

## The Cosmos What Can Humans Explore?

Dr. Gerd Helmecke\*

Specialist in internal medicine, Erfurtstr. 33, D-53757 St. Augustin, Germany

**Citation:** Helmecke G. The Cosmos What Can Humans Explore? *Int J Cur Res Sci Eng Tech* 2024; 7(4), 93-94. DOI: doi.org/10.30967/IJCRSET/Gerd\_Helmecke/148

**Received:** 02 November, 2024; **Accepted:** 03 November, 2024; **Published:** 05 November, 2024

**\*Corresponding author:** Dr. Gerd Helmecke, Specialist in internal medicine, Erfurtstr. 33, D-53757 St. Augustin, Germany, Email: dok-helmecke@t-online.de

**Copyright:** © 2024 Helmecke G., This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

### 1. Introduction

This paper examines the limitations of human exploration within the vastness of the cosmos, emphasizing the impracticality of investigating the estimated 2 trillion galaxies in the observable universe. By calculating the immense time required—even if allocating just one minute or one day per galaxy—it highlights the insurmountable challenges posed by human lifespan, memory capacity and resource constraints. The discussion extends to the implications of these limitations on the search for extraterrestrial life, arguing that a lack of evidence does not equate to non-existence. The paper critiques certain religious and political structures for potentially suppressing open consideration of extraterrestrial life due to perceived threats to established power dynamics. It also addresses the impact of the finite speed of light on our perception of the universe, noting that deeper observations equate to looking further into the past. The conclusion calls for a humble approach toward cosmic exploration, acknowledging that humanity's limited capabilities should inspire modesty in our understanding of the universe, which may hold more surprises than anticipated.

Until 2010, mass calculations in astrophysics led to an estimate of over 120 billion galaxies in the observable universe. Currently, this number is estimated to be around 2 trillion galaxies<sup>1</sup>. To my knowledge, no research has yet investigated how many galaxies a person can actually explore.

If we make the paradoxical assumption that a human being only spends one minute in a galaxy, then the number of 120 billion galaxies results in a residence time of approx. 3805.2 years. This is of course a figure that cannot be achieved even with the best advances in medicine. On top of this, our brain's

memory capacity would have to process such a number of impressions<sup>2</sup>. It must also be taken into account that the galaxies are not lined up next to each other, so that a 'travelling time' must also be taken into account. If the researchers are allowed to spend 1 day per galaxy, the time required is 328,767,123 years.

If you take these figures as a basis, it is completely clear that the entire cosmos cannot be explored. The costs and materials alone make such an endeavor impossible. It is certainly possible to find a system for this cosmos<sup>3</sup>. I would like to remind you of my work on cosmic laws and the theory of the electromagnetic cosmos that I formulated, as well as the theory of dark matter.

Ultimately, however, the realization remains that a complete exploration of the environment surrounding us within the framework of the cosmos is not possible<sup>4</sup>. Even timeless travelling offers no prospect of a solution due to the amount and quantity of information and dwell times on the object.

So when it comes to the question of whether extraterrestrial life exists, it is already clear at this stage that the limited nature of the search means that a lack of evidence can in no way rule out the existence of such life<sup>5</sup>. These findings should normally mean that humanity does not overestimate itself. Unfortunately, however, this is not the case.

It is undisputed that religions - especially with their claim to correctness - do not allow such considerations from the outset. In my opinion, this is the wrong attitude<sup>6</sup>.

The existence of life outside the earth does not contradict the possible existence of a god or gods. Why can't one God create several life forms? Of course, the consequence is that man is unique only in his habitat<sup>7</sup>.

For the pioneers and mediators of eternal life - i.e. the priests - the existence of extraterrestrial life represents an attack on their social position. For regional structures such as politicians, national interests, etc., such a perspective also represents a threat. How am I supposed to explain to a people that it is important to fight and die if this people itself is just a speck of dust in a huge sand dune? Humanity's motivations and self-image would have to change fundamentally if intelligent life forms outside the Earth were accepted<sup>8</sup>.

The current views promote certain power structures which, on closer inspection, lose their importance when one considers the dimensions of the cosmos and the associated possibilities of further intelligent life.

There are a number of UFO sightings that appear quite credible. It is very interesting how these statements are often retracted under pressure from the state. This confirms my thesis that the leading political and religious figures do not want a change in the system that would, among other things, reduce the significance of humanity<sup>9</sup>.

The information that reaches us from the cosmos is outdated due to the limited speed of light. This makes a realistic assessment of the current situation impossible<sup>10</sup>. This is another factor that must not be overlooked when analyzing the cosmos. The deeper we look into space, the more we see into the past. A phenomenon that is overlooked in many considerations.

The following facts can be summarized:

Humans, with their limited life expectancy and limited financial resources, can only grasp the depths of space to a limited extent. This realization should lead us to approach nature with a certain modesty, as it may hold far more surprises in store than we actually want.

## References

1. Conselice CJ, Wilkinson A, Duncan K and Mortlock A. The evolution of galaxy number density at  $z < 8z < 8$  and its implications. *The Astrophysical Journal*, 2016;830(2):83.
2. Helmecke G. The validity of the basic cosmos laws from 2003 now 2024: A review based on the latest scientific findings. *International J of Current Research in Science, Engineering and Technology* 2024;7(1).
3. Helmecke G. The ignorance regarding the wave theory of matter by modern physics: An analysis of the causes. *International Journal of Current Research in Science, Engineering and Technology* 2024;7(1):27-30.
4. Helmecke G, Herkenrath U. The electromagnetic cosmos. *International Journal of Current Research in Science, Engineering and Technology* 2023;6(4).
5. Helmecke G, Herkenrath U. Consequences of the wave theory of matter: The energy of the future. *International J of Cosmology* 2023;5(2).
6. Helmecke G, Herkenrath U. The dark matter: The functional unit dark matter with the black holes. *International Journal of Cosmology* 2023;5(1):205-207.
7. Helmecke G, Herkenrath U. The jet stream of black holes explained by new models for the atom and gravitation. *International Journal of Cosmology* 2022;4(2).
8. Helmecke G, Herkenrath U. The new atomic model. *IESRJ* 2016;2(7).
9. Helmecke G, Herkenrath U. From the synchronization of the atom via gravity to the organization of the universe. *Romanian Astronomical Journal* 2008;18(1).
10. Helmecke G, Herkenrath U. Foundations for a new basic cosmos model: Einstein only part of a whole. *Romanian Astronomical Journal* 2003;13(1).