3. Evolutionary scenarios

R	Description	Evolutionary path
$\ll 1$	Low ethics High technology	P–Y–P or P–Y–D
≈ 1	High ethics High technology	P–Y–A–S?
≈ 1	Low ethics Low technology	P–D or P–Y–D
$\gg 1$	High ethics Low technology	P–Y–P or P–Y–D

Speculative evolutionary scenarios for SCITs as a function of R , the ethical/technological rate parameter as defined in the text.

This does not mean necessarily that adult or even senior civilizations never form in the universe. Their formation probability may be almost zero, but universe is so large that it is almost certain they would exist somewhere. But their rarity surely would imply that we should survey a very large number of galaxies in order to find them. Then, negative results like those by Gray and Mooley (2017) would not be surprising. They could even be beyond our cosmological horizon, an idea already proposed by Wesson (1990), thus providing an extended scale, cosmological resolution of the Fermi’s Paradox. Obviously, in this case, direct and indirect contact chances would be null, not to speak about the cultural barrier, which would become negligible the possibilities of a positive intelligible contact between a young and an adult or senior distant extragalactic society.

The Drake's equation revisited

At this point, we return to Drake's equation (equation (2)). As already stated, factors f_i , f_c and L remain largely uncertain and controversial still today. Using the recent values for the other factors suggested in that section, we can write Drake's equation as follows:

$$N_D = 10 \times f_i \times f_c \times L. \quad (11)$$

Let us consider $L = 10^3$ yr. This presumably would be a reasonable value to the short life expectancy of a Y society. Then we have:

$$N_D = 10^4 \times f_i \times f_c. \quad (12)$$

A very important point to remember is that even a high-level intelligence *does not imply* a technological civilization! Based on this, we can write factor f_i as:

$$f_i = k \times P_c, \quad (13)$$

where k is a proportionality factor ($k > 1$) and P_c is our SCITS's probability formation factor introduced earlier.

We have pointed out that $10^{-11} \leq P_c \leq 10^{-9}$. Here, we optimistically consider $P_c = 10^{-9}$. Substituting into (13) we get:

$$N_D = 10^{-5} \times k \times f_c \quad (14)$$

so that $N_D = N_D(k, f_c)$. Table 4 presents some values for N_D considering $1 \leq k \leq 10^9$ and $0 \leq f_c \leq 1$ selected values.

From Table 4 we see that only those bold-written values for N_D are approximately compatible with Fermi's Paradox ($N_D \approx N \approx 1-10$). Those values correspond to $10^5 \leq k \leq 10^7$ and $0.4 \leq f_c \leq 1$, seeming to indicate that original values adopted for f_c (0.1-0.2) were probably underestimated. Therefore, it seems that a good fraction of technological societies is well succeeded in developing interstellar communication capability, that is, basically they dominate electromagnetic theory, a fundamental characteristic of young (type Y) societies, probably suggesting that the transition P-Y is relatively common. It also seems to suggest that it is highly probable that civilizations concomitantly develop nuclear and other advanced technologies, opening a potential way for self-annihilation.

The failure of SETI programs until now (in the sense of detecting positive extraterrestrial artificial radio or optical signals) and the great number of exoplanets found in recent years, combined with Fermi's Paradox restriction seem to imply that the great majority of technological intelligent societies do not overcome the bottle neck, thus corroborating the idea that civilizations would be no exit evolutionary paths (dos Santos, 2019, private communication).

This could also indicate that in a typical spiral galaxy like the Milky Way, we have only primitive (type P), young (type Y) and degenerated (type D) societies, not adult (type A) and/or senior (type S) civilizations. As we have pointed out earlier, P, Y or D societies do not develop interstellar flight, so they never will colonize the Galaxy.

Another interesting aspect is that the acceptable values for k are high (10^5-10^7). A possible interpretation is that intelligence (even if rare) may be much more common than technological civilizations, an idea also suggested by dos Santos (2019, private communication). Again, this also points to the probable extreme rarity of extraterrestrial civilizations.

We also emphasize that, the time duration L of the interstellar communicating phase for a typical civilization is not large, because of the short duration of the young evolutionary phase. The direct consequences from this to SETI traditional radio and optical searches are that the probability of intercepting a signal coming from an extraterrestrial civilization would be very small. This is so because a communicating civilization would not produce a stuffed radio signals expanding spherical bubble,

Table 4. *Some reasonable Drake's equation solutions*

kf_c	0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1
1	0	10^{-6}	2.10^{-6}	3.10^{-6}	4.10^{-6}	5.10^{-6}	6.10^{-6}	7.10^{-6}	8.10^{-6}	9.10^{-6}	10^{-5}
10	0	10^{-5}	2.10^{-5}	3.10^{-5}	4.10^{-5}	5.10^{-5}	6.10^{-5}	7.10^{-5}	8.10^{-5}	9.10^{-5}	10^{-4}
10^2	0	10^{-4}	2.10^{-4}	3.10^{-4}	4.10^{-4}	5.10^{-4}	6.10^{-4}	7.10^{-4}	8.10^{-4}	9.10^{-4}	10^{-3}
10^3	0	10^{-3}	2.10^{-3}	3.10^{-3}	4.10^{-3}	5.10^{-3}	6.10^{-3}	7.10^{-3}	8.10^{-3}	9.10^{-3}	10^{-2}
10^4	0	10^{-2}	2.10^{-2}	3.10^{-2}	4.10^{-2}	5.10^{-2}	6.10^{-2}	7.10^{-2}	8.10^{-2}	9.10^{-2}	10^{-1}
10^5	0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1
10^6	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10^7	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	10^2
10^8	0	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	10^3
10^9	0	10^3	2.10^3	3.10^3	4.10^3	5.10^3	6.10^3	7.10^3	8.10^3	9.10^3	10^4

Drake's equation solutions N_D values for $1 \leq k \leq 10^9$ and $0 \leq f_c \leq 1$ as discussed in the text.

but instead a thin hollow spherical shell of signals propagating through space. When we consider the short emitter's active transmission time and the enormous distances between the loci of two civilizations (typically of order 10^4 ly or larger), it can be concluded that the contacting chances are negligible.

Now, returning to the Drake's equation, let us use as typical values $k = 10^6$ and $f_c = 0.5$. We then get $N_D = 5$, a very low number, indeed, but still compatible with Fermi's Paradox, if one considers the short lifetime very probably typical for intelligent technological societies. As shown in Table 5, where we explore extreme as well as mean values for k and f_c one must have, $1 \leq N_D \leq 10$, in order to do not violate Fermi's Paradox restriction.

As N_D is small, we can write $N_D \approx N$ and, adopting 10 Gyr as the astrobiological useful age of our Galaxy, we get a rough estimate to the mean civilization formation rate, very probably also valid for other typical spiral galaxies: 0.5 civ Gyr^{-1} . This value is about the same result we have found previously (1 civ Gyr^{-1}).

We can also estimate the mean spatial density of civilizations in the galactic disk. Using a mean thickness of 1 kpc and a diameter of 30 kpc results in $0.01 \text{ civ kpc}^{-3}$. This number could be even minor by a factor of 10, if we consider that the Milky Way galactic disk can be 60 kpc in diameter, as suggested recently by López-Corrodoira *et al.* (2018). Even considering only the GHZ, we would have just $0.05 \text{ civ kpc}^{-3}$.

In terms of population dynamics theory, we suggest that the typical situation for a spiral galaxy would be a permanent start up or latent phase, that is, the civilizations formation rate is approximately equal to their death rate (1 civ Gyr^{-1}), the size of population (i.e. the total number of coexisting civilizations) never changes significantly, and it is always much less than the total capacity of the system. It seems there is no perspective of going into a positive linear or exponential growing phase: the number of civilizations existing in a typical spiral galaxy would be in a permanent homeostatic low regime. Finally, we remark that, if N is normally very small, of the order of unity, then Fermi's Paradox results dissolved. A similar conclusion was expressed by Sandberg *et al.* (2018).

Why there should be a bottle neck?

The CBN concept derives directly from the fact that civilizations are complex dynamical and permanently unstable systems. Complex systems theory teaches us that such a system becomes increasingly fragile as its complexity grows. Strongly susceptible to a chaotic behaviour from the butterfly effect, technological civilizations may be ever building their proper ruin. Their evolution would tend to behave as a kind of cancer, whose out of control cell growing kills its host organism. This justifies the view that civilizations are no exit evolutionary pathways. In such a framework, one could hope to find only primitive (type P), or young (type Y), or degenerated (type D) societies in the universe,

Table 5. Drake's equation solutions

$k\gamma_c$	0.4	0.5	1
10^5	0.4	0.5	1
10^6	4	5	10
10^7	40	50	100

Drake's equation solutions N_D for different reasonable choices of k and f_c . Bold values do not violate Fermi's Paradox if SCITS's formation rate ≈ 1 civ Gyr $^{-1}$ and life expectancy $L' \leq 10^8$ yr, within the CBN scenario. For $k = 10^7$ and $f_c = 0.4$, N_D is approximately the same as found by Westby and Conselice (2020), that is, 36 (+175; -32) civilizations within our Galaxy.

no adult (type A) or senior (type S) cultures, as we have already mentioned. However, we remember that this assertive is statistical in nature: eventually some Y society could succeed and become an A civilization, in spite of this event being highly improbable. If such a fact indeed occurs in a given galaxy, then that galaxy possibly could be effectively colonized.

Casti (2011) gives a long list of so-called 'X-Events', which can destroy a technological society. Pamlin and Armstrong (2015) do basically the same thing. Those events are mostly endogenous in nature, that is, they are deflagrated by the civilization itself. We can distinguish four basic types of endogenous X-Events: environmental collapse, nuclear self-annihilation, technological disruption and demographic explosion. Another category of X-Events, namely, those exogenous, includes natural cosmic phenomena such asteroid/comet impacts, nearby supernova explosions and GRBs, which could also affect the fate of a civilization. As the primitive stage in the life of a SCITS tends to be much longer than the young phase, and also because of the low level of technological sophistication, the major hazards to a P-type society would be offered by natural exogenous X-Events.

If the majority of civilizations in a given galaxy evolve within the GHZ limits, this fact could tend to minimize the danger from exogenous X-Events such as supernovae and GRBs, although probably not so for asteroid/comet impacts.

Considering the extremely short duration of a society's young phase, exogenous X-Events would not practically interfere, because their typical occurrence timescales are of order 10^6 yr or more. On the other hand, endogenous X-Events would be important contributors to a Y-type society collapse. For a general view about the most probable evolutionary paths for SCITSs, see Figure 6.

It is worth mentioning that the 'ethical-technological ratio' R introduced earlier can act as a modulating factor of the complexity-fragility binomial. A high ethical-low technological ($R \gg 1$) situation would tend to reduce the fragility of the system to endogenous technological X-Events, but not against exogenous natural X-Events, while a low ethical-high technology ($R \ll 1$) case could increase the complexity of the system and so its fragility mainly to endogenous X-Events, while contributing to reduce the fragility against exogenous natural X-Events. Mathematically speaking, the survival probability P_s of a SCITS could perhaps be modelled by a decreasing exponential function of time. If a civilization enters into a P-Y-P evolutionary loop, then a qualitative representation of P_s as a function of time could be as shown in Figure 7.

The fact our 10 Gyr old Galaxy is not yet colonized enables us to determine an upper limit for the survival probability P_s . Adopting a civilizations formation rate ≈ 1 civ Gyr $^{-1}$, one must have $P_s \leq 0.1$. This would imply a mean colonization time t_{col} of the same order of the astrobiological useful age of the Galaxy, that is, about 10 Gyr. So, in this case, the time needed for the Galaxy to become colonized is comparable to the Galaxy's age. If $P_s \leq 0.01$, that time would be larger by a factor of 10, about ten times the current age of the Universe! It is easy to see that t_{col} is proportional to the reciprocal of the survival probability P_s , and that $R \approx P_s$. Clearly, P_s can not be high, and this reinforces the CBN scenario.

Perhaps the battle between complexity and fragility could have a different behaviour tendency in a highly-evolved society like A- or S-type, but the big problem would be how to survive until reaching those advanced stages.

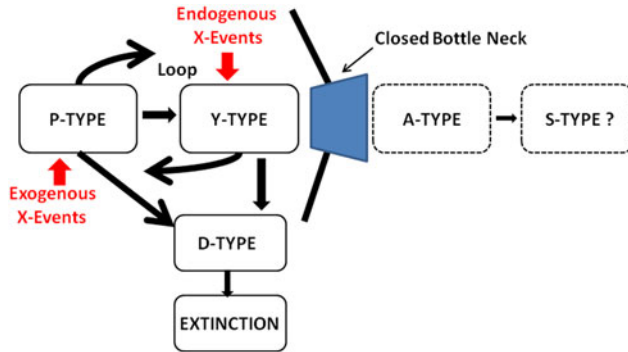


Figure 6. Most probable life cycles for self-conscious intelligent technological societies in the universe, according to the Closed Bottle Neck (CBN) model detailed in the text.

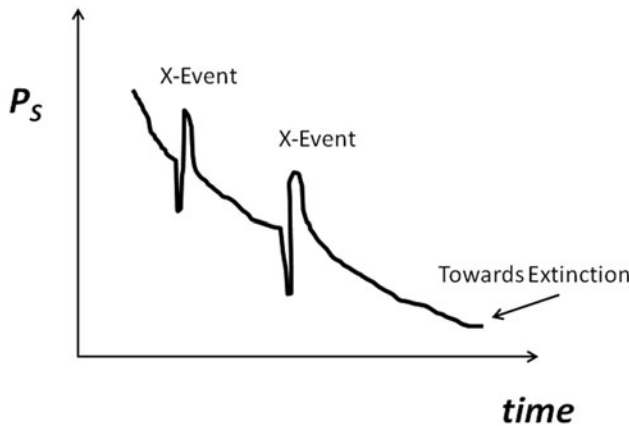


Figure 7. Qualitative graphical representation of the survival probability P_s as a function of time for a self-conscious intelligent technological society caught in a P–Y–P evolutionary loop, showing the occurrence of two hypothetical X-Events.

Conclusion

We have presented an alternative short equation to estimate the probable number N of self-conscious intelligent technological societies existing in typical spiral galaxies within the radius of the observable universe. The equation contains only one poorly known parameter, P_c , the SCITS’s formation probability factor. It results from the product of all other relevant parameters – either known or unknown – one should consider in order to calculate N and its value can be determined within an uncertainty by a factor of 10^2 ($10^{-11} \leq P_c \leq 10^{-9}$) by applying the restriction to N imposed by Fermi’s Paradox. The range of probable values for P_c is compatible with current biological and astrophysical evidences. We obtained a rough estimate for SCITS’s formation rate presumably valid for a typical galaxy like the Milky Way: $\approx 1 \text{ civ Gyr}^{-1}$. Assuming 10^8 years as an upper limit for SCITS’s life expectancy conclusion is that no civilizations coexist within a typical spiral galaxy.

An alternative astrosociological classification for SCITSs was presented, distinguishing five fundamental types, from primitive to highly evolved societies. Primitive (P-type) and young (Y-type) civilizations never develop interstellar flight. The young phase is probably very short, highly unstable and risky, frequently fatal, configuring what we have called ‘the Closed Bottle Neck’ (CBN) scenario. Our classification allows us to investigate possible evolutionary paths for SCITSs. We suggest

that the immense majority of Y-type societies never succeed in becoming adult (A-type) civilizations, rapidly collapsing into a degenerating (D-type) status and then wiping out, so there are no interstellar travels, no galaxy colonization nor Galactic Club (Bracewell, 1960), thus eliminating the Fermi's Paradox. A not colonized Milky Way is not an exception, but the general rule, so the Humility Principle is not contradicted!

Even not being an evolutionary advantage, intelligence could, perhaps, be rather common in the universe. However, civilizations probably are very rare. High-level intelligence does not necessarily imply a technological society.

Of course, the only way to test this pessimistic view is to continue current SETI projects, as well as to promote new searches, increasing their completeness, the total number of observed stars, the frequency range coverage, sensibility and time coverage. Unlike some politicians have affirmed, we do need to search for eventual signs from extraterrestrial civilizations, in order to know if they do or not do exist, because what commonly occurs to them much probably will happen with us too. The eventual confirmation of the absence of other SCITs in the Milky Way galaxy would be bad news to the future of our own civilization. The extreme practical importance of astrobiological science is thus set beyond any doubt.

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