

1

00:00:00,000 --> 00:00:04,000

For decades, scientists have been searching for

2

00:00:04,000 --> 00:00:08,000

incontrovertible proof that extraterrestrials exist.

3

00:00:08,000 --> 00:00:12,000

But just where does alien life exist?

4

00:00:12,000 --> 00:00:15,000

And what does it look like?

5

00:00:15,000 --> 00:00:19,000

A possibility of life out there and what it will look like is vast.

6

00:00:19,000 --> 00:00:24,000

You have a lot of options and possibilities when talking about what an extraterrestrial really is.

7

00:00:24,000 --> 00:00:28,000

If we find a civilization that is more advanced,

8

00:00:28,000 --> 00:00:31,000

or perhaps even less advanced than our own,

9

00:00:31,000 --> 00:00:33,000

how should we act?

10

00:00:33,000 --> 00:00:36,000

And how would an alien civilization react?

11

00:00:36,000 --> 00:00:42,000

Join us as we investigate just how close we are to first contact.

12

00:00:49,000 --> 00:00:51,000

A global effort has begun.

13

00:00:51,000 --> 00:00:54,000

Secret files hidden from the public for decades,

14

00:00:54,000 --> 00:00:58,000

detailing every UFO account, are now available to the public.

15

00:00:58,000 --> 00:01:03,000

We are about to uncover the truth behind these classified documents.

16

00:01:03,000 --> 00:01:07,000

Find out what the government doesn't want you to know.

17

00:01:07,000 --> 00:01:08,000

Unsealed.

18

00:01:08,000 --> 00:01:10,000

Alien files.

19

00:01:10,000 --> 00:01:14,000

Exposing the biggest secret on planet Earth.

20

00:01:16,000 --> 00:01:22,000

The impact of finding advanced extraterrestrial life in the universe would be earth shattering.

21

00:01:23,000 --> 00:01:30,000

Incontrovertible proof that alien life exists would be the greatest scientific discovery of all time.

22

00:01:30,000 --> 00:01:38,000

Implications would be profound and would straddle so many different parts of human culture.

23

00:01:38,000 --> 00:01:45,000

Scientists have only recently found clues to the existence of microbial life in our solar system.

24

00:01:45,000 --> 00:01:51,000

But many believe where there are microbes, there could be higher evolved life forms.

25

00:01:51,000 --> 00:01:57,000

Within our own solar system, there are a number of other planets and mainly moons

26

00:01:57,000 --> 00:02:02,000

that are thought of as likely places to look for life.

27

00:02:02,000 --> 00:02:06,000

At least very basic microbial life.

28

00:02:06,000 --> 00:02:11,000

One possible location that scientists are now honing in on is Jupiter's moon Europa.

29

00:02:11,000 --> 00:02:16,000

Europa is thought to be an ice world, but it's also believed that beneath that ice,

30

00:02:16,000 --> 00:02:19,000

you could actually have a heated core.

31

00:02:20,000 --> 00:02:26,000

Jupiter's gravitational pull is so strong that some believe it may be heating the center of Europa.

32

00:02:26,000 --> 00:02:31,000

Some scientists speculate that if we could ever send a probe there, drill down through the ice,

33

00:02:31,000 --> 00:02:37,000

if we do find an ocean, it's possible we can find life forms like dolphins and fish

34

00:02:37,000 --> 00:02:42,000

that have been surviving and thriving there for possibly thousands of years.

35

00:02:42,000 --> 00:02:44,000

And we had no idea that it was there.

36

00:02:44,000 --> 00:02:50,000

So we're making these discoveries in our own backyard and on a cosmic scale, that's absolutely nothing.

37

00:02:50,000 --> 00:02:55,000

We've pretty much just went to our front porch and looked, we haven't really gone off the steps yet.

38

00:02:55,000 --> 00:03:01,000

But scientists are also looking for life on distant planets similar to Earth.

39

00:03:01,000 --> 00:03:05,000

Unsealed case file, Apsilon, Andromedaea.

40

00:03:05,000 --> 00:03:10,000

1996, San Francisco State University.

41

00:03:10,000 --> 00:03:15,000

A team of astronomers, including renowned astrobiologist Jeff Marcy,

42

00:03:15,000 --> 00:03:25,000

detect an exoplanet the size of Jupiter orbiting Apsilon Andromedaea, a star system 44 light years away.

43

00:03:25,000 --> 00:03:33,000

By 2010, they find two more exoplanets and the Apsilon Andromedaea star system becomes the first ever

44

00:03:33,000 --> 00:03:37,000

multiple planetary system discovered beyond our own.

45

00:03:37,000 --> 00:03:45,000

Dr. Jeffrey Marcy, a professor at Berkeley, is the scientist that really has been labeled as the

scientist that has discovered

46

00:03:45,000 --> 00:03:47,000

more exoplanets than anyone else.

47

00:03:47,000 --> 00:03:51,000

That he started searching for these Earth-like planets or exoplanets many years ago

48

00:03:51,000 --> 00:03:57,000

and actually discovered 70% of the first exoplanets that have ever been found.

49

00:03:57,000 --> 00:04:06,000

Marcy is credited with finding the first multiple planet system, the first Saturn mass planet and Neptune mass planet.

50

00:04:06,000 --> 00:04:10,000

And is now on the hunt for Earth-like planets.

51

00:04:10,000 --> 00:04:19,000

He has studied thousands of stars using missions such as Kepler and the data that's coming from there.

52

00:04:19,000 --> 00:04:22,000

And he's looked for evidence of stellar dimming.

53

00:04:22,000 --> 00:04:27,000

And as we discover more about these stars, we uncover that most of them that we've looked at,

54

00:04:27,000 --> 00:04:33,000

that we've been lucky enough to zero in on and see, most of them have these exoplanets.

55

00:04:33,000 --> 00:04:36,000

A lot of them even have Earth-like planets.

56

00:04:36,000 --> 00:04:42,000

Scientists have come to the conclusion that nearly every star has exoplanets.

57

00:04:42,000 --> 00:04:48,000

And when you look at that math and you look at the realization that those planets are out there to look at,

58

00:04:48,000 --> 00:04:55,000

I think the likelihood of alien life and intelligent life just went up by an exponential number.

59

00:04:55,000 --> 00:04:59,000

So the possibility for life forms are never ending when dealing with space.

60

00:04:59,000 --> 00:05:06,000

And the reason is it's because the environments that are out there, the environments that life can flourish in, is never ending.

61

00:05:06,000 --> 00:05:14,000

Before we can go beyond our solar system to find life, we must first look to our closest neighbor, Mars.

62

00:05:14,000 --> 00:05:20,000

And some question what we should do if and when we arrive on the red planet.

63

00:05:20,000 --> 00:05:25,000

If we terraform the planet, we destroy an entire ecosystem.

64

00:05:25,000 --> 00:05:32,000

Do we not perhaps have a responsibility to preserve that life, to nurture it,

65

00:05:32,000 --> 00:05:36,000

and maybe one day that life will evolve into something intelligent?

66

00:05:36,000 --> 00:05:43,000

It doesn't matter if they're intelligent or not. They could become intelligent one day, even though they're single-celled now.

67

00:05:43,000 --> 00:05:50,000

And many experts believe that if we do contact intelligent life, we must proceed with restraint.

68

00:05:50,000 --> 00:05:58,000

We should behave not as conquerors and exploiters, but as scientists and explorers.

69

00:05:58,000 --> 00:06:01,000

We should behave morally and ethically.

70

00:06:01,000 --> 00:06:13,000

That's one of the biggest things that we should do in our responsibility factor, is going out there and being more observational versus interacting with any life forms that we discover.

71

00:06:13,000 --> 00:06:20,000

We can't just necessarily go out into space and assume that everything belongs to us.

72

00:06:23,000 --> 00:06:29,000

Evidence suggests that scientists are on the verge of finding alien microbial life.

73

00:06:29,000 --> 00:06:37,000

And many in the UFO community believe that contact with advanced alien civilizations may not be far behind.

74

00:06:38,000 --> 00:06:47,000

An interstellar archaeologist is looking for signs of intelligent civilizations, but not in the respect that it's looking for a signal or a radio wave.

75

00:06:47,000 --> 00:06:50,000

They're looking for actual artifacts that could be out there.

76

00:06:50,000 --> 00:07:01,000

Signs that a civilization started on a planet may or may not be there now, but started on a planet and left behind either structures or artifacts that we can discover,

77

00:07:01,000 --> 00:07:04,000

and then finally answer the question, are we alone in the universe?

78

00:07:05,000 --> 00:07:13,000

Interstellar archaeology operates on the premise that advanced extraterrestrial civilizations are detectable.

79

00:07:13,000 --> 00:07:17,000

They might, for example, mine asteroids and planets.

80

00:07:17,000 --> 00:07:21,000

They might construct vast space stations.

81

00:07:21,000 --> 00:07:30,000

And it might be that with the right tools, with sufficiently powerful telescopes, we could find evidence of their activity.

82

00:07:30,000 --> 00:07:41,000

In 1964, Russian astronomer Nikolai Kardashev proposed a theoretical method for measuring a civilization's technological advancement.

83

00:07:41,000 --> 00:07:52,000

The Kardashev scale defines the level of advance of a civilization by virtue of its energy consumption.

84

00:07:52,000 --> 00:08:06,000

So a Type 1 civilization would be a civilization around about our own level, but perhaps maybe two or three hundred years in the future, that harnesses its entire planet.

85

00:08:06,000 --> 00:08:12,000

There is a planet-wide effort to generate power through whatever means.

86

00:08:12,000 --> 00:08:17,000

Kardashev predicts alien energy consumption will be on a cosmic scale.

87

00:08:17,000 --> 00:08:25,000

A Type 2 civilization then harnesses not only its planet, but also the star, which gives it its life.

88

00:08:25,000 --> 00:08:33,000

And so essentially, here on Earth, we would have to harness all the energy on our planet and then essentially figure out how to harness our star.

89

00:08:33,000 --> 00:08:39,000

Then we have to gather all of that energy and use it for whatever it is that we're going to decide to do in the future.

90

00:08:39,000 --> 00:08:42,000

That would essentially be a Type 2 civilization.

91

00:08:43,000 --> 00:08:49,000

But a Type 3 civilization must harness the power of the galaxy in which it exists.

92

00:08:49,000 --> 00:09:01,000

I think with the vastness of space, it's absolutely safe to say there are Type 3 civilizations out there, just simply by the sheer number of galaxies and stars and planets and just the sheer size.

93

00:09:01,000 --> 00:09:18,000

If one was dealing with advanced civilizations that had harnessed the power of their parent stars or indeed of their entire galaxy, the structures involved would be sufficiently immense that they might be detectable to us here on Earth.

94

00:09:31,000 --> 00:09:52,000

This is the idea that a series of almost mirrors or probes would be constructed so close to the star that all the energy of that star would be something that could be harvested.

95

00:09:52,000 --> 00:09:56,000

Now, this might almost be encasing the star.

96

00:10:02,000 --> 00:10:19,000

We know that we can harness the power of the sun with solar energy and so when you conquer trying to harness all of that energy of a star, how are you going to get all of that energy that is just radiating from that ball of gas in every which direction?

97

00:10:19,000 --> 00:10:33,000

We might be dealing when it comes to things like Dyson spheres and other similar constructs of particularly Type 2 and Type 3 Kardashev civilizations.

98

00:10:33,000 --> 00:10:41,000

We might be dealing with structures so immense that they are literally on stellar or galactic scales.

99

00:10:42,000 --> 00:10:49,000

It's a theory that famed astrophysicist and exoplanet pioneer Jeff Marcy takes a step further.

100

00:10:49,000 --> 00:10:59,000

Now, conventional thinking is that stellar dimming occurs when an exoplanet passes in front of the face of the star.

101

00:10:59,000 --> 00:11:11,000

But Marcy's theory is that exactly the same thing would happen if a vast alien structure, a space station, a Dyson sphere passed in front of the face of the star.

102

00:11:11,000 --> 00:11:20,000

So effectively, Marcy is looking not just for alien planets but alien space stations.

103

00:11:30,000 --> 00:11:38,000

But mounting evidence suggests the existence and variety of alien lifeforms may be almost unfathomable.

104

00:11:38,000 --> 00:11:47,000

We know that there are hundreds and hundreds of millions of galaxies out there and each of those galaxies has hundreds and hundreds and hundreds of millions of stars.

105

00:11:47,000 --> 00:12:05,000

And so when you talk about billions and billions and billions of stars out there and each of those stars has maybe five, six, eight, ten, twelve planets by themselves, you're talking about an astronomical sum of possible locations for intelligent life.

106

00:12:06,000 --> 00:12:14,000

Researchers in the UFO community have long been amazed at sheer variation of aliens that eyewitnesses have described.

107

00:12:14,000 --> 00:12:22,000

Sure, the most common will be a biological lifeform, two legs, two arms, whether it be a bigger head than humans or smaller head, bigger eyes, that's what we see.

108

00:12:22,000 --> 00:12:24,000

But it can go much deeper than that.

109

00:12:24,000 --> 00:12:34,000

You can have biological lifeforms, but you can also have mechanical lifeforms, artificial intelligence, thinking machines that are so far more advanced than biological lifeforms.

110

00:12:35,000 --> 00:12:40,000

And we can't even fathom how intelligent they can truly become.

111

00:12:40,000 --> 00:12:44,000

Unsealed case file, Soviet 7, Space Station.

112

00:12:44,000 --> 00:12:49,000

July 12th, 1984, Earth's orbit.

113

00:12:49,000 --> 00:13:05,000

In 1984, Soviet cosmonauts on board the Salyut 7 mission encountered what they could only really describe as immense entities out in space that they liken to angels.

114

00:13:05,000 --> 00:13:13,000

Salyut 7 is a Russian space station that is in operation between the years 1982 and 1991.

115

00:13:14,000 --> 00:13:17,000

They witnessed a strange orange glow.

116

00:13:17,000 --> 00:13:22,000

And of course the nightmare scenario was that this was a fire of some sort.

117

00:13:22,000 --> 00:13:31,000

And when they looked out, they found not a fire, but a strange plasma mist.

118

00:13:31,000 --> 00:13:40,000

And as this became more easily discernible, they picked out what they believed were seven immense figures,

119

00:13:40,000 --> 00:13:43,000

literally the size of a 747 aircraft.

120

00:13:43,000 --> 00:13:55,000

But many in the scientific community believe that cosmonaut experiments, low oxygen, and other psychological factors may have contributed to a group hallucination.

121

00:13:55,000 --> 00:13:59,000

We know that they were conducting medical experiments of some kind.

122

00:13:59,000 --> 00:14:00,000

We don't know the details.

123

00:14:00,000 --> 00:14:03,000

So it may be that that was a factor.

124

00:14:03,000 --> 00:14:13,000

Also, of course, we know that fluctuations in pressure and in oxygen might affect the brain.

125

00:14:13,000 --> 00:14:21,000

Russian mission control is optimistic that when a second crew arrives, the situation will resolve and they will get some answers.

126

00:14:21,000 --> 00:14:30,000

What was particularly intriguing about this incident was the fact that a few days later, three further cosmonauts arrived at the space station

127

00:14:30,000 --> 00:14:34,000

and they witnessed exactly the same thing.

128

00:14:34,000 --> 00:14:43,000

This strange orange glow recurred and again these entities, whatever these things were, reappeared.

129

00:14:48,000 --> 00:14:58,000

Now in terms of witnesses and reliability, cosmonauts are just about as far up the scale as you could get.

130

00:14:58,000 --> 00:15:10,000

These people are highly trained professionals with absolutely nothing to gain and probably an awful lot to lose by coming out with a story like this.

131

00:15:10,000 --> 00:15:18,000

So when these people say that this is what they saw, I mean this really is, to the best of their recollection, what happened?

132

00:15:18,000 --> 00:15:29,000

Russian space authorities dismiss the cosmonauts' reports, but many in the UFO community see their story as yet another form of an alien encounter.

133

00:15:29,000 --> 00:15:38,000

Looking at the Salyut 7 sighting really shows us, I think, the huge variety of things that people see.

134

00:15:38,000 --> 00:15:47,000

But I think when you look at the whole range of witness statements, it's readily apparent that there's such diversity.

135

00:15:47,000 --> 00:16:02,000

Robot entities, AI probes, aliens, angels, huge structures, it poses the question, what might be out there?

136

00:16:02,000 --> 00:16:09,000

And I think the answer to that question is not just one other life form, but a whole range of them.

137

00:16:09,000 --> 00:16:16,000

There's a whole cosmos out there and likely it's pretty crowded with a huge variety of life.

138

00:16:33,000 --> 00:16:47,000

And it's only a matter of time before we discover them. But how should humanity react if we are the ones being contacted by a more advanced life form?

139

00:16:47,000 --> 00:16:58,000

If we discover we're being watched and extraterrestrials are truly here and they are looking at the human race, I think we have to be very careful on how we respond, if at all.

140

00:16:58,000 --> 00:17:09,000

Clearly we'd be dealing with the civilization capable of possessing the technology to wipe us out in an instant, so we should not antagonize these people.

141

00:17:09,000 --> 00:17:15,000

So we have to make sure we make the right decisions when we are ever encountered by some type of alien race.

142

00:17:15,000 --> 00:17:24,000

Despite hundreds of thousands of alleged extraterrestrial sightings, there is no evidence that aliens have made open contact with humanity.

143

00:17:24,000 --> 00:17:29,000

But still, many wonder what first contact will be like.

144

00:17:29,000 --> 00:17:39,000

Will we detect a signal from another civilization? Will there be huge alien motherships hovering above the world's cities?

145

00:17:39,000 --> 00:17:45,000

Will there be a landing on the White House lawn? Might there be an alien invasion?

146

00:17:45,000 --> 00:17:54,000

I don't know how any of this will unfold, but however it goes down, it will be a defining moment in human history.

147

00:17:54,000 --> 00:18:02,000

If and when it does happen, first contact is bound to fundamentally shatter the world as we know it.

148

00:18:02,000 --> 00:18:12,000

How this will unfold will be in a way totally different to any of the ways in which science fiction writers or scientists have considered it.

149

00:18:12,000 --> 00:18:24,000

First contact may involve something so different, so bizarre, so unexpected that it's nothing we've even remotely thought about.

150

00:18:24,000 --> 00:18:30,000

This is Unsealed. Alien Files, exposing the biggest secret on planet Earth.