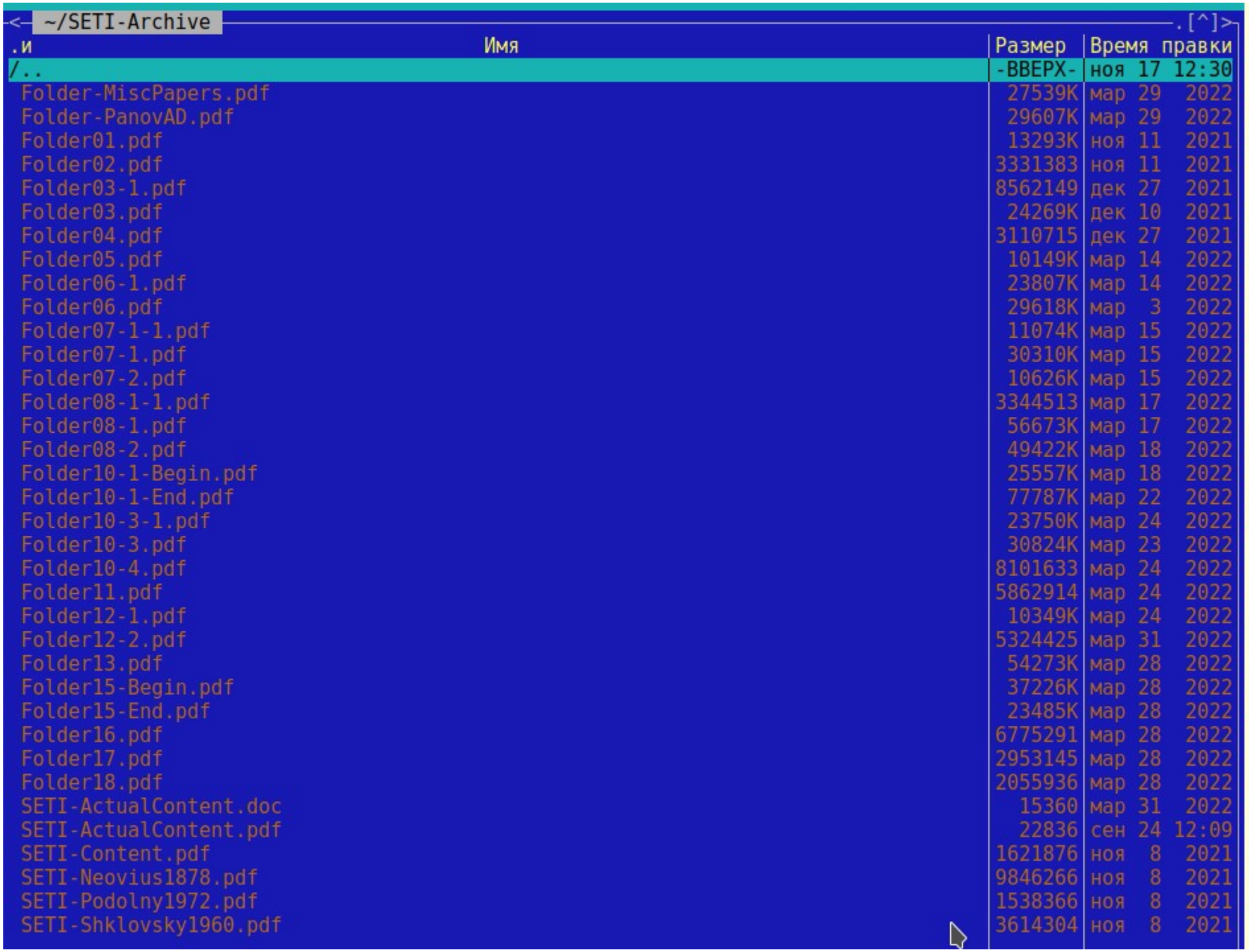
Архив НКЦ SETI полностью отсканирован и доступен в сети

http://lnfm1.sai.msu.ru/SETI/koi/

SETI или CETI?
Статьи, презентаци, выступления
Библиотека
Конференции, симпозиумы
Семинары
Информационный бюллетень НКЦ SETI
Литература на русском языке
История
Организации и группы SETI
Архив
Аномальные явления

Архив

- Статьи
- Анкета SETI (Объем 120 Кб)
- Прошедшие конференции
- Прошедшие "Новости"
- Архив НКЦ SETI (zip 650MB)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мар 29 2022
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SETI-Shklovsky1960.pdf
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ноя 8 2021

Ф. № 2
Оп. № 1
Д. № 1
Л. № 1

(название учреждения)

(название структурного подразделения)

ДЕЛО № 1

Подготовительные материалы по организации НКЦ SETI (Ассоциация SETI)

(заголовок дела)

Начато 03 ноября 1987 г.

Окончено 29 апреля 1992 г.

На 60 листах

Ф. № 2
Оп. № 1
Д. № 1

Срок хранения; _____

Исполнитель _____

Делопроизводитель _____

Вариант 1, 3.XI.87 1

Проект

ЦЕНТР СЕТИ ("Человек и Вселенная")

I. Проект разработан по рекомендации Всесоюзного симпозиума "Мировоззренческие и общенаучные основания проблемы поиска внеземного разума", Малетай, 28 - 31 октября 1987 г.

2. Центр СЕТИ ("Человек и Вселенная") является вневедомственной (?) (или: межведомственной) общественной научно-просветительской и исследовательской организацией.

3. Задача Центра: пропаганда научных знаний и исследования по проблеме жизни и разума во Вселенной.

4. В состав Центра СЕТИ входит:
- Астрономический сектор с обсерваторией (по типу народных обсерваторий) и планетарием;
- Лаборатория математического моделирования;
- Теоретический сектор;
- Библиотека;
- Музей;
- Лекторий.

5. Учредителями Центра СЕТИ являются:
Академия наук СССР, Министерство культуры СССР, Общество "Знание" СССР, Всесоюзный совет научно-технических обществ (ВСНТО), Философское общество СССР, ЦК ВЛКСМ, Академия наук Лит. ССР, Министерство культуры Лит. ССР, Общество "Знание" Лит. ССР;
при поддержке:
Академии наук Арм. ССР, Академии наук УССР, Минвуза СССР, Минвуза РСФСР,

6. Центр СЕТИ создается при (на базе) Астрономической обсерватории Института физики АН Лит. ССР, пос. Малетай

6.I. Центр СЕТИ может иметь филиалы в других городах и населенных пунктах СССР.

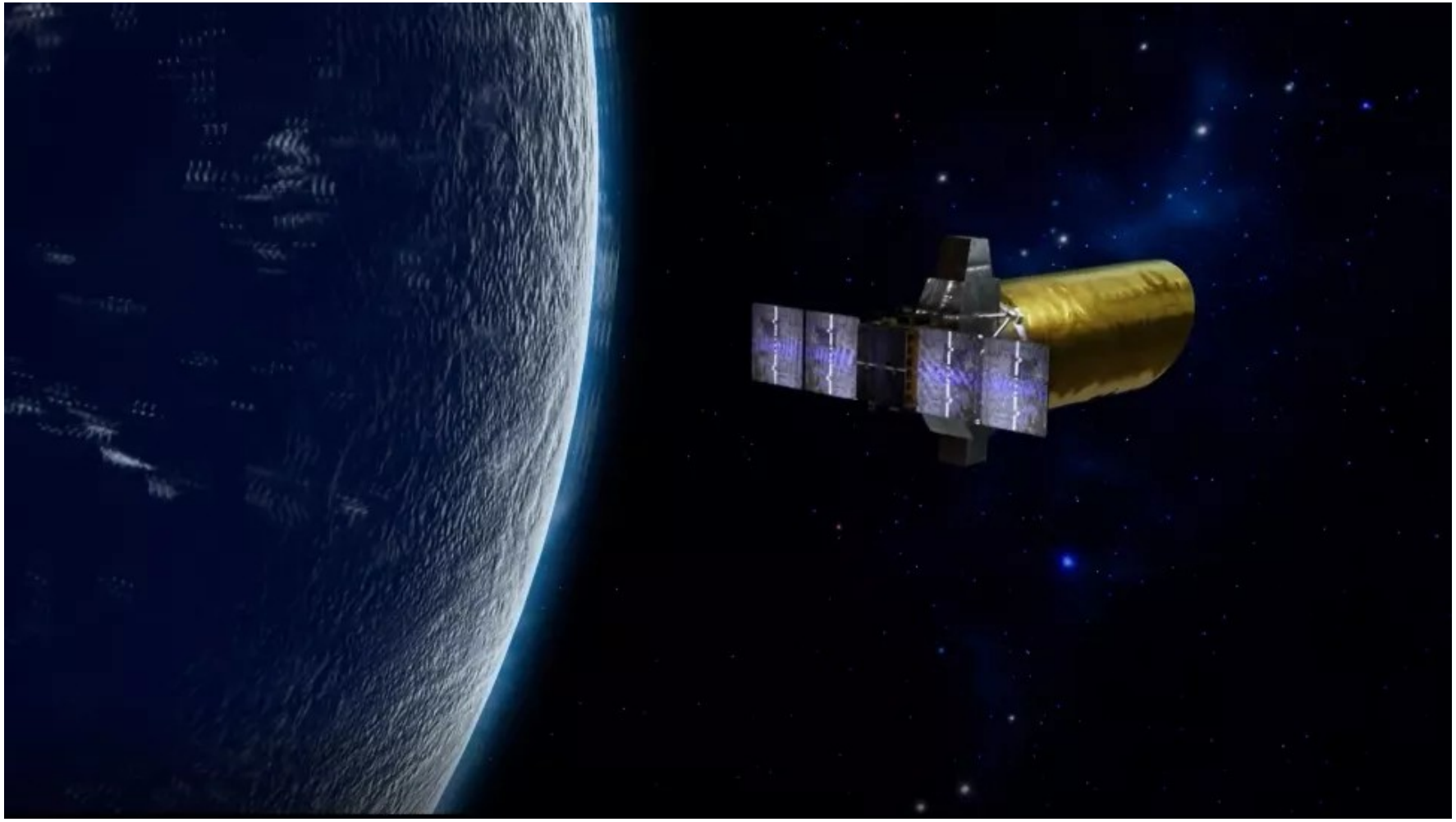
7. Центр СЕТИ является юридическим лицом, имеет рассчетный счет в банке и действует на основании "Положения о центре СЕТИ ("Человек и Вселенная")", утверждаемого Учредителями центра.

8. Финансовые средства Цетра СЕТИ образуются за счет ассигнований, выделяемых Учредителями по согласованному протоколу.

Целесообразно рассмотреть вопрос о создании общественного "Фонда СЕТИ".

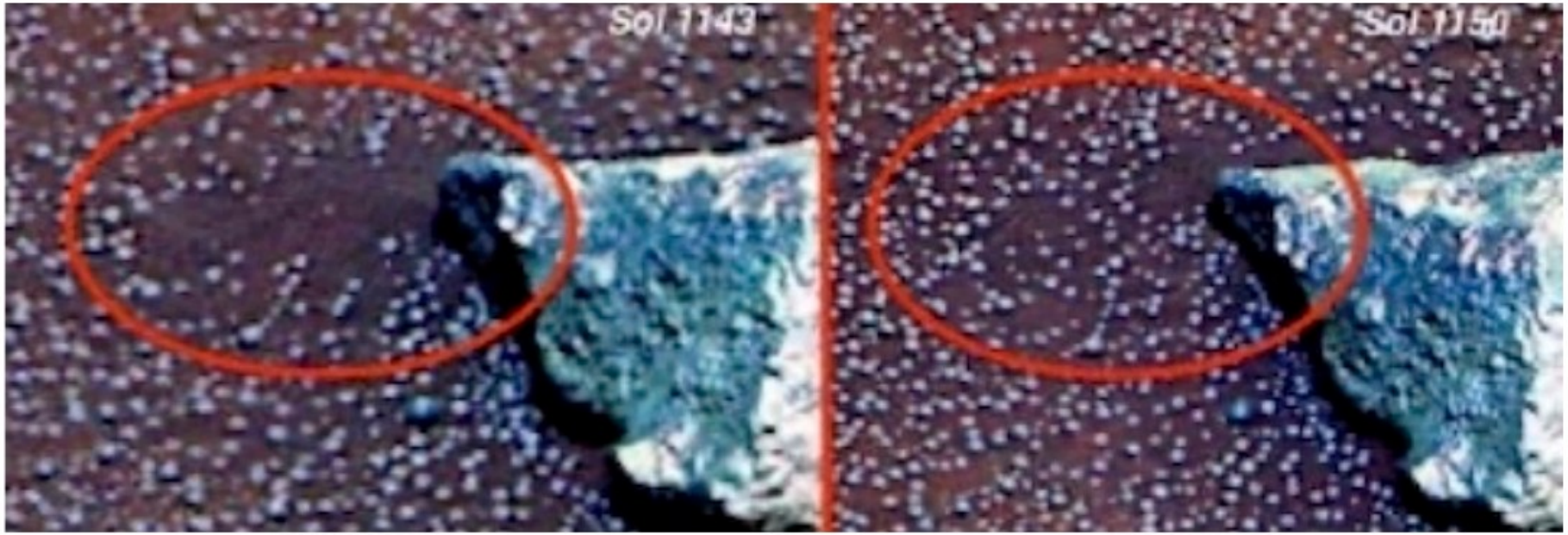
Closeby Habitable Exoplanet Survey (CHES)
Китай

https://www.space.com/china-habitable-exoplanet-mission



Поиск экзопланет земного типа в зоне обитания не дальше 10 пк около звезд F, G, K по возмущениям координат: астрометрия с точностью микросекунд дуги.

Еще о жизни на Марсе (Curiosity)



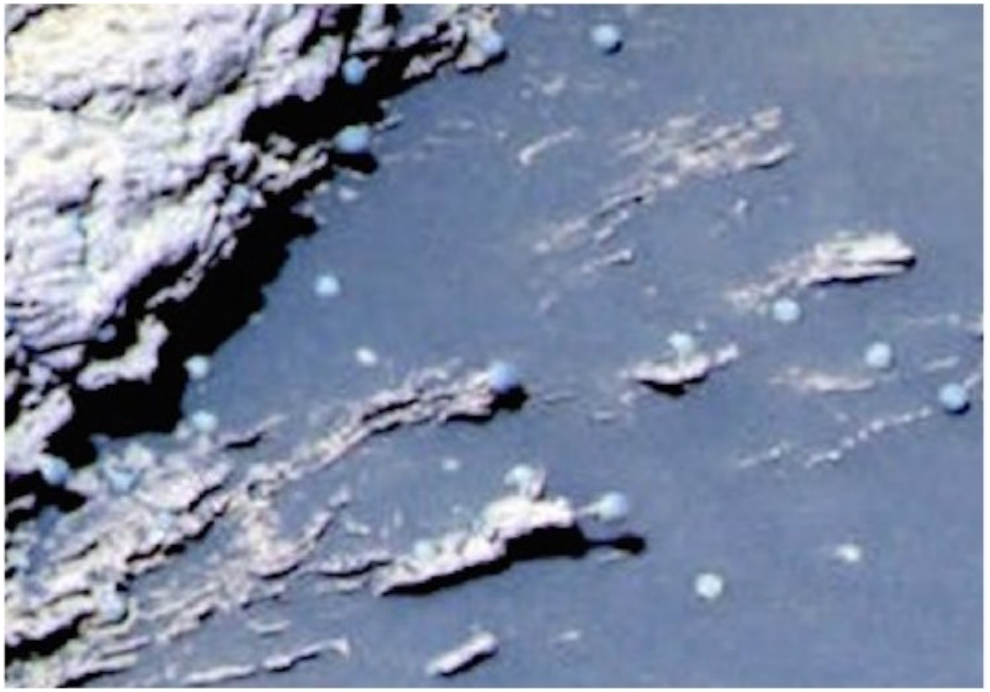


Figure 4. Hematite concretions the size of "pebbles" "marbles" and "golf balls" (the largest five cm) from Utah's national parks. Reproduced with permission, courtesy of Fantasia Mining and Ashley Rouech.

Journal of Cosmology, 2022, 32, 44-115

Life on Mars Discovered by NASA's 1976 Viking Landers: Lichens, Algae, Moss, Microbial Mats, Vesicular Trace Fossils in Utopia Planitia and Chryse Planitia

Rudolf Schild[1,2], Rhawn Joseph[2]

[1,2]Astrobiology Research Center, California, USA

[1]Center for Astrophysics, Harvard-Smithsonian, Cambridge, MA, USA

ABSTRACT

Vesicular rocks and thick clumps of green-colored matter photographed in Utopia Planitia and Chryse Planitia by NASA's Viking landers were subject to morphological and computerized quantitative pattern analysis. These vesicular rocks are not homogenous and include those similar to vesicular basalts, marine trace fossils, and "tafoni" which on Earth are fashioned via the interactional influences of moisture, powerful winds, the leaching of salts and lichen-chemical weathering. Upon magnification the green-colored vesicular substances closely resemble "vegetative matter" similar to green algae, lichens, mosses and vesicular mats. The green colors (based on false colors derived from spectra) may be indicative of chlorophyll and the capacity to produce oxygen via photosynthesis. These observations, when coupled with the continual replenishment of atmospheric oxygen and evidence of surface frost, subsurface water-ice, and past cycles of flooding and ponding of water, are supported by the positive results from the Viking Labeled Release and Gas Exchange experiments and should be viewed as confirming that beginning in 1976 the USA and NASA's Viking Landers 1 and 2 detected, photographed and discovered life and evidence of past life on Mars.

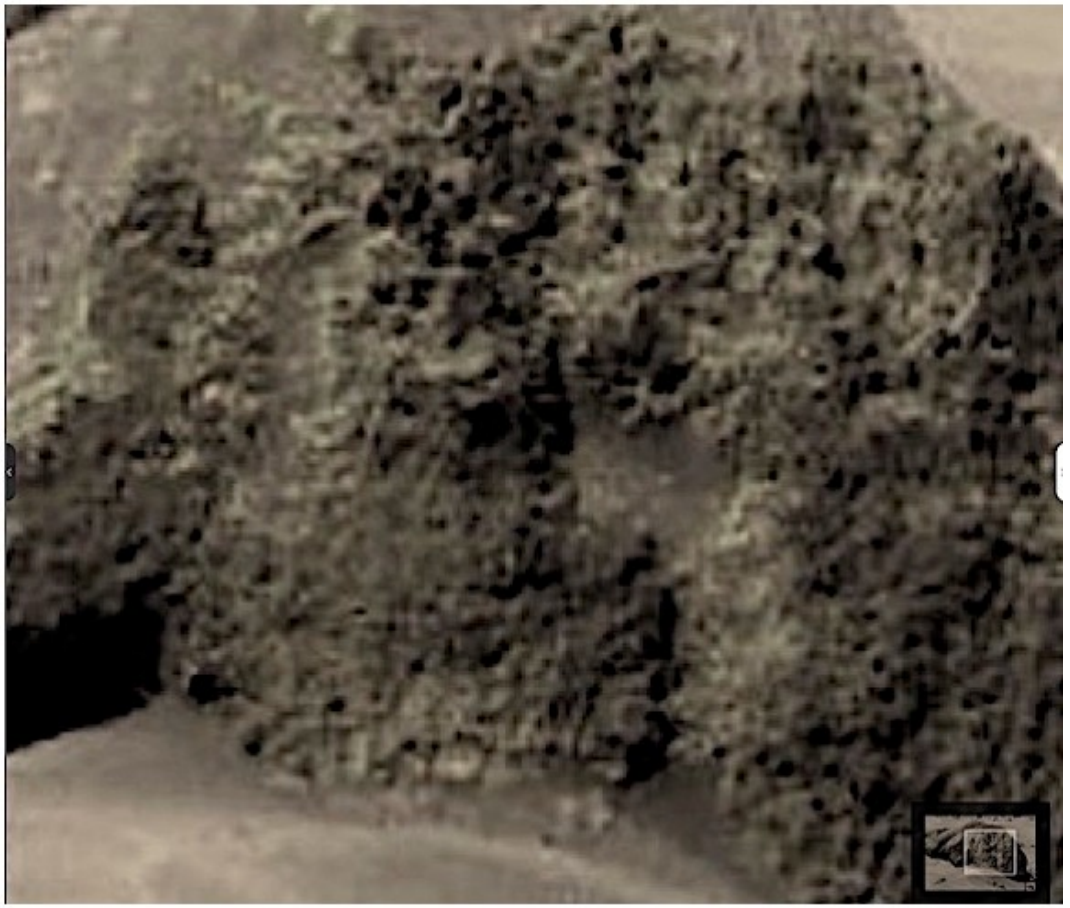


Figure 4: Chryse Planitia, Mars. Photographed by Viking 1.

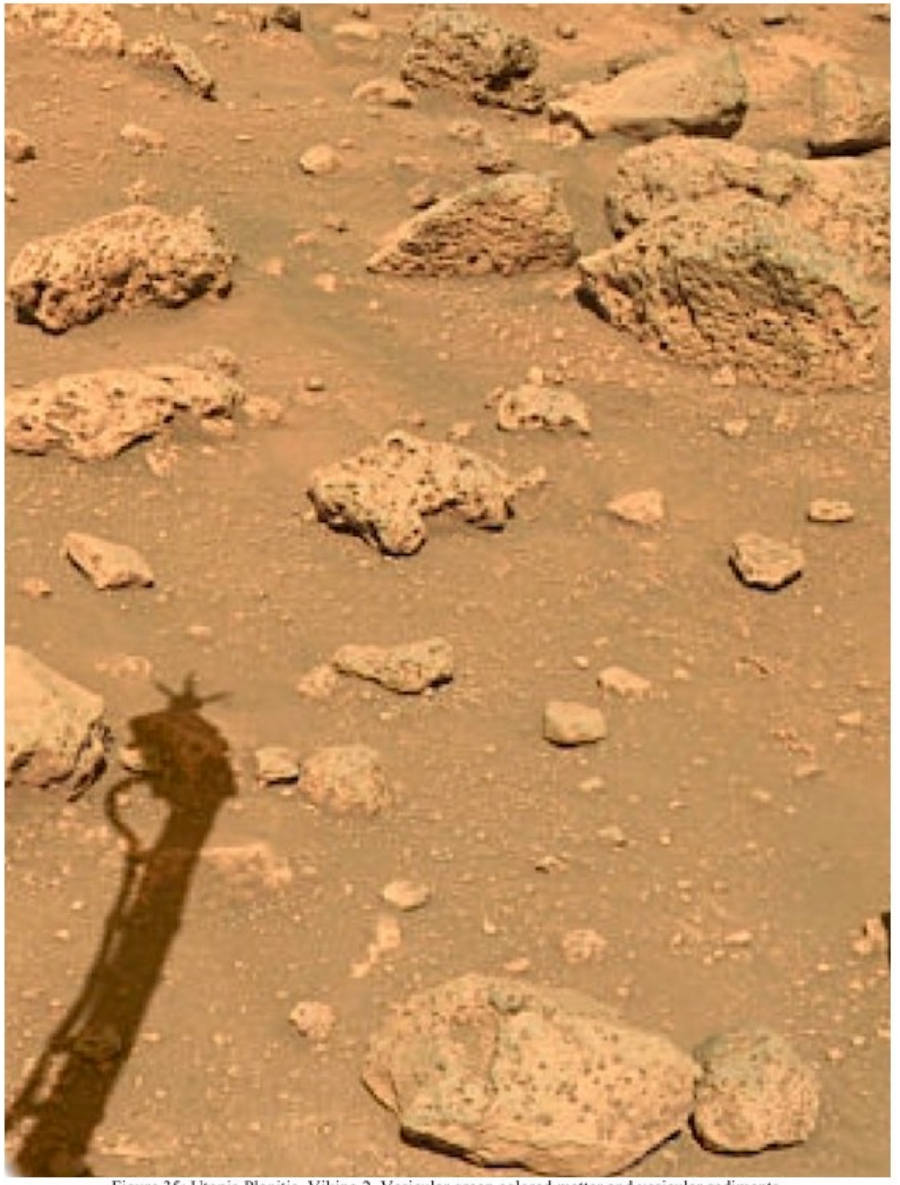


Figure 35: Utopia Planitia, Viking 2. Vesicular green colored matter and vesicular sediments.

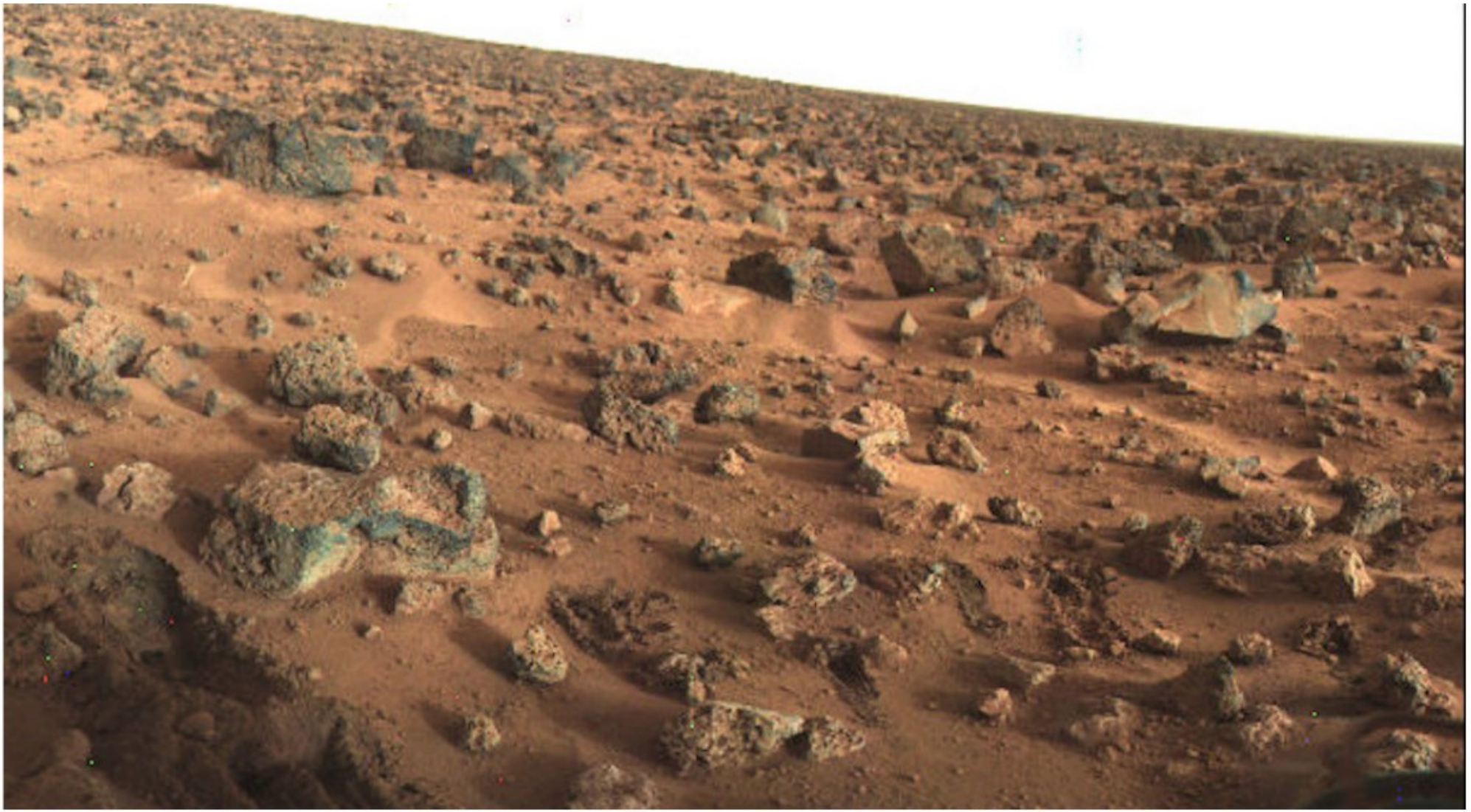


Figure 21: Utopia Planitia Viking 2. Approximate colors based on derived spectra.

Figures 43. (Left) Mars, Sol 740, vesicular basalt photographed in Gusev Crater. (Right) Earth, Vesicular basalt, photographed by A. B. Joyce.

Figures 49. Earth, Pacific Ocean, Santa Cruz, CA. Mollusk trace fossils with bivalves within vesicles. Photos, R. Joseph.

Sensitive Multi-beam Targeted SETI Observations towards 33 Exoplanet Systems with FAST

Zhen-Zhao Tao [1,2,3,*] Hai-Chen Zhao [1,2,*] Tong-Jie Zhang [1,2,3] Vishal Gajjar [4] Yan Zhu,[5] You-Ling Yue [5] Hai-Yan Zhang,[5] Wen-Fei Liu,[6] Shi-Yu Li,[7] Jian-Chen Zhang,[3] Cong Liu,[3] Hong-Feng Wang,[3] Ran Duan [5] Lei Qian [5] Cheng-Jin Jin,[5] Di Li [5] Andrew Siemion,[4] Peng Jiang,[5] Dan Werthimer [4,8] Jeff Cobb,[4,8] Eric Korpela,[8] and David P. Anderson[8]

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[2] *Department of Astronomy, Beijing Normal University, Beijing 100875, China; tjzhang@bnu.edu.cn*

[3] *Institute for Astronomical Science, Dezhou University, Dezhou 253023, China*

[4] *Breakthrough Listen, University of California Berkeley, Berkeley, CA 94720, USA; vishalg@berkeley.edu*

[5] *National Astronomical Observatories, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100012, China; dili@nao.cas.cn*

[6] *College of Physics and Electronic Engineering, Qilu Normal University, Jinan 250200, China*

[7] *Beijing Planetarium, Beijing Academy of Science and Technology, Beijing 100044, China*

[8] *Space Sciences Laboratory, University of California Berkeley, Berkeley, CA 94720, USA; danw@ssl.berkeley.edu*

ABSTRACT

As a major approach to looking for life beyond the Earth, the search for extraterrestrial intelligence (SETI) is committed to searching for technosignatures such as engineered radio signals that are indicative of technologically capable life. In this paper, we report a targeted SETI campaign employing an observation strategy named multi-beam coincidence matching (MBCM) at the Five-hundred-meter Aperture Spherical radio Telescope (FAST) towards 33 known exoplanet systems, searching for ETI narrow-band drifting signals across $1.05-1.45$ GHz in two orthogonal linear polarization directions separately. A signal at 1140.604 MHz detected from the observation towards Kepler-438 originally piqued our interest because its features are roughly consistent with assumed ETI technosignatures. However, evidences such as its polarization characteristics are able to eliminae the possibility of an extraterrestrial origin. Our observations achieve an unprecedented sensitivity since the minimum equivalent isotropic radiated power (EIRP) we are able to detect reaches 1.48×10^9 W.

19-beam receiver, 20 min/candidate

arXiv:2208.02421

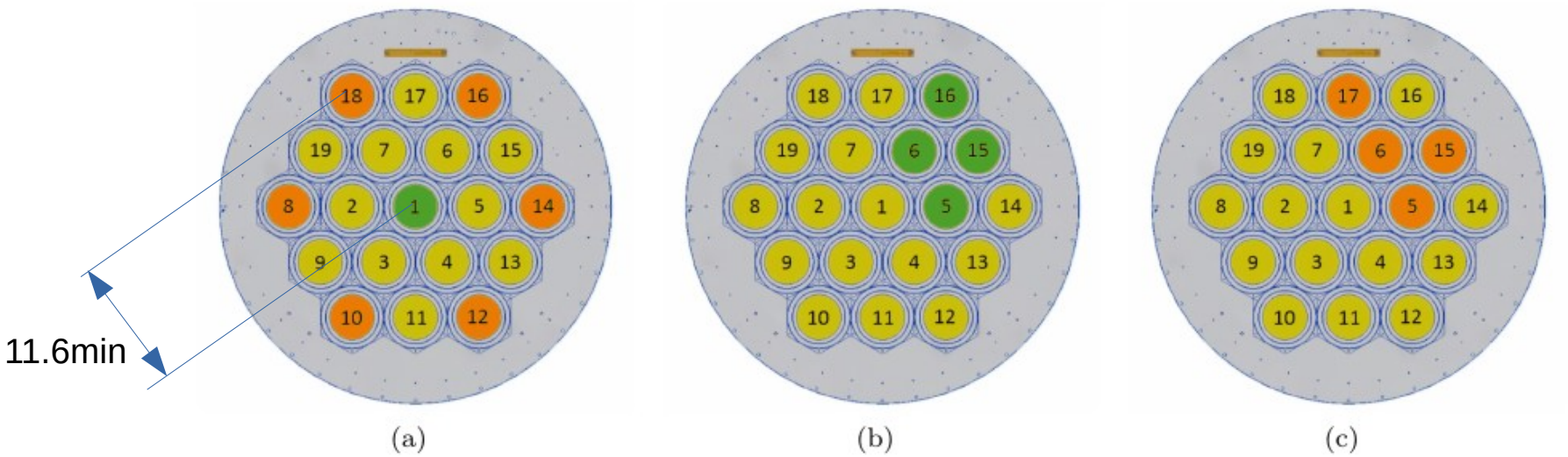


Figure 3. Schematics of the MBCM strategy. (a) In MBCM targeted searches, an ETI signal detected by Beam 1 cannot appear in the 6 outermost beams, otherwise it is RFI. (b) An example of permitted signals in MBCM blind searches. (c) An example of forbidden signals in MBCM blind searches. Beams 5, 6 and 17 are arranged in a line, thus an extraterrestrial signal cannot cover them simultaneously.

3. DATA ANALYSIS

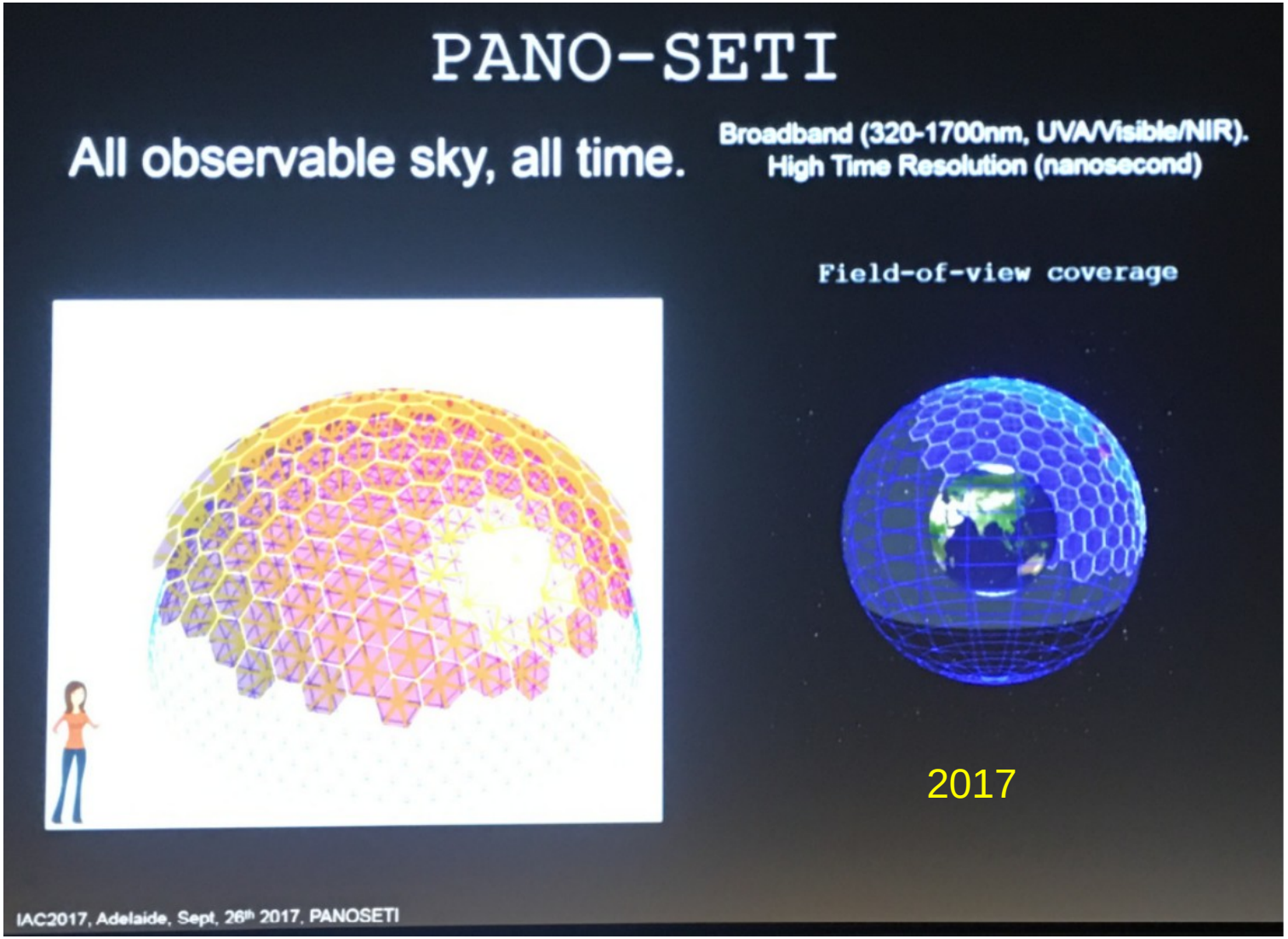
We record our data using the spectral line backend with the L-band 19-beam receiver across $1.0 - 1.5$ GHz. The frequency resolution of the spectra is $\sim$7.5 Hz and the integration time of each spectrum is 10 seconds. Each FITS file contains four polarization channels of two spectra recorded by one beam, and the total volume of our data is 66.5 TB (including calibration observations). The FITS files of one beam observing one target are concatenated and converted into two Filterbank files (XX and YY), a data format accessible to the Blimpy Python package (Price et al. 2019).

Panoramic SETI: Program Update and High-Energy Astrophysics Applications

Jérôme Maire[a], Shelley A. Wright[a,b], Jamie Holder[c], David Anderson[d], Wystan Benbow[e], Aaron Brown[a], Maren Cosens[a,b], Gregory Foote[c], William F. Hanlon[e], Olivier Hervet[f], Paul Horowitz[g], Andrew W. Howard[h], Ryan Lee[d], Wei Liu[d,i], Rick Raffanti[j], Nicolas Rault-Wang[d,i], Remington P. S. Stone[k], Dan Werthimer[d,i], James Wiley[a,b], and David A. Williams[f]

arXiv:2210.01356

Figure 2. Pictured here are two PANOSETI 0.5-m telescopes with one of the 12-m VERITAS telescopes (T4) in the background. Joint observations were performed in November 2021.



2. PANOSETI: PROGRAM UPDATE

The PANOSETI experiment aims to observe 2,350 square degrees instantaneously by making use of multiple large field-of-view telescopes. PANOSETI is currently in its final design phase, and at final production two dedicated observatories will house 24 telescopes per site. Each part of the sky is observed simultaneously from two locations for direct detection and confirmation of optical transients.

$\sqrt{2350} = 48^{o}$