



外星生命 大追擊特展

*Exploring the Life of
Extraplanets Exhibition*

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外星生命大追擊特展

窺探來自遙遠的信息，探密宇宙深層的聲音

展出時間：93年12月18日（星期六）起

展出地點：中正航空科學館

地址：桃園縣大園鄉航站南路5號

電話：03-3982222, 3982179

展出內容：

看板：●浩瀚的宇宙 ●從系外行星談起 ●火星探測
●與外星人的接觸 ●對外星生命探索的未來展

模型：●火星表面探測現場模擬 ●羅斯維爾飛碟墜毀事件現場重建
●實體比例外星人模型

影片：由台灣飛碟學會剪輯，內容包含台灣地區幽浮目擊影片、
羅斯維爾飛碟墜毀事件、神秘的麥田圈等。

外星生命講座時間及主講：（下午2時至4時）

12月18日（星期六）講題：外星訪客 / UFO專家 劉紹賓主講

12月19日（星期日）講題：外星生命之謎 / 宇宙科學專家 何顯榮主講

12月25日（星期六）講題：從麥田圈看 UFO 近況 / 航太博士 傅鶴齡主講

12月26日（星期日）講題：火星探測—從水手4號到精神號 / 天文專家 陳正鵬主講

開放時間：

每日9:00-17:00（16:30停止入場）星期二至星期日



Exploring the Life
of Extraplanets
Exhibition

主辦單位：中正國際航空站
CKS International Airport

協辦單位：台灣飛碟學會
Taiwan UFOlogy Society

太陽系在宇宙中猶如大海中之一顆小水珠

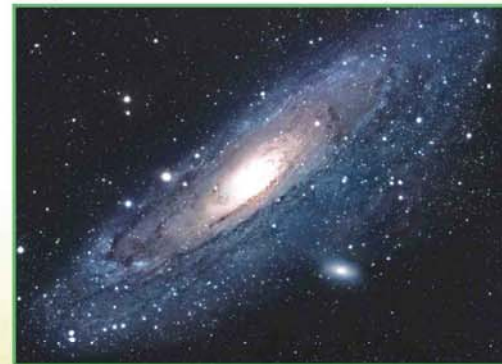
The Solar System in the Universe is as one small drop in the all ocean of the world.

宇宙是在137億年前從一團極小的「能量」發生「大霹靂」爆炸而生成的。今日的宇宙中含有各式各樣的天體：「恆星」是自行發光的天體，例如太陽；「行星」是環繞恆星的天體，例如地球；「衛星」是環繞行星的天體，例如月球；「星團」是恆星的集團，例如昴宿星團；「銀河」是由幾億兆顆恆星和星際物質所構成的天體，例如仙女座銀河；「星雲」是由星際物質所組成，受到附近恆星的照射而發光的團狀物，例如螺旋星雲；彗星是恆星系中的星際天體，含有大量水分，受到其恆星照射而帶有發光的彗尾，例如哈雷彗星。

The Universe has begun since "The Big Bang" happened 13.7 billion years ago. Now there are the many kinds of heavenly object as the following: "a star" is a celestial object, which can shine itself, like the Sun; "a planet" is a celestial object revolving around a star, like the Earth; "a satellite" is a celestial object revolving around a planet, like the Moon; "a galaxy" is a large group of stars, like the Pleiades Galaxy; "a milky way galaxies" is a large group of many billion galaxies and includes the interplanetary matters, like the Andromeda Galaxy; "a nebula" is a crowd of the interplanetary matters, which are illuminated by the nearby stars, like the spiral nebula in Aquarius; "a comet" is a interplanetary matter in a star system and is illuminated by the nearby star, like the Halley Comet. Now, the Universe has 100 ~ 200 billion clusters of galaxies, which contain our own Milky Way Galaxy.

There are about 200 ~ 300 billion stars in Milky Way Galaxy, which contain our own Solar System. The Solar System is just one small drop in the all ocean of the world, when compared with the Universe. The Earth is a very small planet in the Universe, and that means it is an ordinary, absolutely not particular one. The other planets absolutely can evolve high intelligent life. The astronomers have an article of faith: "We are not alone!"

今日的宇宙約有一千億至二千億個如同銀河系的星團，而我們的銀河系約有二千億至三千億個恆星系。我們的太陽系僅是銀河系中的一個恆星系，因此，太陽系在宇宙中猶如大海中之一顆小水珠。地球僅是太陽系九大行星其中的一個，可知地球在廣大浩瀚的宇宙中是非常渺小，而且是非常普通的行星，絕不可能是宇宙中唯一特殊的星球，當然宇宙中其他星球絕對有發展出高度文明、智慧生命體的可能性，因此宇宙中其他生命的存在是可以肯定的，也就是「我們不孤獨」；這是天文學家堅信不移的信念。



★ 仙女座銀河很像我們的銀河系。
The Great Galaxy in Andromeda is very similar to our own Milky Way Galaxy.



★ 寶瓶座螺旋星雲很像人類的一顆眼睛。
A Spiral Nebula in Aquarius is very similar to an eye of human.



★ 宇宙星燦爛無比，至今的年齡最精確的數據是137億歲。
The bright and brilliant Universe is 13.7 billion years old.



★ 銀河系直徑約十萬光年，太陽系位於距銀河系中心約三萬光年處。
The diameter of our own Milky Way Galaxy is about 100,000 light-year and the Solar system is located at 30,000 light-year from its center.

太陽系附近的系外行星

The neighbor exoplanets

太陽系以外的行星因受其主恆星亮光所掩蓋，天文望遠鏡幾乎無法看見。科學家觀測恆星時，發現其軸心有所謂的「擺動」現象，這是由於環繞恆星運行的行星重力牽引所致，就認為附近可能有行星存在。科學家藉由測量行星與恆星間的引力，而推算出它的質量、公轉週期以及與恆星之間的距離等資料。



★ 2004年科學家拍攝到230光年外、位於長蛇座環繞著棕矮星「2M1207」的一顆紅色行星。其光度雖然只有主恆星的百分之一，但其紅色的光點在照片中宛然可見。
Scientist found an exoplanet turning around a dwarf star of 2M1207 Hydra in 2004.



★ 1996年科學家發現44光年外的「仙女座 ν 星」最內環行星，其後又發現 ν 恆星系內另有兩顆行星的存在；圖是藝術家筆下黃色發光體的 ν 星與其三顆行星。
Scientist found 3 exoplanets turning around the star of ν Andromeda in 1996.



★ 2002年科學家發現41光年外的巨蟹座 55 號恆星系內有四顆行星，形成科學界首度發現的四行星系統；這是藝術家筆下其中之一行星的影像，大小和海王星相近。
Scientist found 4 exoplanets turning around the star of 55 Cancri in 2002. This is the portrait of one of 4 exoplanets and the star.

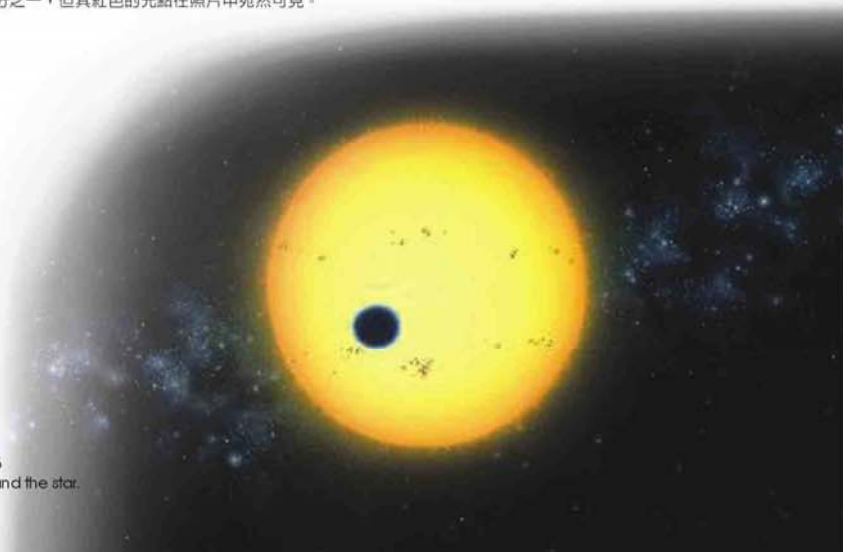


★ 早期發現的太陽系外行星與太陽系比較圖。
In early years, the exoplanets were found and compared to solar system.

1995年10月瑞士科學家宣布發現在飛馬座51號恆星系內的一顆行星，其距離地球至少10光年，大小和木星差不多，這是人類首次發現太陽系外的其他行星存在。接著1996年1月美國科學家宣佈發現兩顆行星。此後，陸續發現其他恆星系的行星，至今已發現120餘顆。

The planets of extrasolar system cannot be seen, so scientists just observe its star through the phenomenon of “wobble”, and estimate its mass, period and distance from its star.

In Oct. 1995, scientists of Swiss announced that they found the first exoplanet in 51 Pegasus, and the next year scientists of American found the other two exoplanets. After that, there were more than 120 exoplanets observed continually.



太陽系外的類地行星

The Terrestrial Planets of Extrasolar System

科學家已發現許多太陽系外的行星，這些行星有兩種：一為木星型行星，是氣體行星，不可能有生命存在；另一為地球型行星，是固態行星，也就是類地行星，有機會存在著生命。科學家探索外太空的最終目的之一，是發現太陽系以外和地球相似的類地行星，也是搜尋外星生命的開始。科學家認為在恆星附近有類似地球溫暖的行星，具備有水分和空氣，才可能有類似地球的高級生物存在，其具體條件如下：

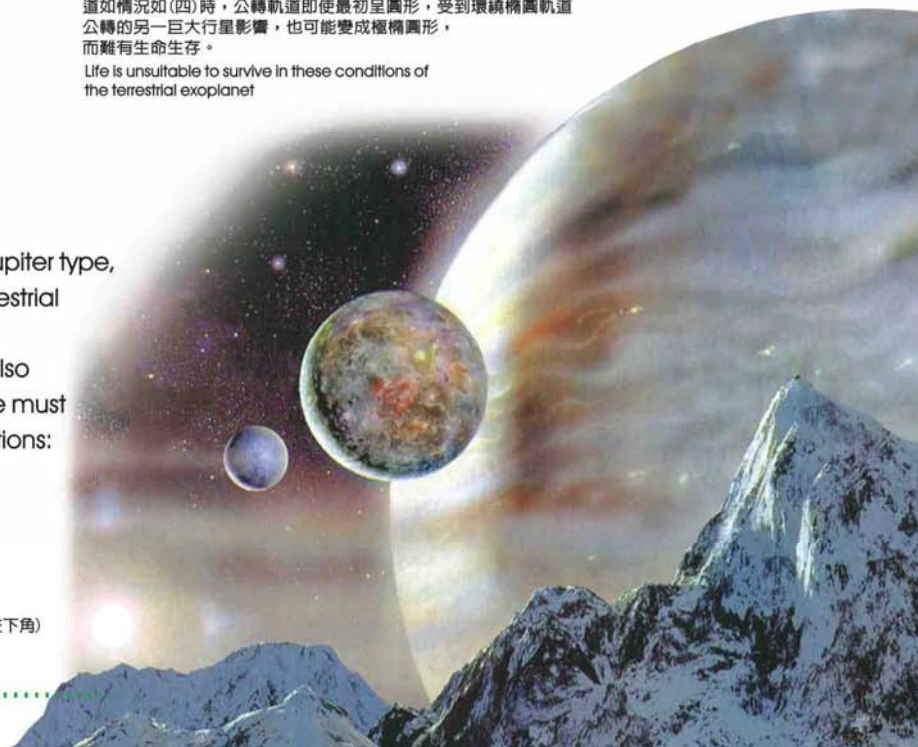
- 行星在「可棲區」，即液態水所能存在的區域。在太陽系來說，以地球公轉軌道為中心，寬約0.5天文單位的範圍，液態水可以存在，即為可棲區。
- 行星公轉軌道穩定。行星的公轉軌道扭曲或呈長橢圓形，近日點與遠日點的溫差太大，該行星上可能很難有生命。以地球而言，近日點與遠日點距離相差不大，公轉軌道穩定。
- 行星自轉軸變化不大。在長時間內自轉軸不會有太大變化，對行星上的生命也很重要。行星的自轉軸若是變動幅度大，氣候將急遽變化，生命很難持續存在。地球的自轉軸每四萬年才變動正負一度，非常穩定。

Scientists have found many exoplanets, and there are 2 types: one is Jupiter type, which is aero-planet, and it is impossible to live there; another is the terrestrial planet, which is a planet of solid state, and the life may exist there. The scientists explore the outer space to find the terrestrial planet and also begin searching the Extra-Terrestrials. In warm terrestrial exoplanet, there must be water and air, and the intelligent life can exist under following conditions: The exoplanet must be within habitable zone; the orbit must be stable; the axis of rotation can not be variable too much. There are 4 conditions under which life can hardly survive in terrestrial exoplanet as following figures.

- ★ 2003年科學家發現船艙座一個類似太陽系的HD70642恆星系裡有一顆木星型行星，繞行恆星(左下角)。圖為從這顆行星的衛星上，觀看這顆巨大行星，另有二顆衛星環繞行星運行的想像畫面。
In 2003, scientist discovered a stellar system in Puppis like the Solar System.



- ★ 生命在地球型行星的公轉軌道如下時，將難以生存。地球型行星的公轉軌道如情況(一)時，會使該行星接近恆星和遠離恆星時的溫差太大；地球型行星的公轉軌道如情況(二)或(三)時，公轉軌道受另一巨大行星影響，將無法長時間保持穩定，該行星可能被驅到別處；地球型行星的公轉軌道如情況如(四)時，公轉軌道即使最初呈圓形，受到環繞橢圓軌道公轉的另一巨大行星影響，也可能變成極橢圓形，而難有生命生存。
Life is unsuitable to survive in these conditions of the terrestrial exoplanet



地球生命的起源

The beginning life of the Earth

科學家們對於地球生命起源的說法有下列二種：

●地球生命發生說

一些科學家認為生命體起源處必然是在地球上。他們認為地球在形成的初期，一些來自外太空的化合物供應豐富的生命組成物質，在海裡促使有機物的出現。從小分子聚集成大分子、聚合物，最後組成細胞，可以分裂繁殖，最初的生命體也就開始發展而誕生。雖然有科學家模擬地球生命起始的各項條件，包括溫度、空氣、壓力、物質、水分、閃電、磁場等，可以將化學分子合成胺基酸。但是，始終無法將胺基酸製造成有「複製」能力，以「複製」最原始的生命體，因此「地球生命發生說」尚有疑點。

●外來生命移入說

主張在宇宙巨大星雲的太空中富含的有機碳分子與水，正是構成生命體的基本要素，因此星際雲正是漂浮在真空狀態的凍結細菌。而這些外星生物則隨著小行星或彗星掃過星際雲時被帶到各行星上，落到地球的胚種則在潛伏百萬年後，孕育出第一個生命體。1996年8月美國航空暨太空總署宣稱，從一小枚瓜般大小、編號ALH84001的火星隕石，發現30多億年前火星上可能有類似細菌的單細胞生物存在的證據。但因這些證據力仍薄弱，至今尚未獲得普遍認可。

2001年4月義大利科學家出示照片，宣布他們從一顆具有45億年歷史的隕石內，找到來自外太空的「晶體微生物」，經過培育而使這些十分原始的微生物復活，並且在隕石內共發現78種不同細菌，與35億年前地球上生存的細菌十分類似。這個發現有助於「外來生命移入說」的確立。

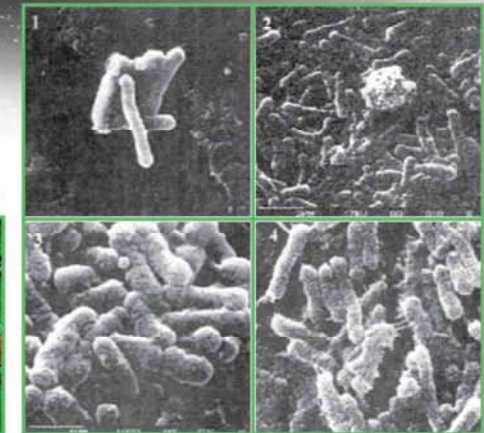
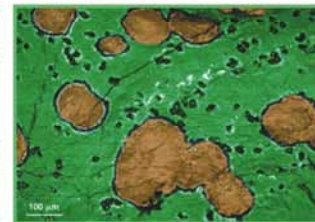
Scientists divide the beginning of life on the Earth into two types:

Hypothesis 1: The beginning of life comes from the Earth. Some scientists believe that some chemical compounds of outer space turn out the organic matters in the sea. The little elements of organic matter combine into the big elements and polymers, and finally the cells come out. They cleave and reproduce, and then the first life comes into being. Some scientists imitate the variable conditions at beginning of the Earth to synthesize some chemical compounds into amino acid successfully, but it does not have the ability of clone. Hence, the hypothesis is suspicious.

Hypothesis 2: The beginning life comes from the outer space. The universe fills with the materials, including organic elements and water, which can come into beings. Therefore the interstellar cloud also fills with bacteria. Some planetoids or comets may carry it and drop on the Earth and become the beginning life. In Oct. 1996, NASA announced in a Mars' meteor ALH84001 found some doubtful bacteria, but the evidences were still a little weak. Hence the case was not generally acceptable. In April 2001, Italian scientist showed the photos and announced that they found the crystal germs of outer space in a meteoric stone, about 4.5 billion years old. After breeding, the germs were brought back to life. In the meteoric stone, there were 78 spices of different germs, which were very similar to those in the Earth about 3.5 billion years ago. The fact is conducive to set up the hypothesis that the beginning life comes from the outer space.



★ 掉落在南極洲上的ALH84001火星隕石(左)；隕石中有類似某種絲狀微生物化石型式(中)；隕石中有多環芳香烴的單細胞生物(右)，顯示火星上曾有生物存在。
The Mars' meteor (left), dropped in Antarctica, had the similar filament germs (middle) of fossil type, and there were some PAHs proteins (right) in it, indicating the living thing existing in Mars.



★ 義大利科學家出示隕石內的微生物在顯微鏡下活動的情形。
Italian scientist showed the germs in the meteoric stone under the microscope.

★ 地球生命可能是由彗星或隕石將外太空的胚種帶來地球而繁衍下來的。
The embryo of life in the Earth may be carried by planetoids or comets from outer space.

傳說中的火星

The legend of Mars

火星呈紅色，其運行軌道與眾多恆星不同。自古以來東西方的民眾都感到懼怕；古中國人當成不祥的徵兆，古希臘人稱火星為「MARS」，則是「希臘戰神」的意思。在中國古天文學上，「熒惑」就是「火星」的別稱；在占星學上，「熒惑」是動亂的象徵。所以火星常被人認為與殘賊、疾病、喪亡、飢餓、兵亂等惡現象有關。

古代中國對於火星最有名的傳說就是「熒惑守心」；心宿為古代廿八星宿之一，屬東宮蒼龍，即西方的天蠍座中的一顆星，與火星一樣呈現紅色。心宿共三星，心宿二代表皇帝。依占星家的說法，「熒惑守心」的天象，指的是火星在心宿發生由順行轉為逆行或由逆行轉為順行，且停留在心宿一段時期的現象。當火星在心宿二附近逆行，就稱為「熒惑背心」，表示帝王被侵犯，有亡故之災。據《漢書》的記載：漢成帝綏和年間，當時王莽買通天文官，捏造「熒惑背心」的假天象，造成當時的丞相翟方進，為塞「熒惑背心」災異而自殺；次月，漢成帝暴崩，死因不明。事件後，王莽漸露代漢的野心，後來更滅東漢而立新朝。

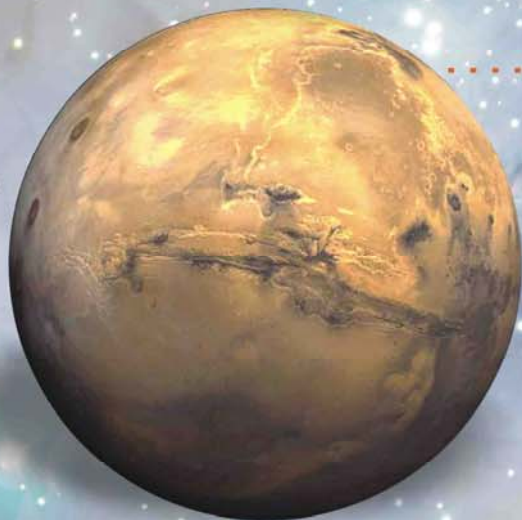
1877年，意大利天文學家夏帕列里宣佈，他用望遠鏡在火星的表面發現了113條會隨著季節而變化的網線，他把它稱為「Canali」，意指「自然河道」。但是後來譯成英文時，卻被翻譯成「Canal」——「運河」，從此人們想像這些「運河」是火星人挖掘來當做灌溉之用。英國天文學家羅威爾觀測火星，繪出遍及整個火星表面的運河網圖。因此，世人便以為運河的存在可以證明火星人類超越人類的智慧。自從1965年7月美國太空船「水手四號」成功近距離飛越火星，拍下22張照片，顯示到處一片荒蕪、死寂，沒有任何生命跡象，火星文明的傳奇就消失了。

The orbit of red Mars is different from the other stars, and therefore all the people feared it since ancient times. Chinese took it as a boding of disaster. The Greek called it "Mars" that meant "a Greek fight deity". In ancient astronomy of China, the Mars was called "the bewildering star". In astrology, it meant a symbol of sudden disorder. Therefore, the Mars was taken as an evil appearance.

The famous legend of Mars was "the bewildering star defends the 2nd star of Heart asterism composed of 3 stars". In astrology, and this star stands for the emperor. If the bewildering star regressed around this 2nd star, the emperor would be dying. According to the Book of Han dynasty, Wang Mang bribed the astronomical officer to fake a false celestial phenomenon of the aforementioned, then the emperor died next month. Then Wang Mang took over Han dynasty and set up Hsing dynasty.

In 1877, Italian astronomer Giovanni Virginio Schiaparelli announced by the telescope that he found 113 lines on the surface of Mars and called them "Canali", meaning natural river, but it was translated into English as "canal". Hence some people imaged Mars' alien excavated canals to irrigate the farm.

In 1965, NASA spacecraft "sailor 4" flew over the Mars, and took 22 photos. But the photos only showed desert and deathly quiet there, and had no sign of life. So, the legend of Mars fell away.



★ 火星的圖貌之一
The appearance 1 of Mars.

火星體積大約是地球的 0.15 倍，質量只有地球的 0.1 倍。由於距離太陽比較遠，火星僅能接收到約地球一半的陽光，因此表面溫度十分低，科學家們曾以冰塊相稱。它公轉周期為 687 天，幾乎是地球的兩倍，而自轉一周的時間則比地球多約 37 分鐘。在公轉時，由於火星的赤道傾斜了二十四度，與地球赤道的傾斜度相當，因此在火星上一樣有春、夏、秋、冬等四季的變化。

The Mars' volume is about 0.15 times of the Earth's and the temperature is very low. One revolution of the Mars around the sun takes 687 days, which are about double of the Earth's. One rotation of the Mars is more than the Earth about 37 minutes and the axis of rotation inclines to 24°, which is near the Earth's, so there are 4 seasons on the Mars.



★ 火星的圖貌之二
The appearance 2 of Mars.



★ 羅威爾觀測火星，繪出遍及整個火星表面的運河網圖。
English astronomer Percival Lowell observed the Mars and drew a chart of the canal net.

火星人的傳聞及真相

The legend and the truth of the Martians

1898年英國作家威爾斯出版一部叫「星際戰爭」的科幻小說，轟動一時。書中主要描述火星人的攻擊地球人類的經過，至今仍然深刻的留在人們腦海中。火星人的長相十分酷似章魚，智商比地球人類高，仗著堅銳的武器，肆意摧毀地球的一切，給人類帶來空前災難，最後因受到地球上的細菌感染，終於自取滅亡。

1938年美國哥倫比亞廣播公司在節目播出「星際戰爭」科幻小說的情節，宣佈火星人的太空船已在紐澤西州降落，聽眾誤以是真，四處疏散、祈禱，防衛隊也總動員，造成一片混亂，成為一則笑話。

1976年美國發射「海盜一號」太空船探測火星，傳回火星照片，出現一個地物酷似巨大的「人臉」。經電腦處理後，可以看出人臉的幾何圖形，雙眼對稱，鼻子與嘴巴更像人。從太空中遠看，像人為雕塑品，臉譜長約三公里，有些人認為那是火星上古代城市的部分。傳言繪聲繪影，引發了各種神話和猜測，使得火星人的傳說死灰復燃。

1998年「火星觀察者號」用先進攝影機檢視之下，在原地上空拍攝到放大十倍的圖片，傳回的火星圖片，雙眼、鼻子、嘴巴和裂嘴的人臉早已消失無蹤。圖片顯示所謂的臉譜只是一塊遭到侵蝕的高地。

2001年美國「火星全球探測者號」拍攝出更精細的影像，人臉只是一堆天然石頭，幻想再度破滅。



★ 左：1976年「海盜一號」太空探測船傳回的火星地表照片，顯示火星有張「人臉」。
中：1998年「火星觀察者號」拍攝的火星新照片顯示，所謂「人臉」只是個高地。
右：2001年太空總署再公布由「全球探測者號」拍攝到的照片顯示，所謂的「人臉」只是遭到侵蝕的高地。
In 1976, the Viking 1 spacecraft conveyed a "human face" picture of surface features on Mars.
In 1998, the spacecraft "Mars Observer" took the picture of it, but the "human face" was only a eroded mesa.
In 2001, the spacecraft "Mars Global Surveyor" took the picture, and it showed there was just a pile of natural rock.



★ 「星際戰爭」中塑造的火星人人形貌 -
The Martian's figure in "THE WAR OF THE WORLDS"

In 1898, the English writer Herbert George Wells published "THE WAR OF THE WORLDS", and it became a popular science-fiction novel. The novel describes how the Martians attack human. The high intelligent Martians use new acute utensil of war to destroy the world and bring human an unexampled disaster. Finally the aliens are infected with bacterial diseases and work their own ruin. In 1938, American Colombia Broadcast Company broadcasted the plot of "THE WAR OF THE WORLDS" in a program, and announced the Martians invaded the Earth. Hence the people evacuated and prayed, and extremely the national defend department sent out a general mobilization that made a disorder, which became a funny story. In 1976, NASA launched Viking 1 spacecraft to orbit the Mars, and it conveyed a picture of surface features, just like a large human face. It showed a geometric figure of human face. Some people consider the Martians set up the face on purpose and it may be a part of ancient city. In 1998, the spacecraft "Mars Observer" took the picture at this point and enlarge it by 16 times. But the "human face" disappeared, The photo showed only a eroded mesa there. In 2001, the spacecraft "Mars global surveyor" took more precise picture, and it showed that the "human face" was just a pile of natural rock.

含水的火星

The aquiferous Mars

1976年「海盜號」太空船到達火星，發現表面有「外流水道」、「網狀谷地」等地形；這些地形應是水流所形成。1997年經「火星拓荒者號」太空船在火星表面進行漫遊時，證實火星有水的跡象。2001年「火星探測漫遊者號」太空船已在火星發現廣大區域地底下可能暗藏豐富的冰層，以及在赤道區地表下一公尺內也可能有冰層存在。2003年間「火星全球測量者號」探測船環繞火星時，拍攝的照片顯示北極冠在一層乾冰之下方及周圍數十公里範圍內均有大量水冰層存在；南極冠則由乾冰和水堆積而成。2004年火星探測漫遊車「機會號」和「精神號」降落火星獲得資訊顯示，火星上有山谷和大峽谷；一些岩石及岩層表面出現在有流水的河底或海底所形成的典型波紋，而且發現的赤鐵礦和「藍莓」的小圓球等礦石，以及岩石中有大量硫酸鹽存在的事實，科學家確認火星表面曾經一度滿是液態水。由於岩石中也含有氮，美國航空暨太空總署因此宣稱：「火星曾經有海。」這些發現增強了火星上有水且曾有生命的理論。

After "Viking" spacecrafts arriving in 1976, there was the landforms of outflow channels and ralley network, which might be formed by flowing water found on the surface of the Mars. In 1997, the spacecraft of Mars Pathfinder found the signs of water on the Mars. In 2003, the spacecraft of Mars Global Surveyor took some photos, which showed there was a great quantity of water ice underground around the Cap of North and South Pole. The spacecraft of 2001 Mars Exploration Rover also revealed that there was a great quantity of water ice underground in an immense area. In 2004, "Opportunity" and "Spirit" of Mars Exploration Rover arrived in the Mars and obtained the information that there were many valleys and canyons on the Mars. In the Mars some rocks and strata displaying the typical ripples, which were formed by the flowing water in the bottom of river or sea.

There were many hematites, the small ball ores and a great amount of sulfates, so the scientists confirmed that once the surface of Mars was filled with water.

NASA announced: "The Mars once had sea." Those discoveries strongly supported the theory that there was not only water but also life on the Mars once.

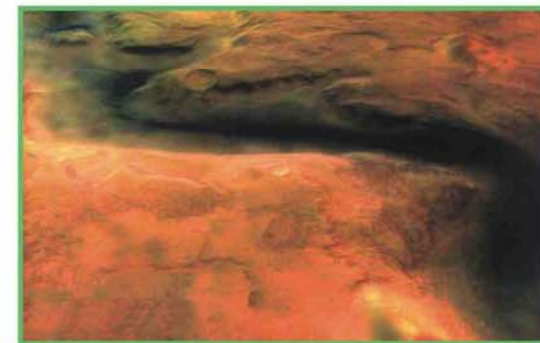
★ 火星曾是個干湖球，到處可見被侵蝕過的水流痕跡。
Many eroded traces of water can be found everywhere.



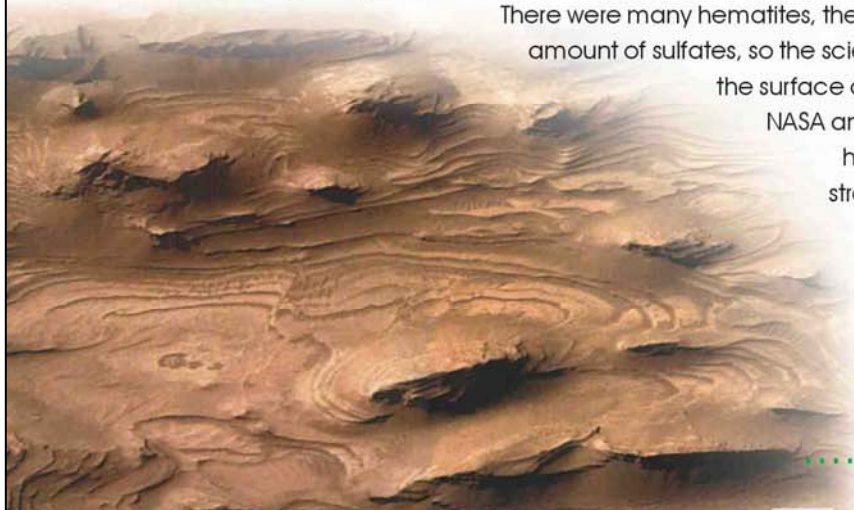
★ 火星南極冠地表下的廣大區域有大片冰層，淺色部分即結冰的殘留水分。
There was a great quantity of water ice around the Cap of South Pole.



★ 火星上的「船長岩」有細緻平行的紋路，這顯示火星上曾經有水。
The Captain Rock of Mars has parallel veins indicating water has been there.



★ 火星的瑞烏爾河谷是過去河流的痕跡，因水的侵蝕作用而形成。
Reull Vallis of the Mars had the trace of river, which was formed by the erosion of water.



火星探測的新發現

The discovery of Mars exploration

火星大氣中，95%以上是二氧化碳，並含有微量的水蒸氣。目前的火星大氣壓約為地球的1%以下，極為稀薄。火星大氣中存有微量甲烷，而甲烷是由火山活動提供，顯示火星應有某種火山活動持續進行。在地球上，醱酵等的生物活動也曾產生甲烷，顯示火星有生命起源的可能性。

火星表面北半球是年代較新的廣闊平原，南半球地層年代較古老，圓坑很多；北半球地勢較低，南半球地勢則較高。

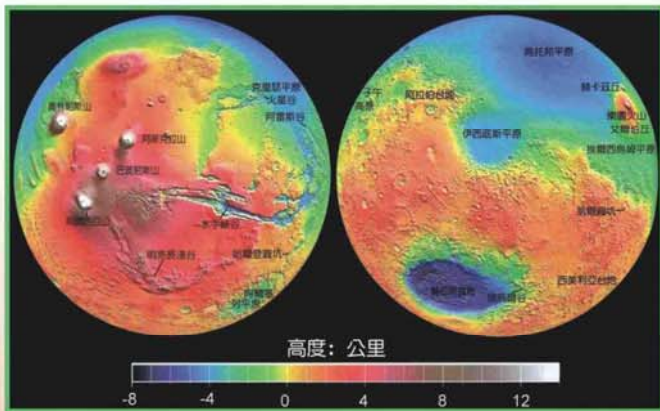
火星上有太陽系中最高大的山岳——奧林帕斯山，頂點海拔高達21,287公尺，是地球聖母峰海拔8848公尺的2.4倍。奧林帕斯山坡度和緩，平均傾斜度為3~4度，直徑達600公里左右。

水手峽谷長達4000公里，寬100公里，最深處10公里。可能是熔岩相互堆疊而成，被南北向撕裂形成的峽谷；或是火山活動的高溫使地下冰塊融解，水分流失，空洞的頂部崩潰後形成。峽谷形成之後，似乎經過流水的侵蝕而使範圍擴大。

The atmosphere of Mars contains 95 % carbon dioxide and a few vapor and methane, and the atmosphere pressure is very small less than 1 % of the Earth. The methane denotes maybe a little activity of volcano or some activities of life on the Mars.

The topography of Mars is much variable that the Northern Hemisphere is a vast plain in a near era and the terrain is low, but the Southern Hemisphere has many round pits and the terrain is high.

The highest mountain in the Solar System is Olympus Mons on the Mars. The altitude of Olympus Mons is 21,287 meters, about 2.4 times of Mt. Everest on the Earth. It is a shield volcano, which has an extremely gradual slope and its diameter is about 600 kilometers. The Valle Marineris is 4,000 km in length, 100 km in width and 10 km in depth, and it is a tableland, which is stacked up by lava. After the Valle Marineris formed, the running water eroded it and extended to a wide range.



★ 美國航太總署所繪製的火星三度空間照片，地圖中顏色僅代表高度。
NASA showed the 3-dimensional map of the Mars that the colors represented altitude.



★ 火星最高的奧林帕斯山全景(下)及火山口(上)的照片。
A full top view of Olympus Mons (up) and its crater (down) on the Mars is presented.



★ 水手峽谷正上方的照片，可以清晰地看到險峻的峽谷和未被侵蝕的台地。
From the top view of Valle Marineris, we can clearly see the precipitous canyon and the eroded tableland.



★ 水手峽谷的最下游部分，水蝕平了大地，地層中的堅硬部分以桌狀結構遺留下來。
Water eroded the plain in the most downstream part of Valle Marineris.

科幻畫家對外星人的描繪

The ET figures from artists of science fiction



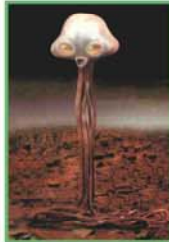
★ 羅斯威爾模型的外星人
The model of Roswell Alien.



★ 羅斯威爾型外星人
The Roswell type of ET.



★ 目擊者繪畫之羅斯威爾外星人
The witness drawing of Roswell ET.



★ 火星人類型外星人
The Martian type of ET.



★ 恐龍型外星人
The dinosaur type of ET.



★ 漫畫的外星人
ET in the cartoon.



★ 電影的外星人
ET in the movie.



★ 羅斯威爾影響的外星人
The Alien in the video.



★ 螳螂型異形
The mantis type of Zerg.

★ 大腳獸型異形
The big foot type of Zerg.

★ 蜥蜴型異形
The lizard type of Zerg.

★ 中大型外星人
The middle type of ET.

★ 巨人型外星人
The giant type of ET.

★ 美人型外星人
The beauty type of ET.

★ 機械人型外星人
The Robert Type of ET.

★ 巨大的外星人
The huge ET.

★ 類人型外星人
The man-like type of ET.

★ 不怕子彈的外星人
This ET has no fear of bullet.

★ 怪異型外星人
The weird type of ET.

★ 小人型外星人
The pygmy type of ET.

★ 怪異型外星人
The weird type of ET.

台灣第一張幽浮照片

Taiwan first UFO Picture

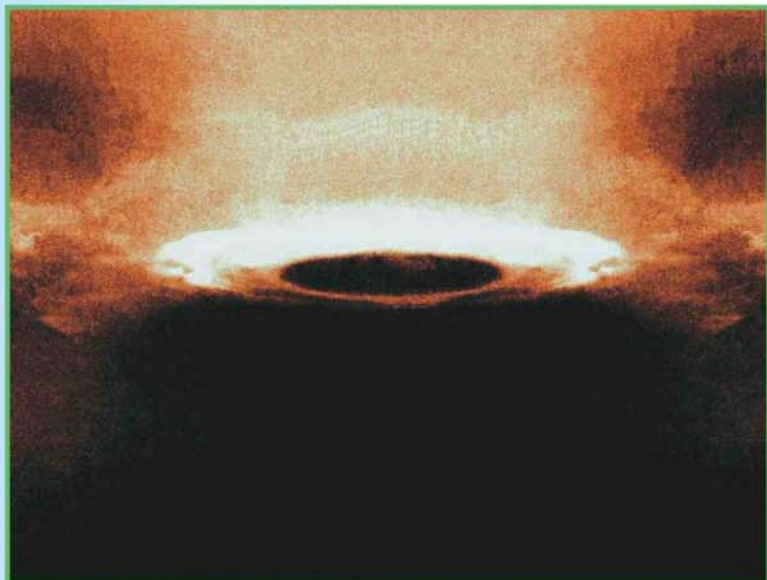
1967年6月28日晚上，一架不明飛行物體飛經台北市上空。台北市圓山天文台接到許多市民以電話提供目擊資料，於次日發布目擊幽浮消息。

當時名聞國際的台北市圓山天文台蔡章獻台長，以天文台為家，胞弟蔡章鴻有事到天文台找他。蔡章鴻在天文台欣賞夜景時，忽然發現一個不明發光體，從東北往西南飛行。他利用天文望遠鏡和他的照相機拍攝到這個不明飛行物體。因照相機鏡頭小，僅拍攝到三分之二。相片沖洗後，他看不出是何物，就被封存下來。

事隔29年，1996年蔡章鴻才將這張底片交給蔡台長。洗出的照片已生出斑點。經過現代的電腦科技處理，顯出清晰的台灣第一張彩色幽浮照片。蔡台長以台灣第一位不明飛行物體研究者和國際傑出天文學者的身分，確實這是台灣第一張幽浮照片。

The night of 28 June 1967, an UFO flew across the sky of Taipei, Taiwan. Some eyewitness called up Taipei Yuan-San Astronomical Observatory; therefore, the witness event of UFO was announced the next day.

At that time, Chang-Hsien Tsai, a famous astronomer of the world, was the director of Taipei Yuan-San Astronomical Observatory. On that day, his youngest brother, Chang-Huon Tsai, came to the Observatory to discuss something with him. While Chang-Huon Tsai was enjoying the night scenery of Taipei there, suddenly he saw a bright UFO flying across the sky from northeast to southwest.



★ 圖4. 根據目擊資料電腦著色而呈現的幽浮全貌照片。
Figure 4. The color UFO picture came out, According to the data of eyewitnesses through a computer



★ 圖1. 1967年蔡章鴻拍攝的幽浮。
Figure 1. The UFO picture was taken by Chang-Huon Tsai in 1967.



★ 圖2. 電腦消除斑點的幽浮照片。
Figure 2. The UFO picture was erased spots through a computer.



★ 圖3. 電腦鏡射法補足欠缺部分而呈現的幽浮全貌照片。
Figure 3. The whole body of UFO was completed by using mirror reflection method of computer

七星山的傳說

The legend Taipei Qixing Shan

金字塔位於台北七星山主峰、東峰及南峰交界處的天坪上，海拔1040公尺，呈三角錐體，陡峭的山丘，高出約有20公尺高。金字塔的主體原是古代的小火山口的火山錐，而在圓錐體上被堆砌許多石塊，填補成完整的三角錐體。在金字塔基角底部的堆砌石塊，今已被風化浸蝕成為無稜角的圓石，可見金字塔建造的年代非常久遠。另在金字塔附近，發現有人工雕刻的祭獸壇、龜形石、龜紋圖、人形巨石等巨石遺跡，以及許多地洞。在金字塔正北向有一平坦的廣場，橫向隔著二道石牆，再過去有一月牙池，其曲面朝向北方巨石堆砌的石堆，這片廣場可以看出可能是古人的祭天壇。因此，我們可以確認七星山金字塔是人為構築而成的古代巨石文明遺跡。台灣北部最早的原住民是平埔族的凱達格蘭族人，根據他們的傳說，其祖先是乘坐「龜霧」飛到七星山金字塔而降落人間的。「龜霧」形狀為「帽子」，以「帽子」在天空飛翔的現象來看，現代的用語就是「飛碟」。另由凱達格蘭族人的圖騰「雷公之子」，頭帶有五根尖凸物，看似天線、並已在金字塔附近的岩雕發現帶有頭盔的太空人造形的圖像。在北部山區共有六處的「反經石」，據說是用來引導飛碟降落的設備。

The Pyramid is located at an altitude of 1040 meters, near the peak of Taipei GiXing Shan. The Pyramid is a steep hill about 20 meters from the ground. Because the rock of the Pyramid in the base was eroded as round shape, it was built long time ago. There are many artificial Megalith vestiges such as the altar of

animals, the tortoise rock, the moire rock, the giant human rock and the altar of worship. We can recognize this be an ancient artificial Megalith vestiges. The Ketagalan of Pingpu tribes is the earliest tribe in the northern Taiwan. According to the legend, their ancestry flew over the Pyramid of GiXing Shan by "Kubu" and grounded. The shape of "Kubu" likes a hat, which flies in the sky like a UFO. The totem of Ketagalan is the Son of Thunder, who wears something with 5 protruding stuff on it, like antennas in the hat.



★ 七星山巨石文明遺跡 祭獸壇。
The artificial Megalith vestiges : the altar of animals.



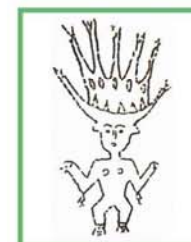
★ 金字塔北面石塊堆砌而成的祭天壇。
The altar of worship is located at the north of Pyramid.



★ 七星山龜背圖。
The moire rock.

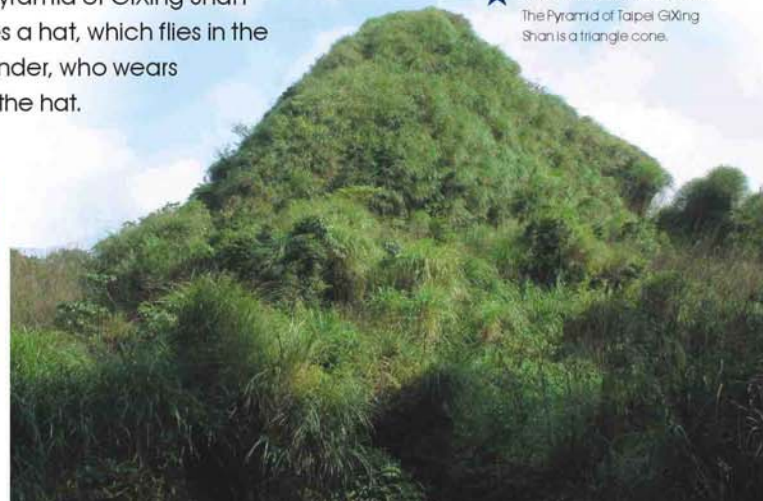


★ 七星山龜形石。
The tortoise rock.



★ 台灣凱達格蘭族的圖騰—雷公之子，上為木刻、岩雕、繪圖。木雕中的圖案是凱達格蘭族的「龜霧」，很像「帽子」。
The totem of Ketagalan—the Son of Thunder God: a woodcarving, a rock carving and a drawing. The woodcarving of "Kubu" is like the hat.

★ 台北七星山金字塔呈三角錐體。
The Pyramid of Taipei GiXing Shan is a triangle cone.



幽浮在中國正史的記載

UFO in the official records of China

中國正史中的不明飛行物體出現的記錄從古至今非常多，由《古今圖書集成》、《竹書紀年》、《史記》、《資治通鑑》、《二十五史》等的記載，多達千件。遠從黃帝時期就有幽浮事件的紀錄，可說是世界最早、最真實的「外星人到地球的相關證據」，若要研究幽浮史，應從中國正史中的史籍開始。茲提出六則範例如下：

- 一、夏帝廬八年，「十日並出。」《古今圖書集成》。
- 二、西漢昭帝元平元年，「有流星大如月，衆星皆隨西行。」《漢書》。
- 三、唐憲宗元和九年正月，「有大星如半席，自下而升，有光燭地，群小星隨之。」《新唐書》。
- 四、宋恭帝德祐元年二月，「有星二，鬥於中天，頃之，一星墜。」《宋史》。
- 五、明世宗嘉靖三十九年十一月，「有星如劍，橫亙西北，赤如血，聲如火，氣如煙。」《廣東潮州府志》。
- 六、清德宗光緒十一年七月，「夜，滿天星河，天河內忽降一星，大如月，自東向西，奮飛而去，光輝閃爍，軋軋有聲。」《四川巫山縣志》。



- ★ 清朝末期，《點石齋畫報》一幅「赤焰騰空」圖畫，出現在天際的火焰球體，可能就是「幽浮」。
- In the late day of Chin dynast, a picture of "A red flame flew in the sky" showed that a UFO maybe appeared..

There were about 1,000 UFO evidences of the Chinese ancient official records from 1914 B.C. to modern times. The earliest official record in the world took place in China. For example, there are 6 cases as the followings:

- ★ In 1914 B.C., ten shining objects as the sun appeared together.
- ★ In 74 B.C., a falling star was found as large as the moon, and many stars also filed with it toward west.
- ★ In January A.D. 814, a big star, looked like a semi desk, rose up in the sky, and sprayed the light on the ground, and a group of small stars followed it
- ★ In February 1275, there are two stars fought in the sky with each other and one of them fell down after a while.
- ★ In November 1560, on one night, a star, looked like a glaive, was transcurrent in the northwest, and its color was like blood. It sounded like the burning fire and jetted out the gas like smoke.
- ★ In July 1908, on one night, a burning star filed from north to south in the sky, and its shape was like as a disc, which shone as the electric light, and the light went out for a moment, and then it disappeared.



- ★ 西元前1914年夏朝廬帝：「十日並出」，這是世界最早的幽浮紀錄。「后羿射日」就是根據這則記載演變而來的古代神話。
- The 1st case above was the 1st official record in the world and the ancient myth of "Hou Yi shot the Sun" was developed from it.



- ★ 清朝《湖北古誌·松滋縣志》上的記載，湖北松滋縣民被「不明飛行物體」帶往空中。
- In Chin dynast, the Hu Bei ancient record described that a civilian was carried into the sky by a UFO.

美國幽浮目擊事件

The witness of UFO in USA

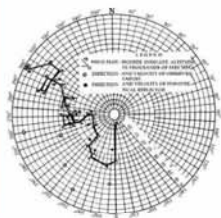
1947年6月24日，美國的肯尼茲·阿諾德駕駛著自用飛機在華盛頓州的雷尼爾山上空飛行。當時天氣萬里晴空，突然在其座機前方左邊附近發現了九個銀白色碟狀不明飛行物體，直徑約有20公尺，整齊的排列，高度約為3600公尺，在群山間以高達2700公里的驚人時速由南向北飛去而消失。這個事件經記者的報導後，造成美國極大轟動。此後，不明飛行物體在世界各地不斷地被報導出來，因此把每年的6月24日訂為世界「幽浮日」。

1952年7月19日接近午夜時分，華盛頓國際機場的管制中心雷達螢幕上出現七個光點，在美國首府上空突然成群地出現。這些光點不但無視飛行守則而迂迴飛行，於是空軍下令兩架F-94戰鬥機升空迎擊。當戰鬥機飛抵現場，這些幽浮群就一起從雷達上消失。戰鬥機返回機場，幽浮又在雷達幕上出現。一週後，又發生同樣的事件。當時的杜魯門總統接受愛因斯坦建議：「對於一未知的飛行物體，胡亂引發戰火是非常不智的，絕對要避免。」而下達戰機調查幽浮究竟為何物，絕不可主動開火。於是F-94戰鬥機向幽浮出發追逐，直到這群不明飛行物體從雷達上消失。

1978年春天，蓋洛普公司做一次民意調查結果顯示，僅就美國國內的成年人便有1300萬人曾目擊幽浮蹤影，平均17人就有一人看過幽浮。聯合國也正式聲明成立研究幽浮的小組，進行研究這些現象。



★ (左) 1952年7月19日美國首府華盛頓上空出現7個幽浮，由雷達拍攝的影像。
(右) 軍方發表的7月26日晚上，華盛頓上空幽浮群在雷達上的位置顯示資料。
On 19 July 1952, the radar screen appeared 7 UFOs in the sky of Washington DC.
26 July, the officer showed the data of UFOs' location in the radar screen.



On 24 June 1947, a sunlit day, Kenneth Arnold piloted a light aircraft over the Mount Rainier of Washington State. Suddenly he saw 9 silvery white disc-like UFOs, which were about 20 meters in diameter. Their flight characteristics were in a rather diagonal chain-like line with flight height about 3600 m and speed about 2700 km/hr, and they flew above Mountains from south to north and disappeared. The news was reported, and then caused a great sensation spreading all over the world. After this event, every year on 24 June was set as "the UFO day" in the world.

At midnight on 19 July 1952, the radar screen of Washington Airport tower showed 7 blips, which were located in the sky of Washington DC. The Air Force sent 2 F94 fighters into the area. When the jets reached, the UFOs had vanished. Then the jets returned to base, but the UFOs appeared again. After dawn, they disappeared. A week later, the radar screens went crazy again because a second flood of UFOs appeared. President Truman accepted Einstein's advice: "About UFO, firing at it is an unwise action, so we must absolutely avoid that." Then the F-94 fighter chased the UFO, and soon it disappeared. In spring 1978, the Gallup Organization took a survey in UFO witness. The result was 13 billion adults saw the UFO in USA. Recently the United Nations formally declared that a UFO research team was established in order to understand the UFO phenomenon.



★ 1947年6月24日首次發現飛碟的企業家阿諾德及駕駛的飛機。下圖為阿諾德駕駛飛機在雷尼爾山上空目睹九架飛碟。
24 June 1958, an enterpriser Arnold piloted a light aircraft and found the first UFO in the world. Arnold saw 9 silvery white disc-like UFOs above the Mount Rainier.

羅斯威爾飛碟墜毀事件

The UFO crash at Roswell

1947年7月2日罕見的大雷雨夜晚，在美國新墨西哥州羅斯威爾附近的一個農場主人麥克·布萊索，曾在當晚聽到比雷聲還大的爆炸巨響，次日他發現散佈在農場約四百公尺範圍的許多特殊的金屬碎片。他向羅斯威爾軍方報告，然後帶軍方人士到現場檢視，並裝載一大堆東西帶回基地檢驗。

另在布萊索農場西邊附近的荒地上，一位土木工程師葛拉第發現一架金屬碟形物的殘骸，直徑約九米的碟形物裂開，有好幾個屍體分散在碟形物裡面及外面地上。這些屍體體型非常瘦小，身高僅100到130公分，體重只有18公斤。士兵到達現場封鎖。七月九日當地新聞刊載，軍方發現飛碟墜落的消息，馬上傳遍各地。但是在六個小時後，軍方急忙安排一個記者招待會，聲明根本沒有飛碟這回事。墜毀的物體只不過是帶著雷達反應器的氣象氣球而已。

曾有一位叫約瑟·馬歇爾 (Jesse A. Marcel) 醫師，在他11歲時親自看到任職羅斯威爾航空基地的父親帶回許多飛碟墜毀的金屬碎片。幾天後他的父親收回那些金屬片，並下令不准再談論此事。雖然有幾百人曾參與或可以提出證據證明「羅斯威爾事件」的真實性，但是官方始終否認，遂成為五十多年來的「羅斯威爾事件」。



★ 馬歇爾的父帶回一些飛碟殘骸，這是其中有一條複製品，長約45公分、高約1公分工字金屬條，其側面還刻有一些像幾何學圖案的文字。
Jesse Marcel's father brought some flying saucer's debris back home. This is a cope of I shape metallic pieces of debris, which was 1 cm in height and 45 cm in length and some geometric characters in it.

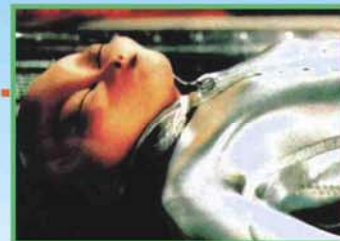
On the night of 2 July 1947, it was stormy at Roswell of New Mexico state.

A farmer Mac' Brazel heard an explosion louder than the sound

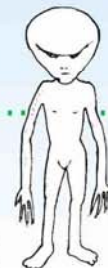
of thunder. Next day, Brazel came to the Foster Ranch and saw the wreckage of metallic debris that spread in a 400 m trail. He told the US Army at Roswell of his find. A civil engineer Grady Barnett worked in the desert near Brazil's ranch and saw the debris of metallic disk-shaped object. Inside it, and beside it on the ground, were a number of bodies. Then the officer of US Army declared the area cordoned off. On 9 July, a statement printed in newspaper, announced that a flying disc had been found from a ranch near Roswell, and then the news spread around everywhere. But 6 hours after, the Army called press conferences, proclaiming that the debris was the remains of a weather balloon.

Jesse A. Marcel is a doctor now. When he was 11 years old, his father, an officer in Roswell air base, brought some metallic pieces of flying saucer's debris back home. The next day, his father took back those metallic pieces and told him did not talk about it again. More than a hundred persons participated in the event or brought up many evidences, but the officer denied the fact all the time, and then it became the Roswell case”

★ 軍方的記者會說明墜毀的物體只不過是帶著雷達反應器的氣象球，而非飛碟。
The officer showed newsman the wreckage of a weather balloon and announced there was not flying saucer at all.



★ 根據羅斯威爾事件民間流傳資料的外星人畫像、輪廓和復原的形貌。
According to the folk data of Roswell event, those are the drawing, outline and cope of alien.



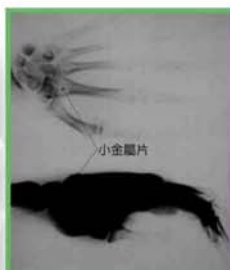
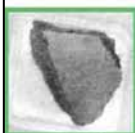
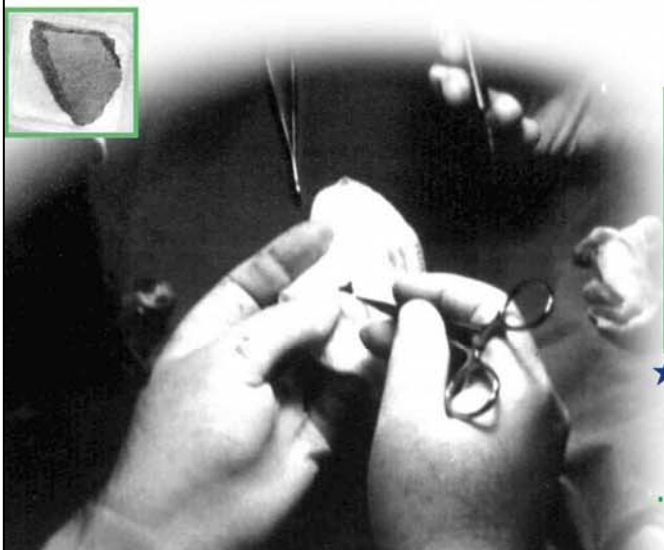
外星人綁架事件

The abduction events of Alien

美國經常發生「外星人綁架案件」。外星人綁架人類，強迫接受各種生體實驗。被綁架的人大都未遭受傷害，完成檢查以後都會被消除記憶放回，因此調查常使用催眠將被綁架者消失的記憶恢復，但這種催眠方式所獲得的記憶，難為一般人士所接受。

最有名的案例是：美國希爾夫婦被外星人綁架的體驗。1961年9月19日晚間，美國巴尼·希爾和其妻貝蒂在公路行駛，突然遭遇飛碟的綁架而失去意識。大約兩小時後，他們發現自己開著車在公路上，趕快驅車回家。其後，感覺身體不適，在精神病專家催眠的狀況下，希爾夫婦透露出他們被綁架的經過：他們進入飛碟，外星人取了貝蒂一些頭髮、指甲、皮膚做樣本，並做身體檢驗。首領還給貝蒂看它們來處的「星圖」。在催眠示意下，貝蒂把星圖畫了出來。根據最新發表的天文資料，才發現位於網罟座的兩顆星(Z1, Z2)附近的一個星圖。

1992年席夢斯完成外星人綁架案件的調查，他發現有些被綁架者，由X光照片可看到在身體上有小塊金屬片。1996年經由外科醫師開刀取出的金屬片一年就有32個，送到美國史丹佛大學等學術單位做科學分析，發現其中的11種物質是在地球上所沒有的，由於人體被植入金屬片的研究結果，使人類被外星人綁架的證據得到確認。

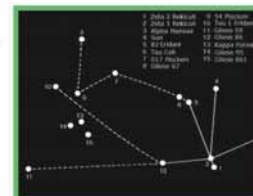


小金屬片



★ 被綁架者經X光照片看到的特殊小金屬片(左圖)。從被外星人綁架者的身體手術取出之小金屬片，放大在左上方(中圖)。習斯出示1996年從被綁架者身上手術所取出的金屬片32片(右圖)。A small chip was found in abducted person's body (Left), and then the chip was taken with an operation (middle). Derrel Sims showed that 32 chips were found in 1996.

The abduction made by Alien often happened in America. The Alien abducted humans to inspect the bodies. When the abducted person was set free, his memory was always lost in the same time. Then the person must be hypnotized to recover his memory, but it was not accepted by most people. The most famous event is that a couple, Barney Hill and his wife Betty, were abducted by the Aliens. In September 1961, they drove a car on the highway at night, and then suddenly they lost consciousness after encountering a UFO, and 2 hours later they awaked and drove home. Under hypnosis they realized what happened when they were abducted. They went into a Flying Disc, and the Alien took some samples from their body to inspect. The leader of Alien showed a star chart indicating where they came from. Betty drew the chart, which was very like the chart of Z1 and Z2 stars, found recently in Galaxy Reikiculi.



★ 貝蒂在催眠狀態中所描繪的外星人來處星圖(上)和新發現繪製的網罟座的Z1和Z2星圖(下)，兩者非常相似。
Under hypnosis Betty drew a star chart (up), which was very like the chart of Z1 and Z2 stars in Galaxy Reikiculi (down).

In 1992, a researcher, Derrel Sims, finished the report of Alien abduction that showed some sufferers, after took X-ray image, were found a small chip in their body, and then it was taken with an operation. In 1996, there were 32 chips taken from the sufferers and sent to Stanford University to analyze, and then 11 materials, which were not on the Earth in the chips were found. Because the research of the Chip Implant Event came out, that proved the Alien abduction really happened.

麥田圈對人類的啟示

The abduction events of Alien

1980年代初期，在英格蘭農田間因部分作物倒下而形成的美麗幾何圖案——麥田圈，沒有人知道這些在農田間的麥田圈究竟從何而來。1983年安德魯斯在英國發現麥田圈，其後就成立「國際圓圈現象研究中心」，根據他們的調查，發現傾倒的麥稈它的彎曲方式只是被壓到貼近地面，還可以繼續生長，確定這些是由強大的能量作用產生的，科學的理論無法解說，他得到的結論：「這是某種形式的智慧。」

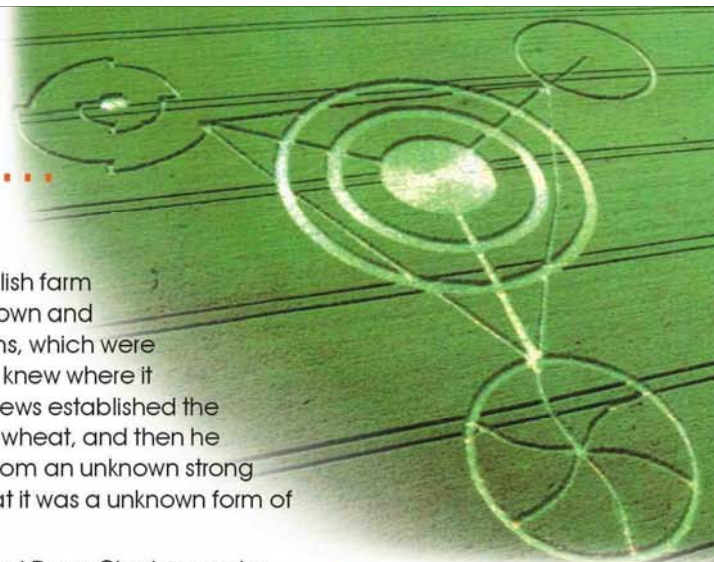
曾經有兩位老人包爾和喬利在夜晚暗地裡，用繩索和棍子製造麥田圈，十年間做了有數百個簡單的圖形，被發現後才曝光。但是麥田圈的發現，愈來愈多；近年來，一年就發現一、二千個。麥田圈的圖形由簡單的直線和圓圈，也愈來愈大愈複雜，由數公尺到百餘公尺。近來發現許多非常複雜、細緻及深奧的麥田圈圖形，包括動物、昆蟲圖形，幾何、天文圖形，甚至古代文字，種類繁多，超越人類的想像，已排除這兩位老人的傑作。

發現麥田圈的地點，大部分在英國，其他的有德國、北歐、澳大利亞和日本等，但是從1989年起，一些有心人士透過麥田圈製造者精心設計特殊麥田圈的圖形，就在以前經常出現的地區人為製造出來，有企業精神的農夫開始收費讓人們進入麥田圈裡面觀賞，或是在附近擺攤販賣商品，成為觀光客景點之一。總之，它似乎是一個真實的現象，在許多的騙局之外，可能有一些真實的麥田圈事件。因此，我們只能推測麥田圈可能是外星人給人類的信息。

In the early days of 1980, in English farm there were some crops fallen down and formed the geometrical patterns, which were called "crop circle", nobody knew where it came from. In 1983, Colin Andrews established the CPRI and investigated the bent wheat, and then he found the bent wheat formed from an unknown strong energy. He got a conclusion that it was a unknown form of intelligence.

2 aged persons, Doug Bower and Dave Chorley used a rope and a stick to make crop circles at night. They made hundreds of simple crop circles in ten years, but at that time there was thousands of those circles happened every year, and their pattern was more complicated. So, it excluded the 2 aged persons from the true maker.

The crop circles were found mostly in England, and the other places were in German, Northern Europe, Australia and Japan. Since 1989, some Circle Makers designed and made the complicated and beautiful crop circles for the tourists. In a word, excluded the fake, there were some truth of crop circles, which denoted some messages from the Aliens.



★ 1991年6月出現於英國的圖形之母麥田圈。The crop circle "Mother of all pictograms" appeared in 1991 at Barbury Castle in England.



★ (右) 1999年7月，在英國威爾特郡波布利堡附近出現的麥田圈。The crop circle appeared in 1991 at Barbury Castle.
(右上) 1999年7月在威爾特郡出現的麥田圈。The crop circle appeared in 1999 at Wiltshire in England.
(左) 2000年7月出現的磁場麥田圈是由人為製造的。The crop circle "magnitude field" was made by the Circle Maker in 2000 in England.

揭開外星生命之謎

Uncover the mystery of E.T. Life

世界有名的科學家們對於生命起源的說法，大都是因為宇宙中充滿著製造生命的原始物質，包括製造胺基酸的有機分子和水分，由這些物質逐漸發展出生命來。科學家曾根據紅外線光譜追溯到構成生命的原始物質，發現於新生星團內的初期恆星形成時，恆星外面被富含碳元素的雲狀氣體與煙塵籠罩著，包括乙炔，這是苯和其他芳香族分子的構成基礎，在短短數千年時間內，形成複雜的碳氫化合物，再進化為大量的有機分子，然後形成胺基酸，也就是生命的基礎化學物質。

2001年7月美國航太總署的人造衛星已探測距離地球五百光年處巨大恆星「CW獅子座」偵測到大量水氣雲，而液態水被視為生命必備之物。2003年10月台灣師範大學管一政教授，透過無線電波實際觀測到銀河系中有最簡單的胺基酸——氨基乙酸存在，證實銀河系中有最簡單的胺基酸存在，這是人類第一次在地球以外看到。這些最基本的生命組成物質很可能散落在宇宙各處新形成行星的表面，此一發現暗示生命材料存在於宇宙各地。

137億年的浩瀚宇宙中，必有無數適合生命生長的類地行星，其生成年齡可以超越我們地球的45.5億年甚多，一定可以由製造生命的原始物質醞釀出生命來，再經長期的進化而成為高智慧的外星人。它們的知識領域遠超過我們人類，而且科技可以領先我們數百萬、千萬或億年。當它們駕駛宇宙航行者飛到地球，就成為人類所稱的「飛碟」。



★ 宇宙生命形成示意圖。上方是宇宙中的巨大分子雲，往下依序為分子雲中的熱雲核形成恆星，恆星的輻射能使凝結在塵埃表面的簡單分子組成胺基酸大分子，然後透過彗星，送到行星上構建並發展出生命。
This is a chart of the being forms in the Universe. On top is the great molecular cloud of the Universe and below the heat core of the molecular cloud comes the star, and then the radiating energy of the star prompts the simple molecular, which is condensed in the surface of dust, to compose the big molecular of amino acid, and then it is conveyed by the comet to the planet and come into the being.



★ 美國科學家發現大量固態水在CW獅子座熱力下蒸發產生水氣的情形。
The scientist of American found a great amount of solid water in the CW Leo, but under heating, water evaporated into the gaseous water.

★ 新生星團內的初期恆星形成時，隨著著含碳元素的物質，進化形成複雜的有機分子，然後形成胺基酸，最後成為生命的基礎化學物質。
As the newborn star in the new cluster of galaxy was formed, the outside was enveloped with the element of carbon evolved a great amount of organic elements, and then formed amino acid, which became the chemical substances of life foundation.

As regards the beginning of life, the famous scientists almost believe that the Universe fills with the original substances, including organic elements and water, developing the life gradually. According to the spectrum of ultrared rays, the scientist traced back to the original substances of make-up life, and found whenever a new star was formed, the outside was enveloped with the gaseous matter and smoke of the element of carbon, including acetylene, which was the forming foundation of benzene and elements aryl and within several thousand years, became complicated hydrocarbon, and then evolved a great amount of organic elements, and then formed amino acid, which was the chemical substances of life foundation. In July 2001, an artificial satellite of NASA detected a great amount of water cloud in the CW Leo in a distance of 500 light-years away. The liquid water is regarded as the necessary material of life. In October 2003,

professor ji-zheng Guan of Taiwan Normal University using radio waves observed the amino acetic acid, first proved in the world, and the simplest amino acid, the constitution substance of life, was found everywhere in the Milky Way. In the immense Universe, 13.7 billion years old, there must be innumerable terrestrial planets, which were suitable for growth of the beings. Those ages of growth might be longer than our Earth, 4.55 billion years old, and there may be developed the beings from the original substances of life, and then during a very long time they evolved into the Intelligent Aliens. Their domain of the knowledge maybe completely surpassed us and their science and technology might be ahead of us for many million or billion years. As they piloted the cosmic flying machine into our Earth, we called it UFO or 'Flying Saucer'.

探索外星文明的計劃

Exploring the Project of E.T. Civilization

在太陽系中，除了地球以外別無其他星球有高智慧生命，因此，科學家探索外星文明的計畫是針對太陽系外鄰近的類地行星進行搜尋。1960年開始，美國的天文學家使用波多黎各阿雷西波無線電望遠鏡瞄準附近星空，進行「搜尋外星智慧計畫」，試圖找尋來自外星人的無線電訊號，但迄今仍無結果。

美國航太總署將在2006年進行的「克卜勒計畫」，是將一具光度計安裝在太空載具上，利用「行星凌日法」從外太空偵測其他類地行星的存在。這項計畫鎖定太陽系之外的類地行星，預計可找出30個類似地球大小的行星。

美國航太總署將在2009年進行「太空干涉儀任務(SIM)計畫」，是利用光學干涉原理在太空進行光學干涉儀測量恆星距離和位置。SIM將調查比較接近太陽系的兩百個恆星中，篩選出一至二個類似地球、能讓生物生存的行星。接著美國航太總署將「下一代太空望遠鏡(NGST)」送到太空。這是哈伯太空望遠鏡(HST)的後續裝置，功能強過HST千倍。NGST或許將在行星形成或適合生命形成的最初元素起源方面，帶來關鍵性發現。

美國航太總署將在2014年進行的「類地行星搜尋衛星(TPF)計畫」，將應用SIM和NGST所開發的干涉儀及輕量望遠鏡的技術，直接捕捉從母星星光分離出的類地行星光，然後加以分析，驗出其特徵，顯示原始生命的存在。TPF執行5年之後，將可完成離太陽系50光年以內約200個恆星的居住可能程度調查。

歐洲太空總署將在2015年進行的「達爾文艦隊計畫」，將由六個配備望遠鏡的太空載具、一個彙集六個望遠鏡訊號的裝置及負責傳遞訊號回地球的通訊衛星，共八個部分組成。它們將負責偵測由其他太空探索計畫發現的星球的大氣構造。

這些探索外星文明的計畫最終目的是以探測生命起源、查證宇宙中生命的多寡、人類的來源以及人類在宇宙中角色等的長期目標，以探索外星文明的真相。

★ 阿雷西波無線電望遠鏡直徑有305公尺。
The Arecibo Radio Telescope is 305 m in diameter.



★ 在地球軌道上空運行的哈伯太空望遠鏡。
The Hubble Space Telescope is in motion in the outer space.

There is no intelligent life in the celestial bodies of Solar System except the Earth so the scientists search for E.T. Civilization from the neighbor terrestrial planet. From 1960 till now, the American astronomers have aimed at the starry sky, using the Arecibo Radio Telescope in Puerto Rico, to search the radio signal of exoplanet, but still gotten no answer.

In 2006, NASA will take the Kepler project that a photometer is set at a space craft to aim at the exoplanets. The goal will find 30 exoplanets, whose size is like the Earth.

In 2009, NASA will proceed with the Project of Space Interferometry Mission (SIM) that examines the neighbor 200 stars to find 1 or 2 terrestrial planets, on which the beings can exist. Then NASA will launch the Next Generation Space Telescope (NGST) into space. The NGST has the amplitude capability of 1000 times more than the Hubble Space Telescope, and maybe finds something about the beginning of first elements, which suitably form the life on the exoplanet.

In 2014, NASA will proceed with the Project of Terrestrial Planet Finder (TPF) that uses the technique of SIM and NGST captures the light of the terrestrial planet, and then directly determines whether the original life exists or not.

In 2015, ESA will proceed with the Project of Darwin that uses the space craft to detect the atmosphere structure of the exoplanets.

Exploring the Project of E.T. Civilization will survey the beginning of life, count the number of life in the Universe, find the beginning of mankind, and understand the role of human in the Universe, etc. So it will take a long term of time to explore the truth of E.T. Civilization.

類地行星的搜尋

範圍很廣，科學家主要使用「視向速度」及「行星凌日」(掩星法)兩種搜尋技術，尋找影響恆星運動或光度的行星。

視向速度的搜尋範圍涵蓋一個300光年半徑的球體，約有幾百顆恆星包括在這個範圍內。

行星凌日法：搜尋一個半徑5000光年的球體，內含約10萬顆恆星。

「視向速度」：偵測恆星因行星繞行而產生的週期性擺盪。

「行星凌日」：當行星從恆星前面經過時，天文學家可從恆星光度的稍降而發現其存在。

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★ 類地行星的搜尋。
Searching for the Terrestrial Planets.

