

# El LHC y el fin del mundo

Alejandra Melfo  
CFF - ULA

# Plan

- El fin del mundo: se acerca ?
- Que es el LHC ?
- Para que sirve ?
- Por que dicen que es peligroso?
- Que dicen los expertos?

# El fin del mundo



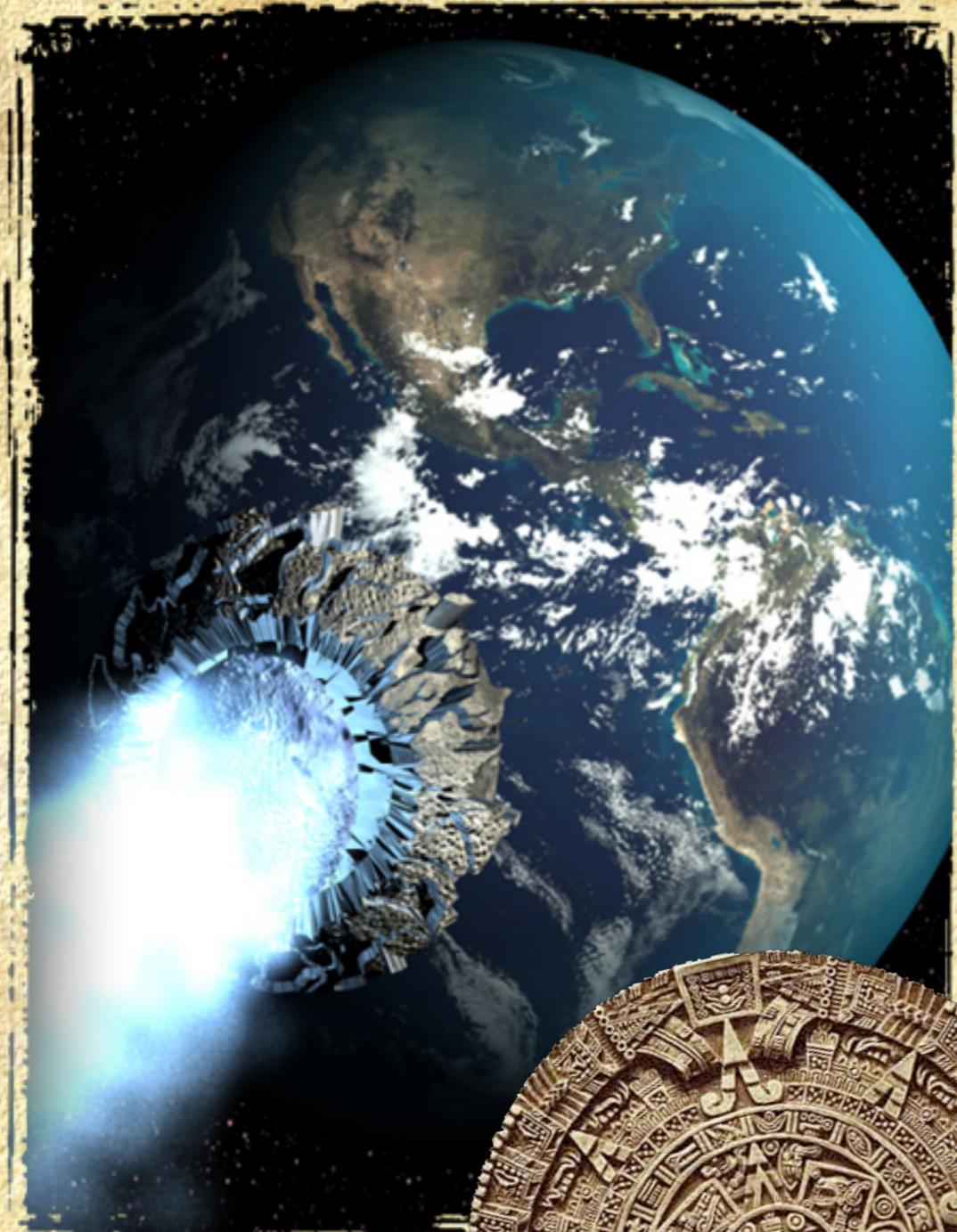


Fascinante



Results 1 - 10 of about 102,000,000 for [end of the world](#).

Results 1 - 10 of about 31,100,000 for [apocalypse](#)



# Algunos fines de mundo recientes

- 1980: alineación de planetas
- 1986: cometa Halley
- 2000: el bug del milenio
- 2006: el 6/6/6
- Definitivo: 21/12/2012



2012: fin del  
mundo como  
lo conocemos



2008

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The New York Times

# Science

WORLD U.S. N.Y. / REGION BUSINESS TECHNOLOGY SCIENCE HEALTH SPORTS OPINION ENVIRONMENT SPACE & COSMOS

Ho sparm!!

Over the last five years, BP has invested more than \$3 billion in energy supplies. In the next ten years we'll invest another \$10 billion. In addition, we are continually working to uncover new resources as well as investing in energy alternatives like solar, wind and biofuels.

Explore energy options for America >

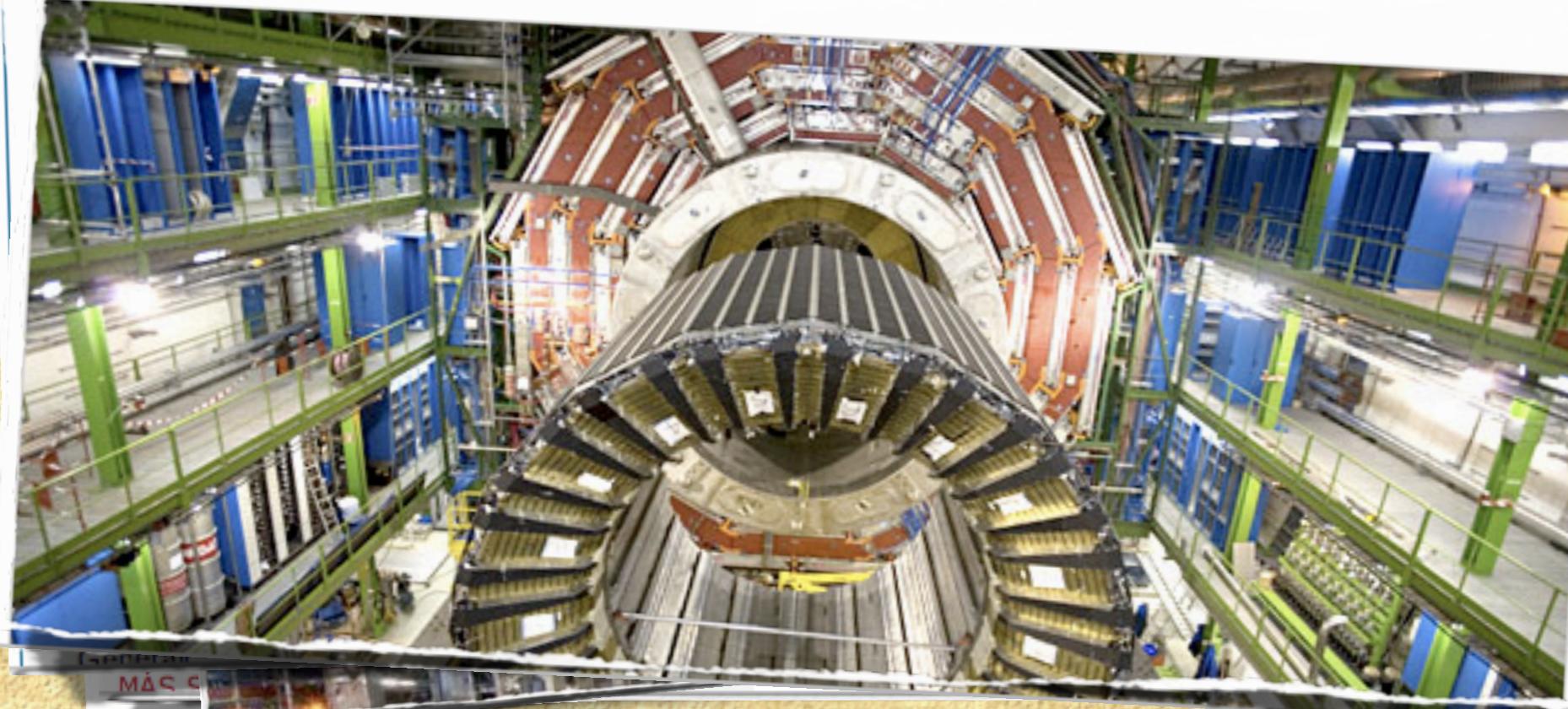
Cerca

ioni avanzate

nirà il

ne, si tratta  
opo il Big  
a creazione  
occupati  
in un  
sotto il  
mondo, la  
, all' ultimo  
o davanti alla

## Asking a Judge to Save the World, and Maybe a Whole Lot More



Pero este suena científico...

2008

## Journal of Physics G: Nuclear and Particle Physics

Athens

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### Review of the safety of LHC collisions

John Ellis *et al* 2008 *J. Phys. G: Nucl. Part. Phys.* **35** 115004 (18pp) doi: [10.1088/0954-3899/35/11/115004](https://doi.org/10.1088/0954-3899/35/11/115004) (Help)



[PDF \(586 KB\)](#) | [References](#) | [Articles citing this article](#)

[John Ellis<sup>1</sup>](#), [Gian Giudice<sup>1</sup>](#), [Michelangelo Mangano<sup>1</sup>](#), [Igor Tkachev<sup>2</sup>](#) and [Urs Wiedemann<sup>1</sup>](#)  
[\(LHC Safety Assessment Group\)](#)

<sup>1</sup> Theory Division, Physics Department, CERN, CH 1211 Geneva 23, Switzerland

<sup>2</sup> Institute for Nuclear Research of Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow 117312, Russia

**Abstract.** The safety of collisions at the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) was studied in 2003 by the LHC Safety Study Group, who concluded that they presented no danger. Here we review their 2003 analysis in light of additional experimental results and theoretical understanding, which enable us to confirm, update and extend the conclusions of the LHC Safety Study Group. The LHC reproduces in the laboratory, under controlled conditions, collisions at centre-of-mass energies, less than those reached in the atmosphere by some of the cosmic rays that have been bombarding the Earth for billions of years. We recall the rates for the collisions of cosmic rays with the Earth, Sun, neutron stars, white dwarfs and other astronomical bodies at energies higher than the LHC. The stability of astronomical bodies indicates that such collisions cannot be dangerous. Specifically, we study the possible production at the LHC of hypothetical objects such as vacuum bubbles, magnetic monopoles, microscopic black holes and strangelets, and find no associated risks. Any microscopic black holes produced at the LHC are expected to decay by Hawking radiation before they reach the detector walls. If some microscopic black holes were stable, those produced by cosmic rays would be stopped inside the Earth or other astronomical bodies. The stability of astronomical bodies strongly constrains the possible rate of accretion by any such microscopic black holes, so that they present no conceivable danger. In the case of strangelets, the good agreement of measurements of particle production at RHIC with simple thermodynamic models severely constrains the production of strangelets in heavy-ion collisions at the LHC, which

Pero este suena científico...

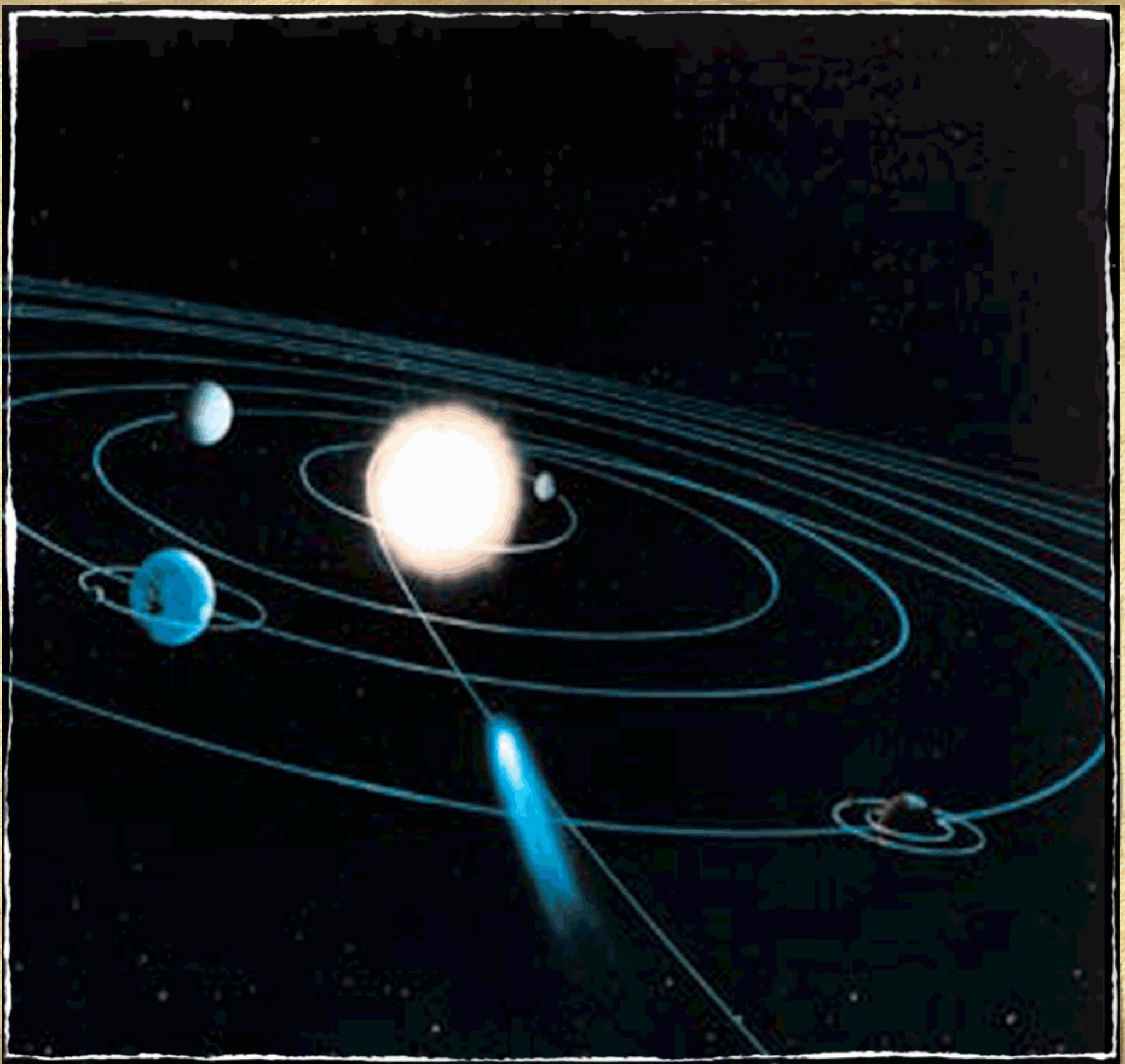


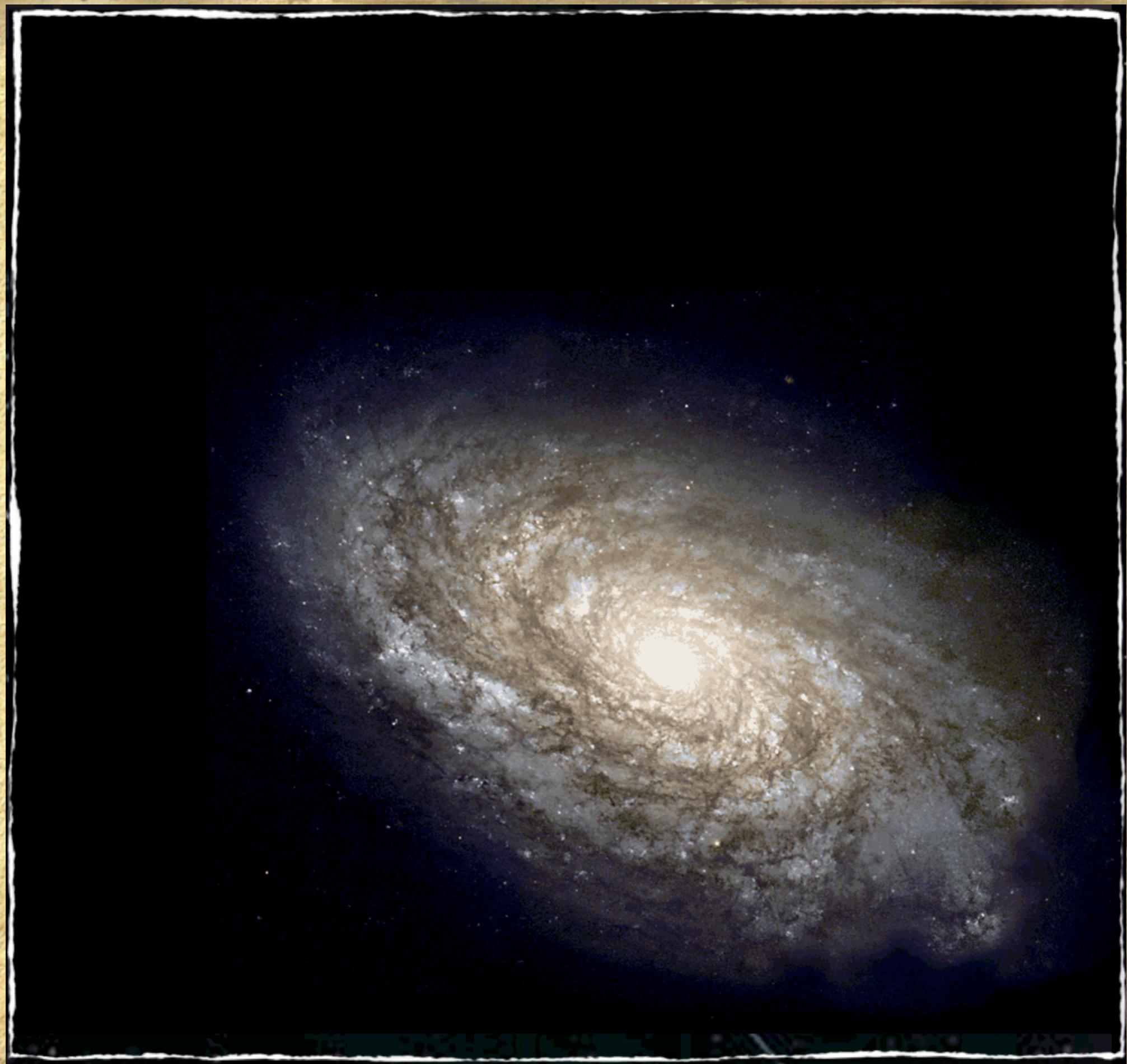
No se trata  
del fin de  
algunos...



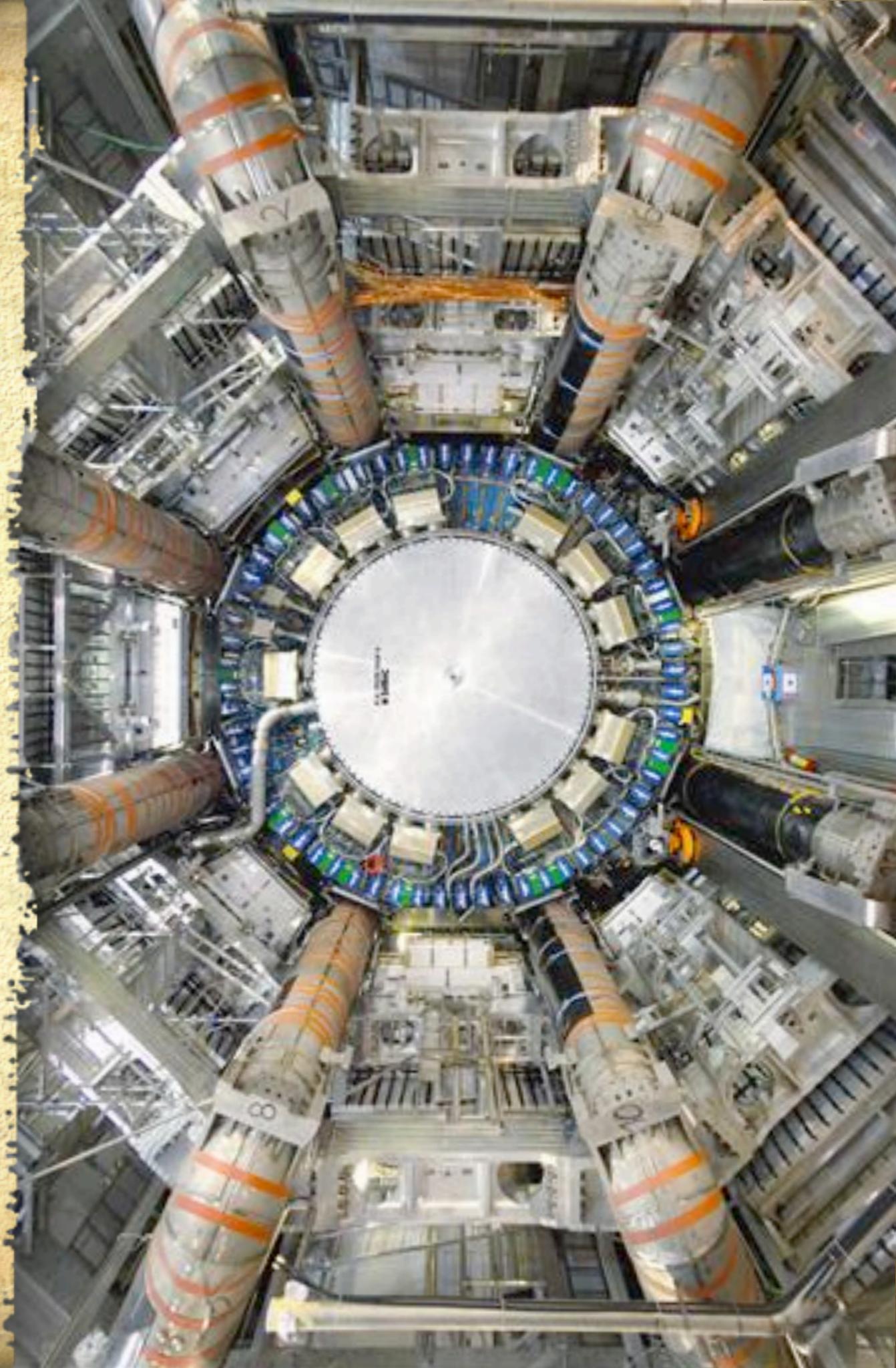
ní del fin de la civilización...

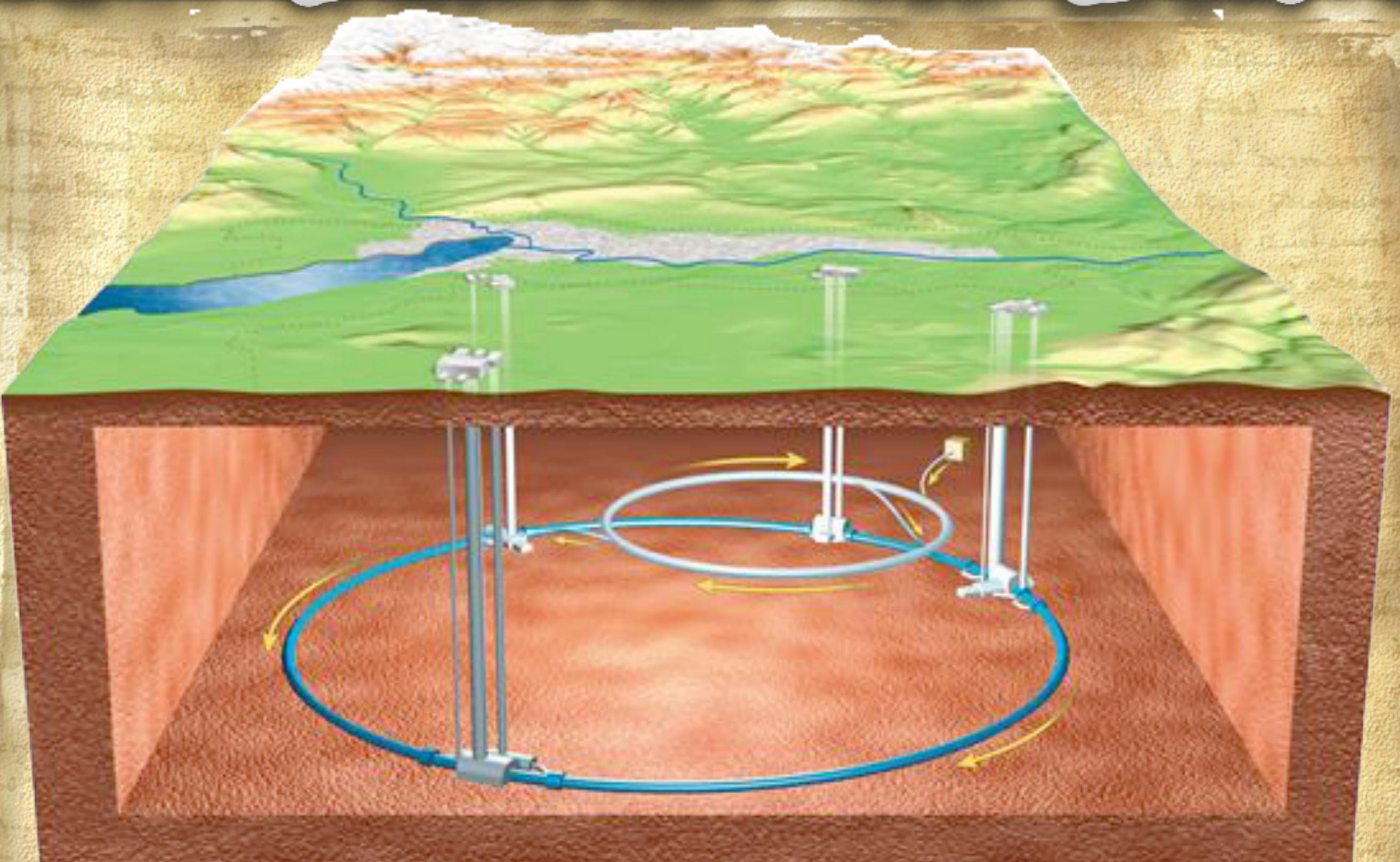






Qué es el  
LHC ?





LHC  
Large Hadron Collider

“La máquina más grande jamás construída”

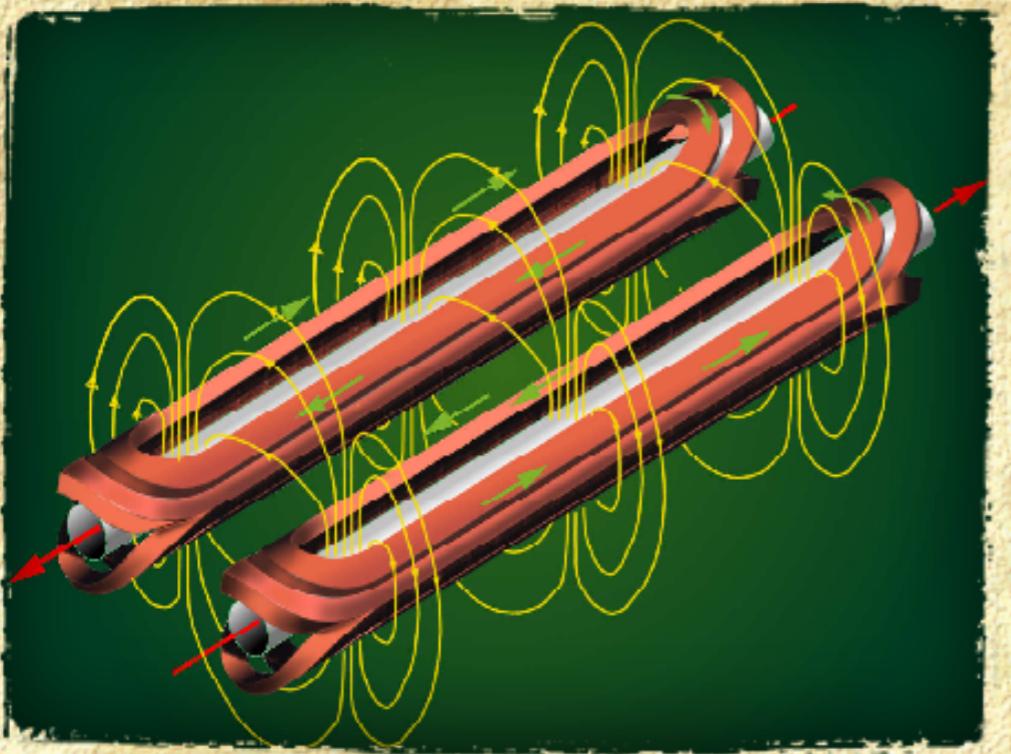
- 27 km. circunferencia
- 100 m. profundidad
- protones, iones
- 99.999991 % c
- 14 TeV
- $6 \times 10^8$  colisiones/seg
- 12300 imanes a 1.9 K
- 60 toneladas de He
- 4 Giga euros



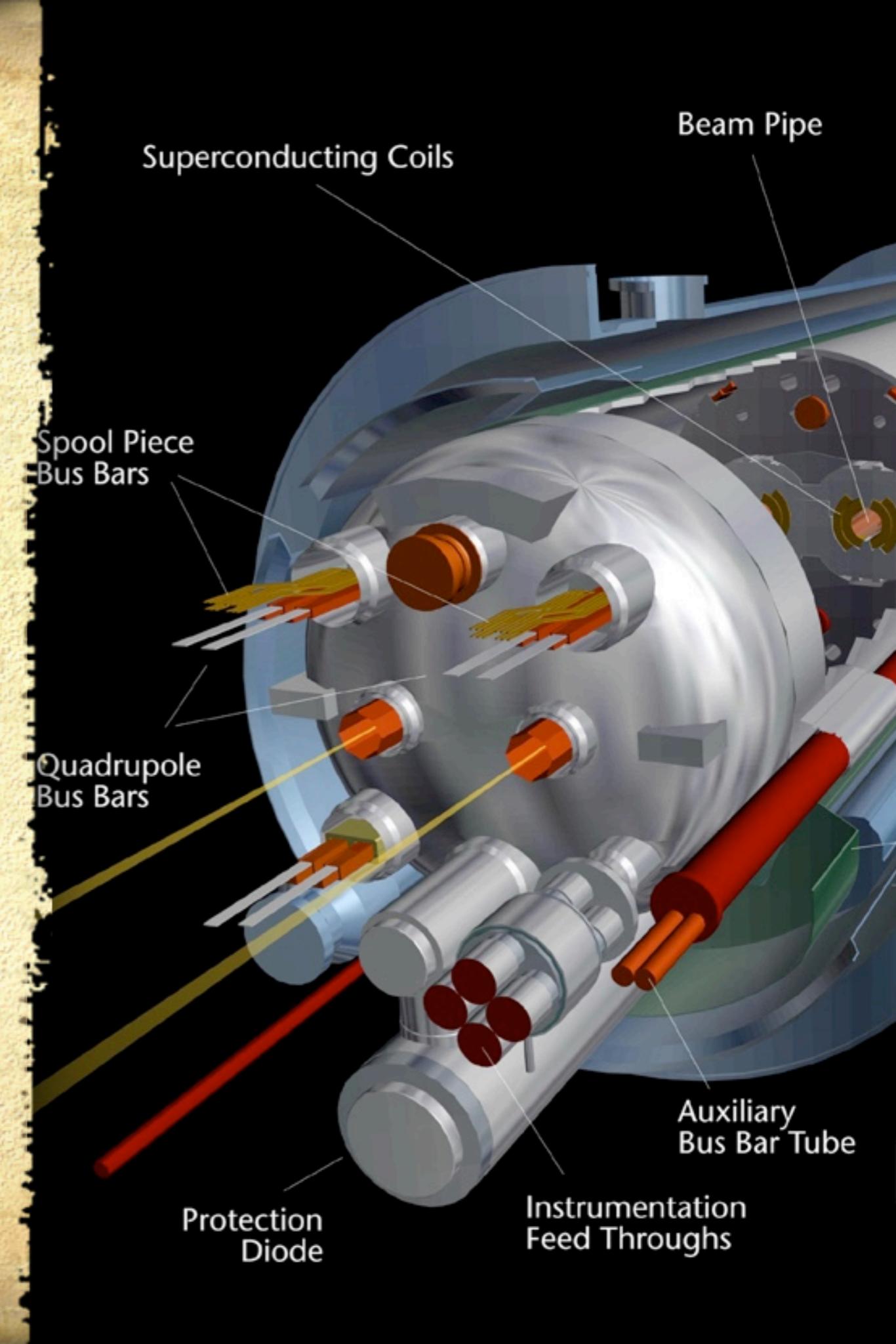
# World Records

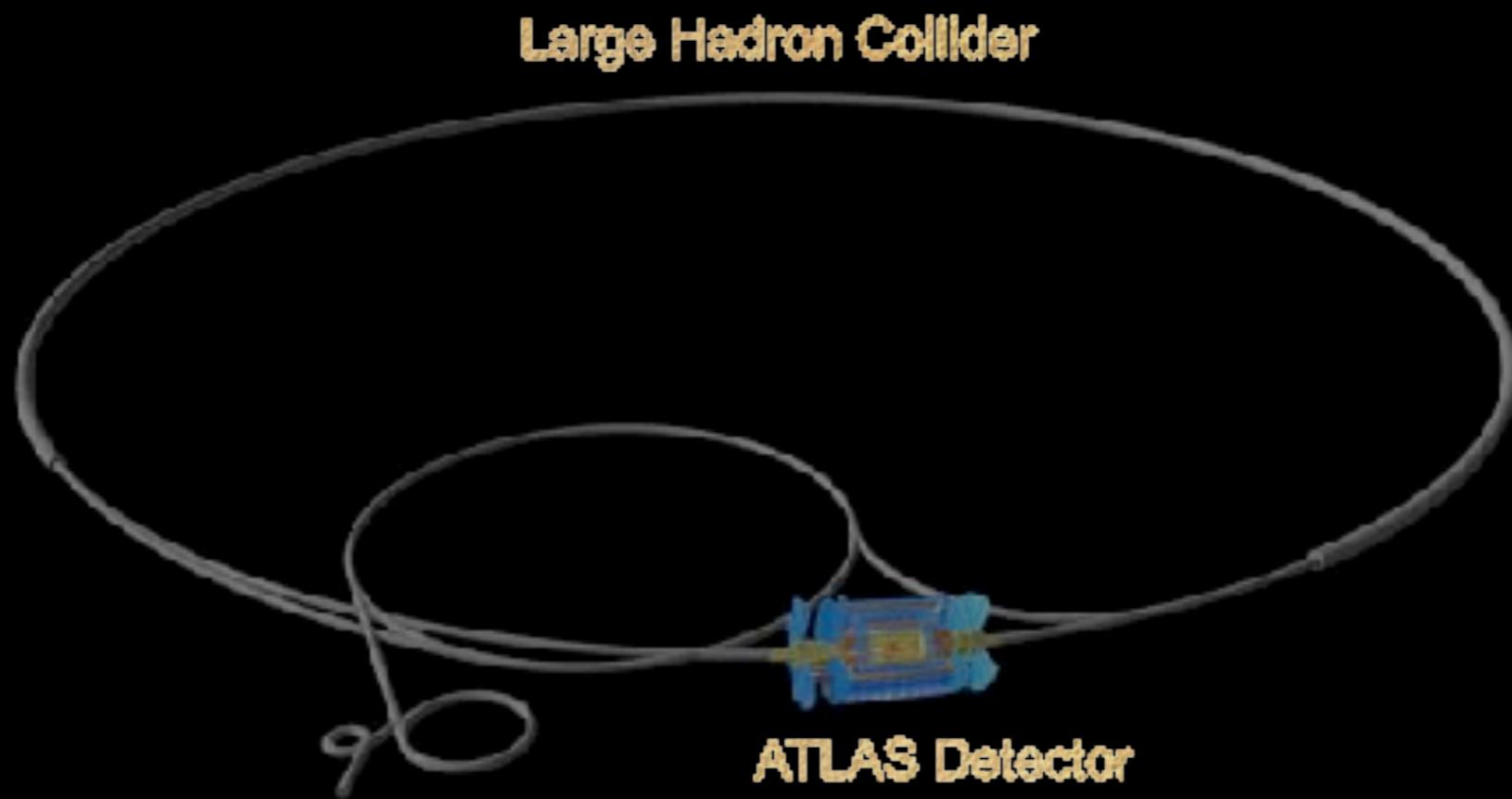


- Precisión: nanosegundos, micrones
- Vacío: menor densidad que en el Sistema Solar
- Temperatura:  $10^5$  veces mayor que el núcleo del sol
- Temperatura: menor que el espacio exterior
- Datos: 15 Pb/y



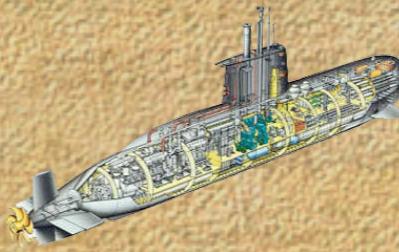
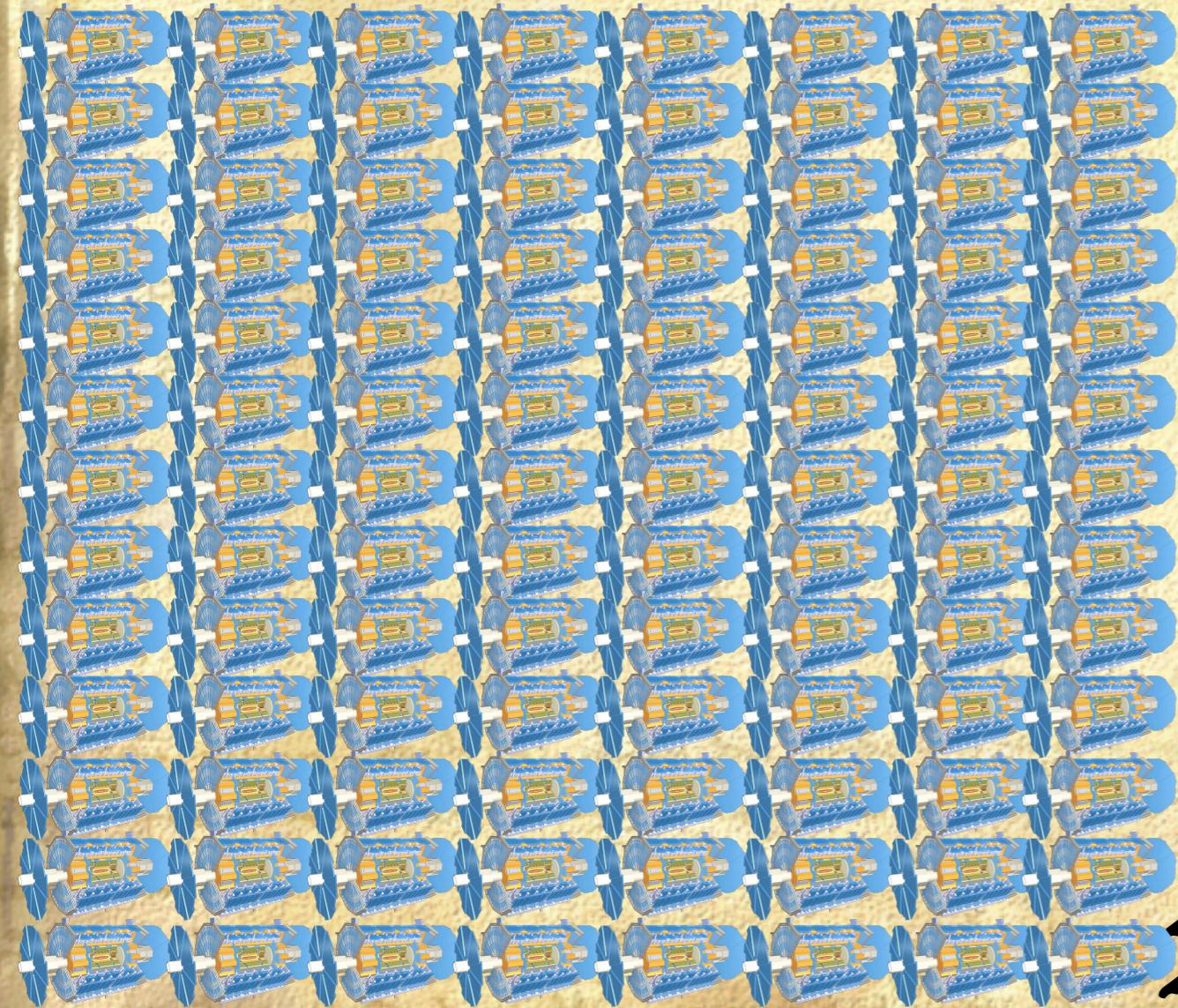
- 1232 imanes, 15 m. largo
- 3000 Gauss
- 35 toneladas
- 1500 krg/cm<sup>2</sup> en el anillo
- Energía = tren full chola

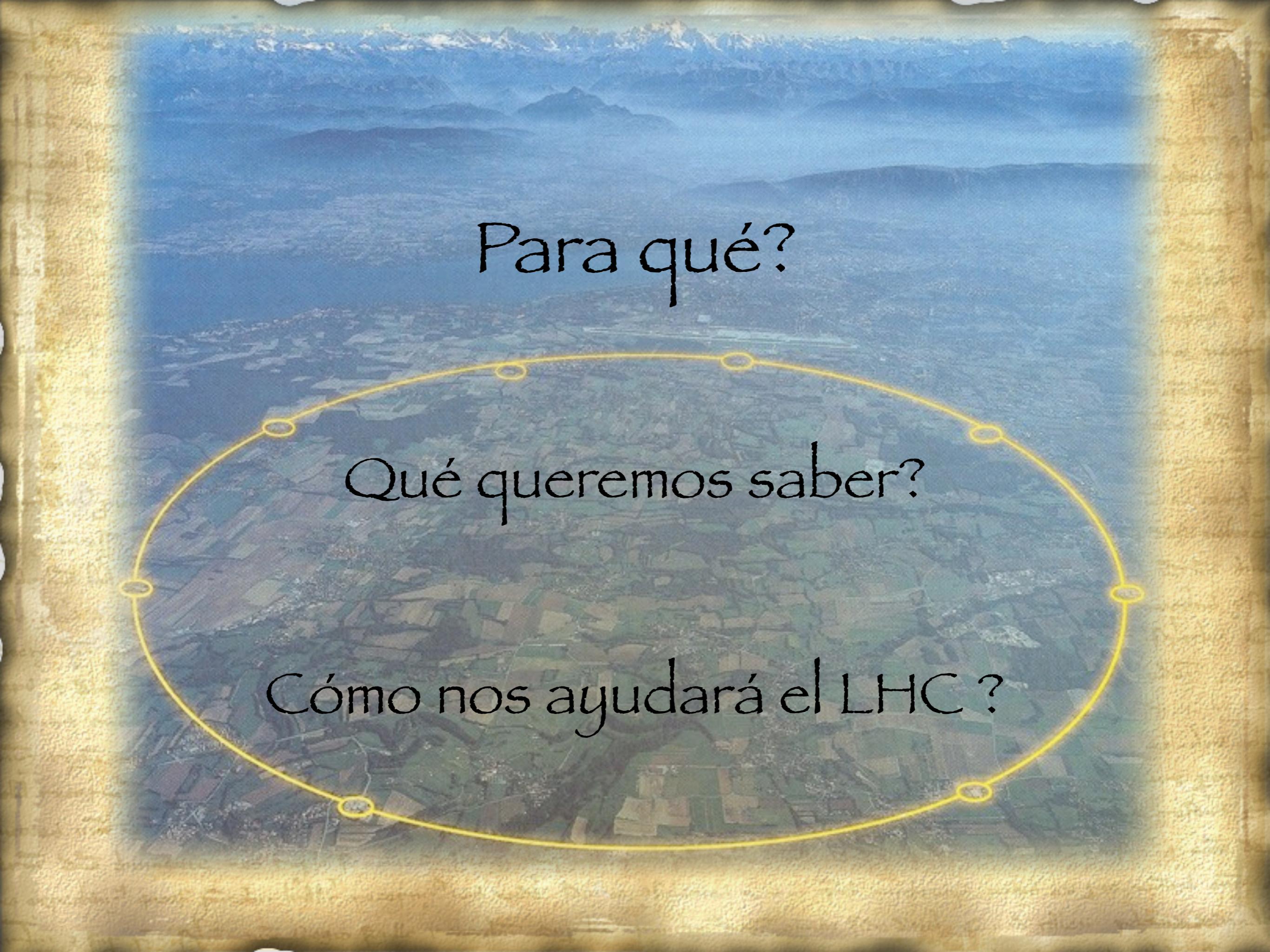




- Colisiones: 40 MHz
- Registro: 200 Hz  
(uno de cada mil)
- Top quark: 1/seg
- Higgs: 1/hora  
(como buscar una aguja en 10 toneladas de agujas con un segundo para hacerlo)

# Costo





Para qué?

Qué queremos saber?

Cómo nos ayudará el LHC ?

# Partículas Elementales

	1° familia	2° familia	3° familia
quarks	 u ~310 up	 c 1500 charm	 t 174300 top
	 d ~310 down	 s 505 strange	 b 4500 bottom
leptones	 $\nu_e$ ~0 neutrino e	 $\nu_\mu$ ~0 neutrino $\mu$	 $\nu_\tau$ ~0 neutrino $\tau$
	 e 0.5 electrón	 $\mu$ 106 muón	 $\tau$ 1784 tau
	Masa (MeV)		

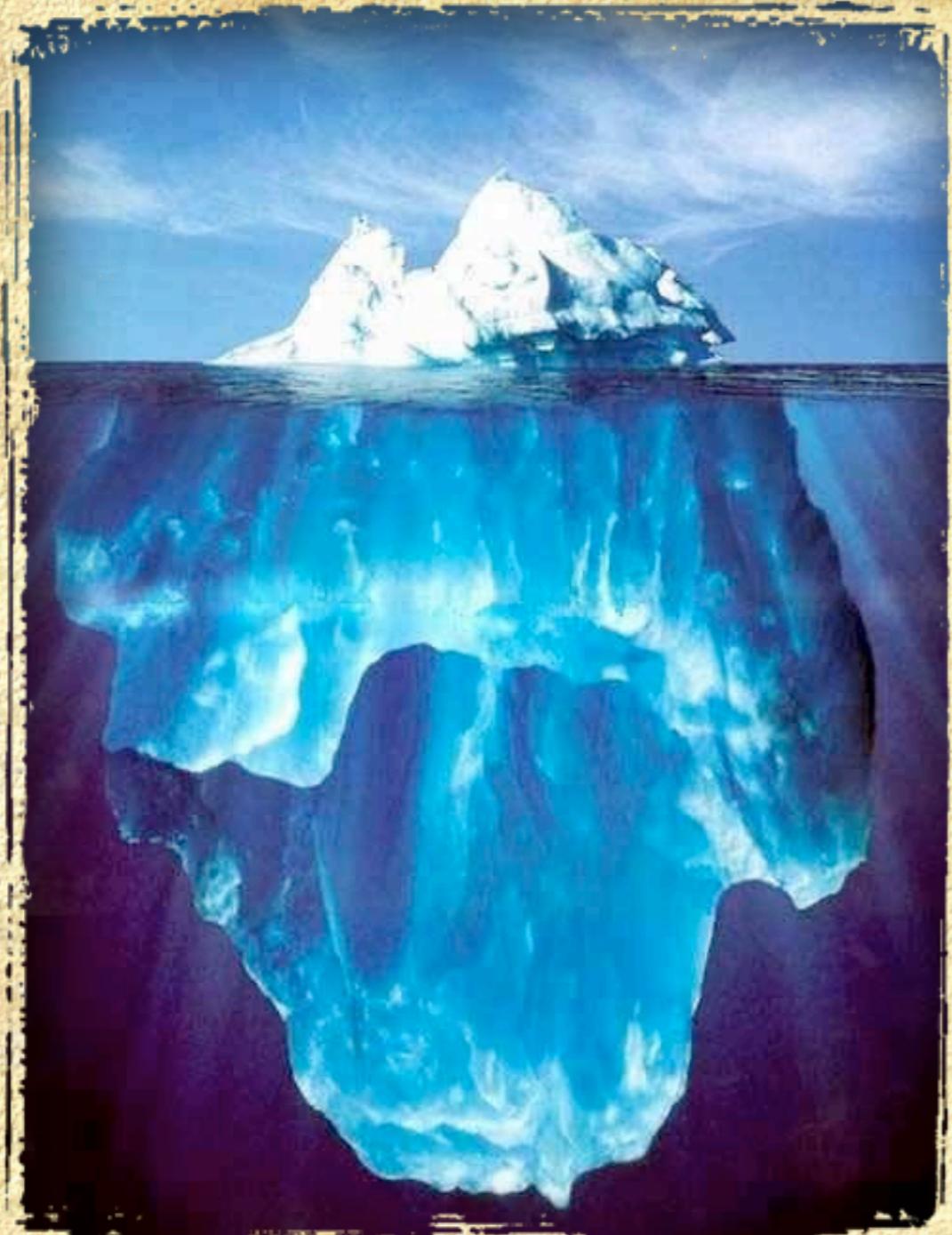
# Qué falta ?



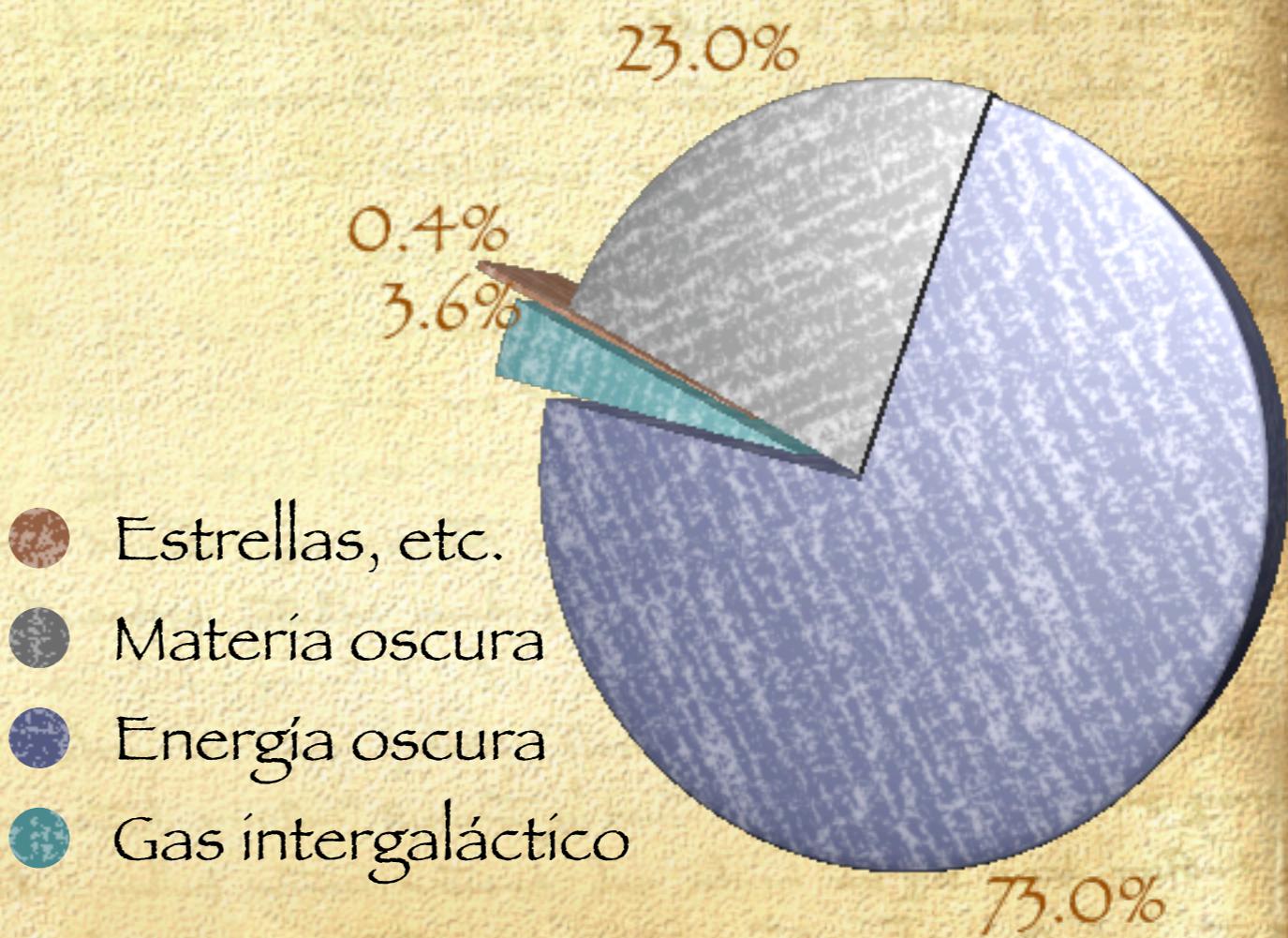
Bosón de Higgs



Tiene que  
estar ahí !

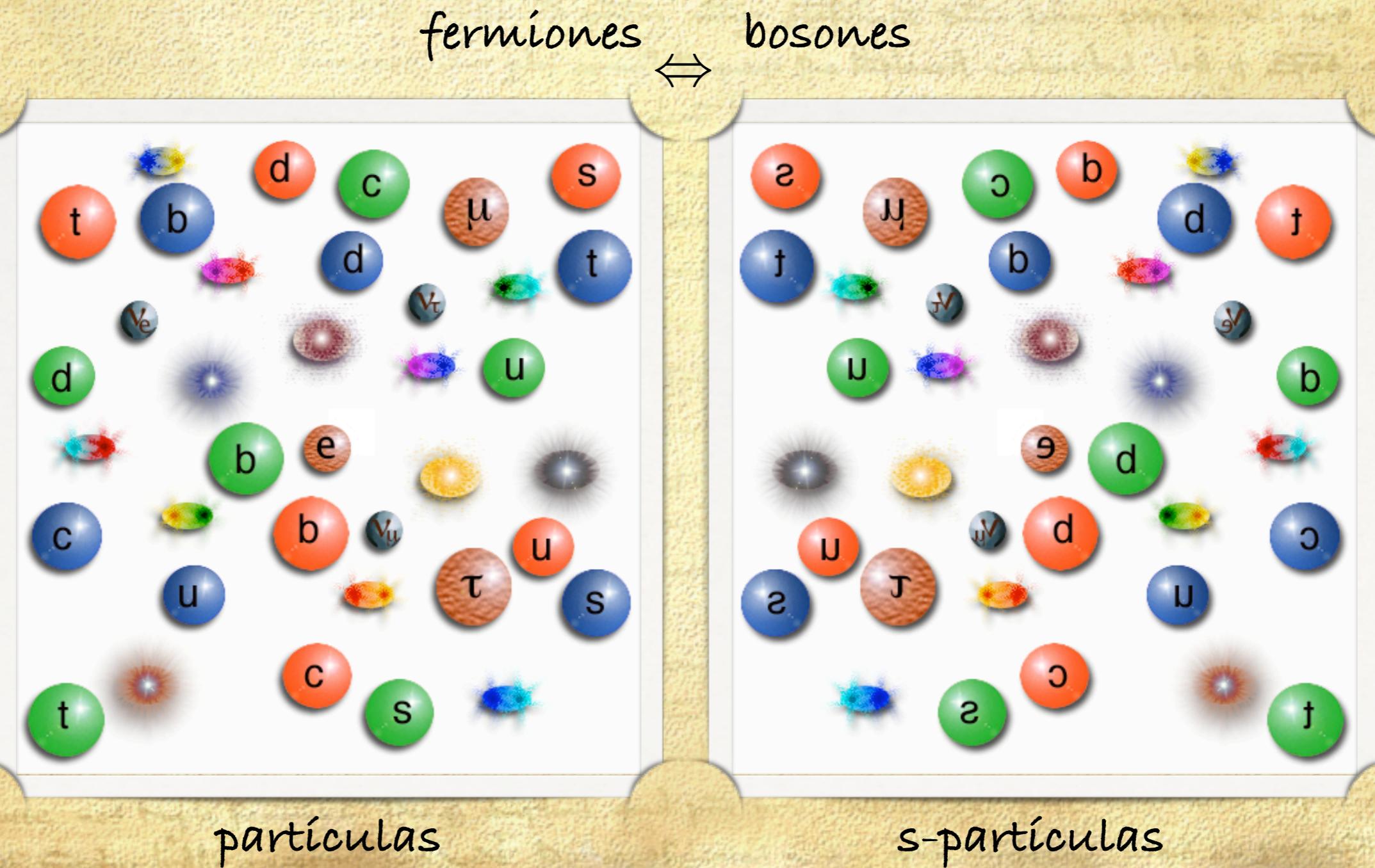


# De qué está hecho el Universo?



# La otra mitad

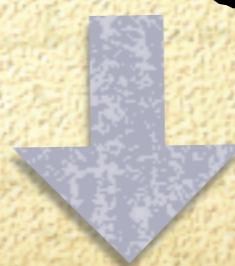
Si el mundo es supersimétrico, por cada partícula que conocemos debe haber otra, con los mismos números cuánticos, pero:



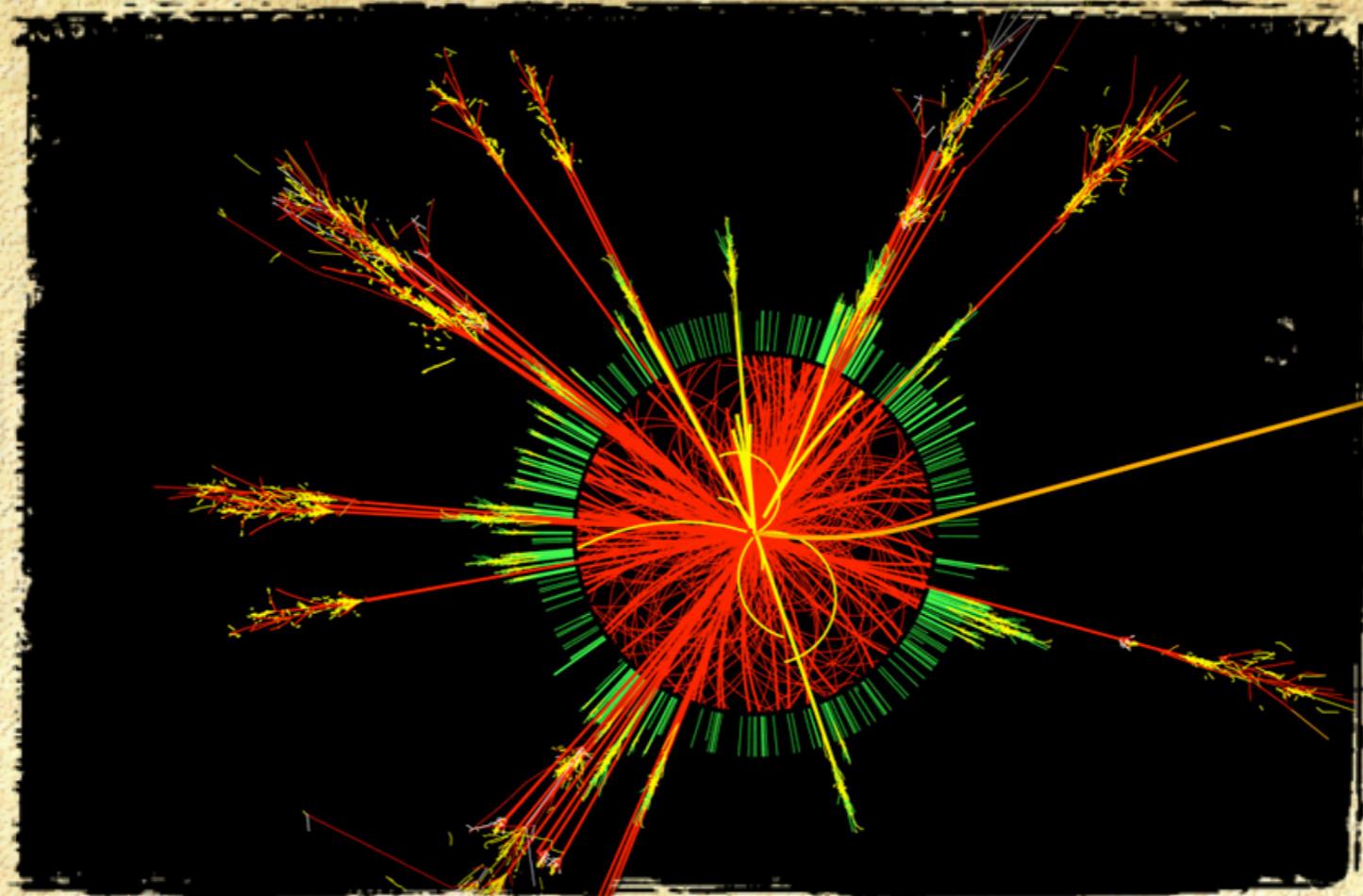


$$E=mc^2$$

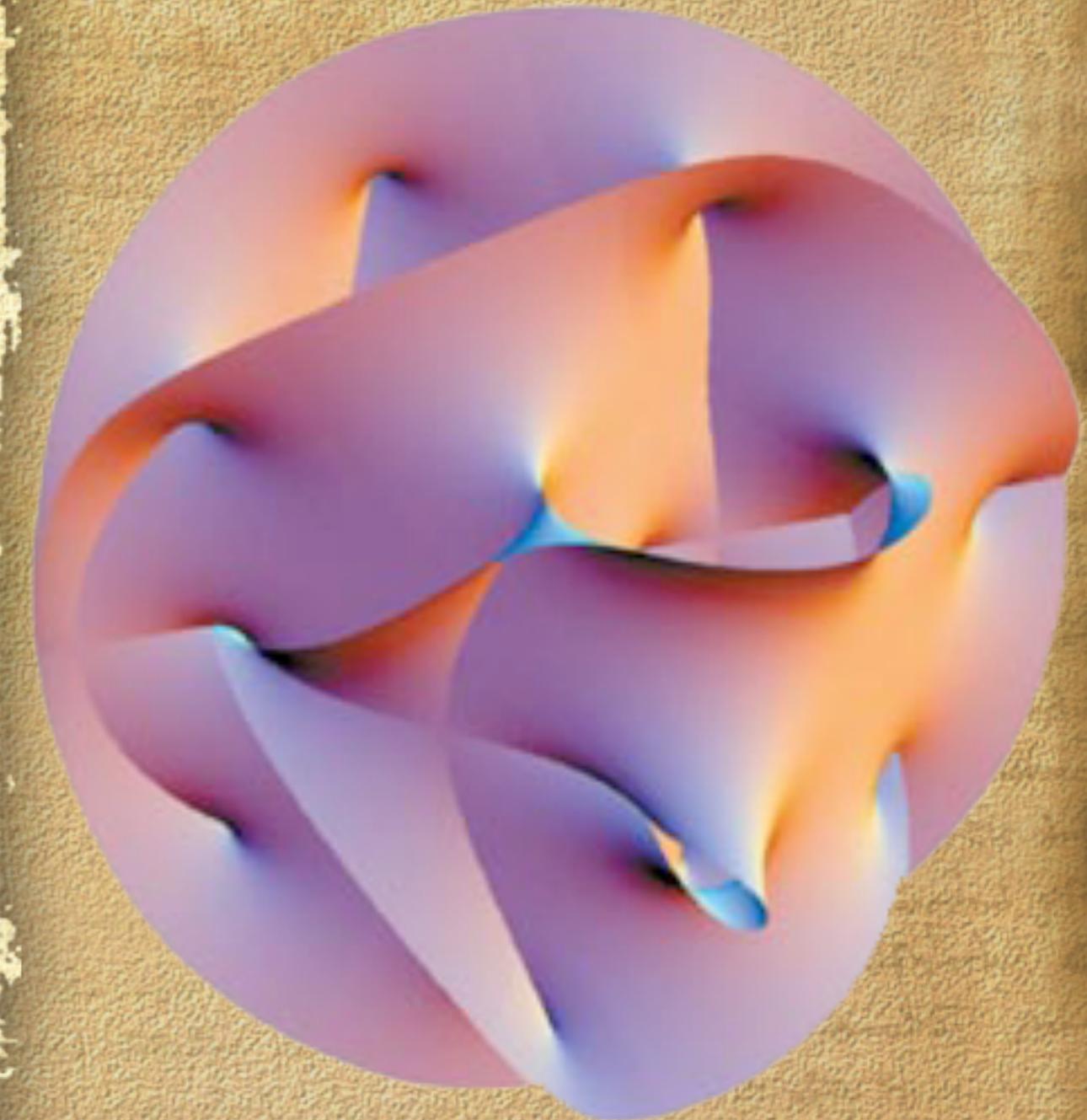
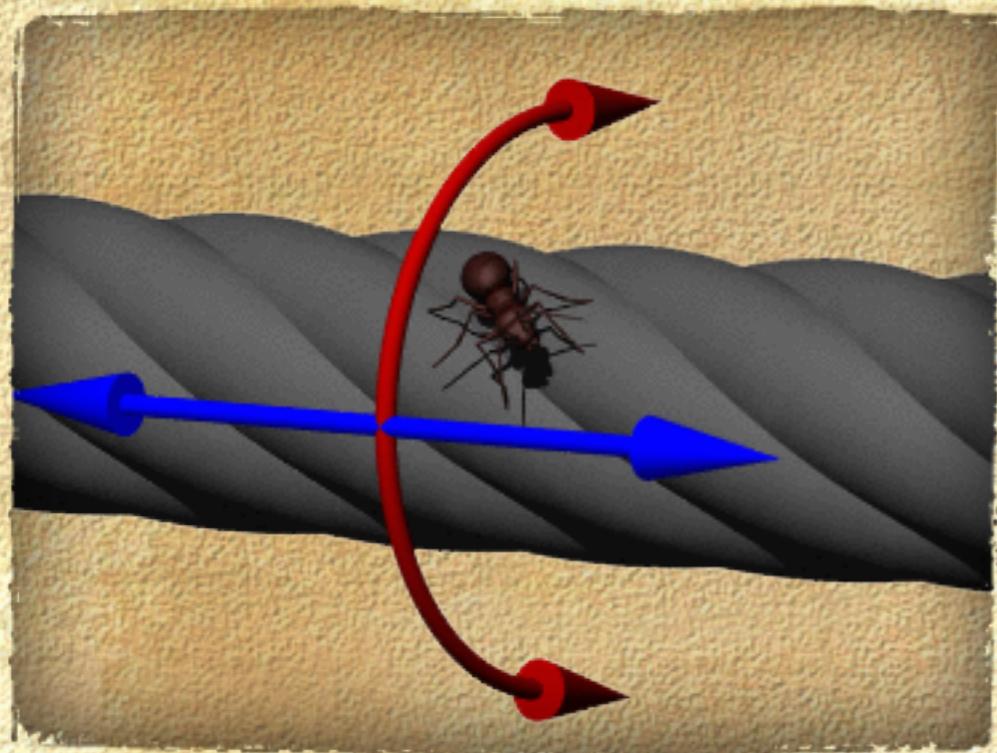
Energía



nuevas partículas



Cada colisión crea nuevas  
partículas...



Dimensiones  
extra



Por qué puede ser peligroso ?

# Informe sobre la seguridad del LHC

arXiv: 0806.3414

## Review of the Safety of LHC Collisions

### LHC Safety Assessment Group

John Ellis<sup>1</sup>, Gian Giudice<sup>1</sup>, Michelangelo Mangano<sup>1</sup>,  
Igor Tkachev<sup>2</sup> and Urs Wiedemann<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Theory Division, Physics Department, CERN,  
CH 1211 Geneva 23, Switzerland

<sup>2</sup>Institute for Nuclear Research of Russian Academy of Sciences,  
Moscow 117312, Russia

### Abstract

Safety of collisions at the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) was studied in by the LHC Safety Study Group, who concluded that they presented no risk. Here we review their 2003 analysis in light of additional experimental results and theoretical understanding, which enable us to confirm, update and extend the conclusions of the LHC Safety Study Group. The LHC reproduces the laboratory, under controlled conditions, collisions at centre-of-mass energies less than those reached in the atmosphere by some of the cosmic rays that have been bombarding the Earth for billions of years. We recall the rates of collisions of cosmic rays with the Earth, Sun, neutron stars, white dwarfs and other astronomical bodies at energies higher than the LHC. The stability of astronomical bodies indicates that such collisions cannot be dangerous. Specifically, we study the possible production at the LHC of hypothetical objects such as vacuum bubbles, magnetic monopoles, microscopic black holes and strangelets, and find no associated risks. Any microscopic black holes produced at the LHC are expected to decay by Hawking radiation before reaching the detector walls. If some microscopic black holes were stable, those produced by cosmic rays would be stopped inside the Earth or other astronomical bodies. The stability of astronomical bodies constrains strongly the possible rate of accretion by any such microscopic black holes, so that they present no conceivable danger. In the case of strangelets, the good agreement of measurements of particle production at RHIC with simple thermodynamic models constrains severely the production of strangelets in heavy-ion collisions at the LHC, which also present no danger.



# Cuatro jinetes

- Transición de vacío
- Monopolio magnético
- Hueco negro
- Materia extraña



# Transición de vacío

Universo está  
superenfriado,  
cambia de fase

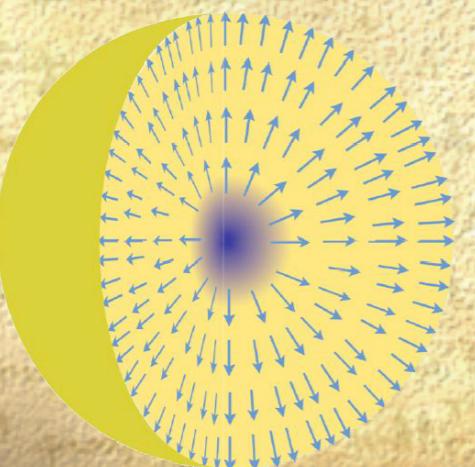
••• una burbuja de  
“nuevo” universo  
se traga al “viejo”  
(a la velocidad de la luz)





# Monopolio magnético

Cataliza el  
decaimiento  
del protón



• la materia en torno al  
monopolio se desintegra,  
mientras éste crece y crece



# Miní hueco negro

Cuando se  
crea es  
microscópico...

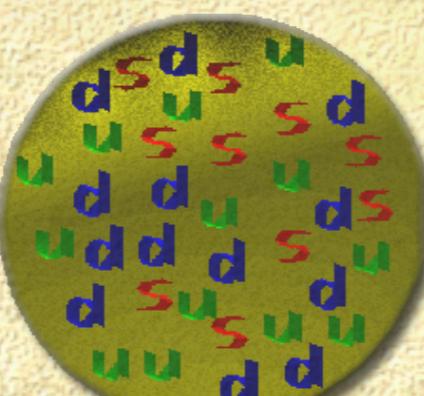


... pero a medida  
que se traga todo,  
crece!



# Extrañítos (strangelets)

Materia con  
quark “s”



- cataliza la conversión  
de “u” en “s”, destruye la  
materia ordinaria



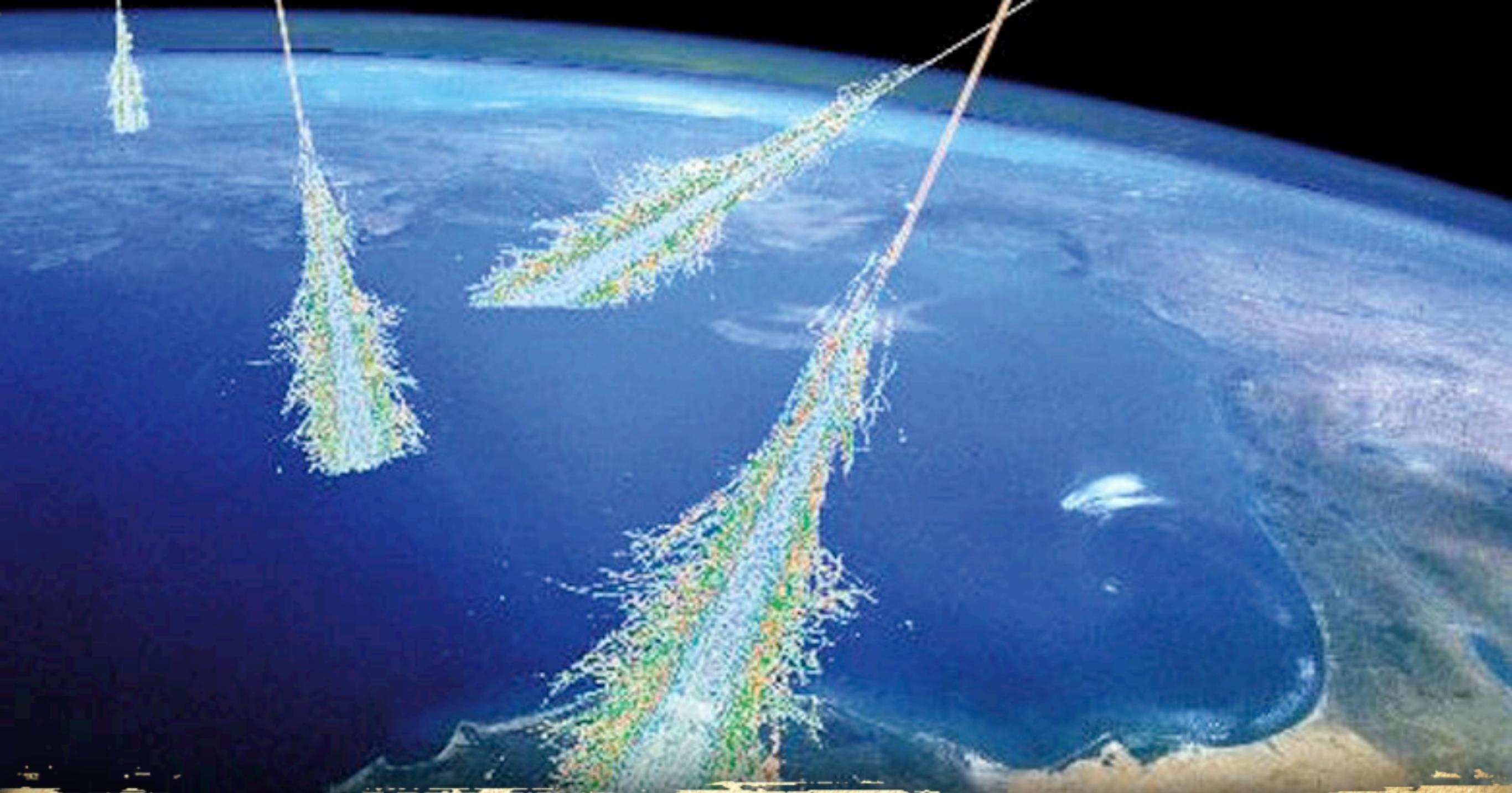
# Qué dicen los expertos ?

~~Argumentos~~

~~Técnicos~~

Pruebas

Experimentales

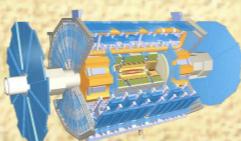


Rayos cósmicos

# Large Hadron Collider

Energía  
máxima: 14 TeV

Total de colisiones  
en todo el  
experimento:  $10^{17}$



1 LHC

# Rayos cósmicos

Energía  
máxima: 100.000 TeV

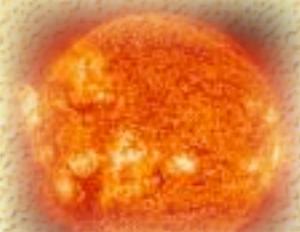
Total de colisiones  
con la Tierra desde  
su creación:  $10^{22}$



100.000 LHCs



Tierra: 100.000 LHCs



Sol: 1.000.000.000 LHCs

Universo: 10.000.000.000.000  
LHCs por segundo



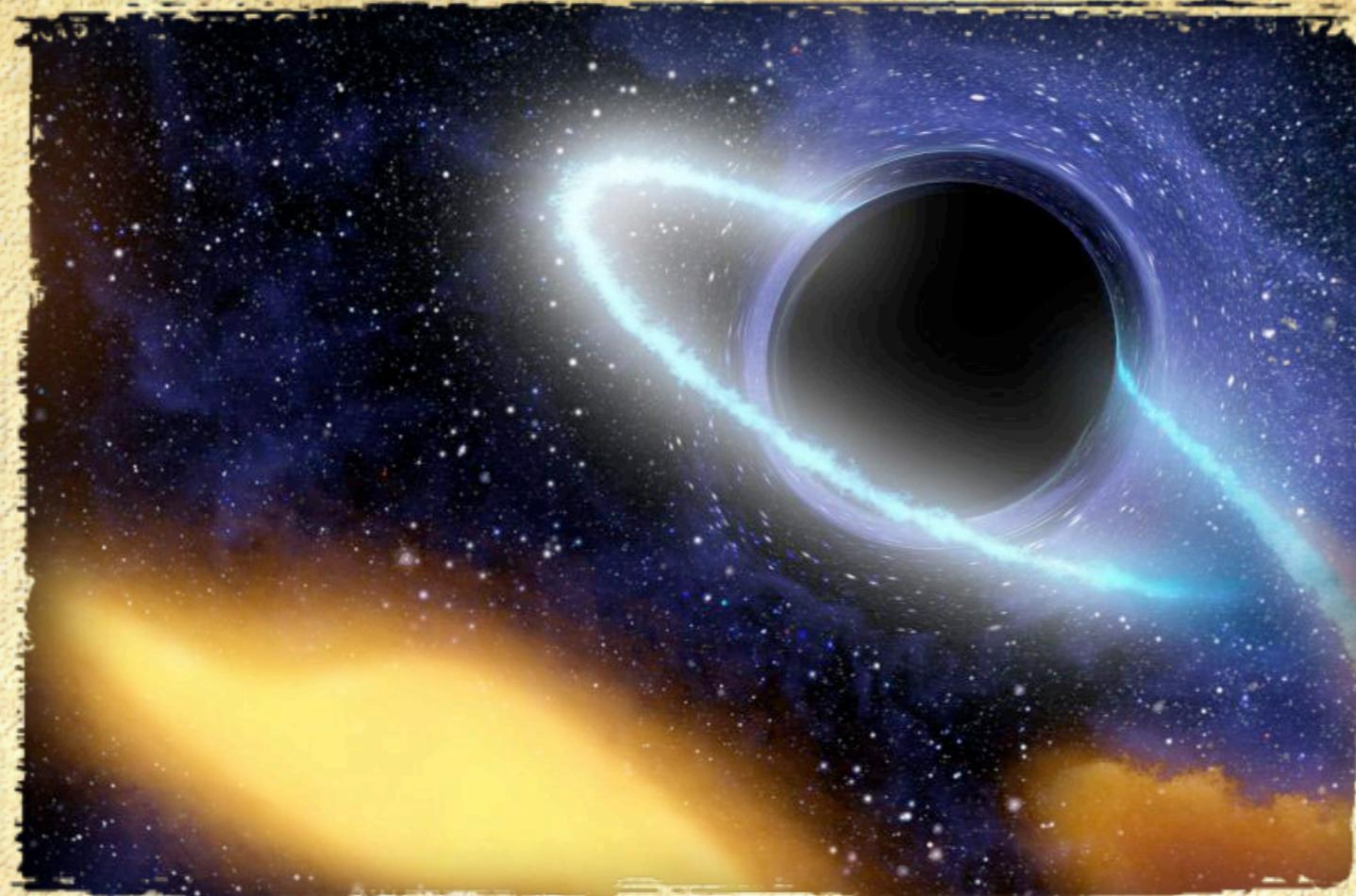
Colisión de rayos cósmicos con  
materia: transiciones de vacío y  
monopolos

Monopolos: se habrían acumulado en la tierra, destruyendo los protones





Vacío: ya habríamos hecho la transición de fase



Rayos cósmicos:  
míni- huecos  
negros nacen con  
alta velocidad

LHC: huecos nacen  
con baja velocidad,  
rodeados de materia

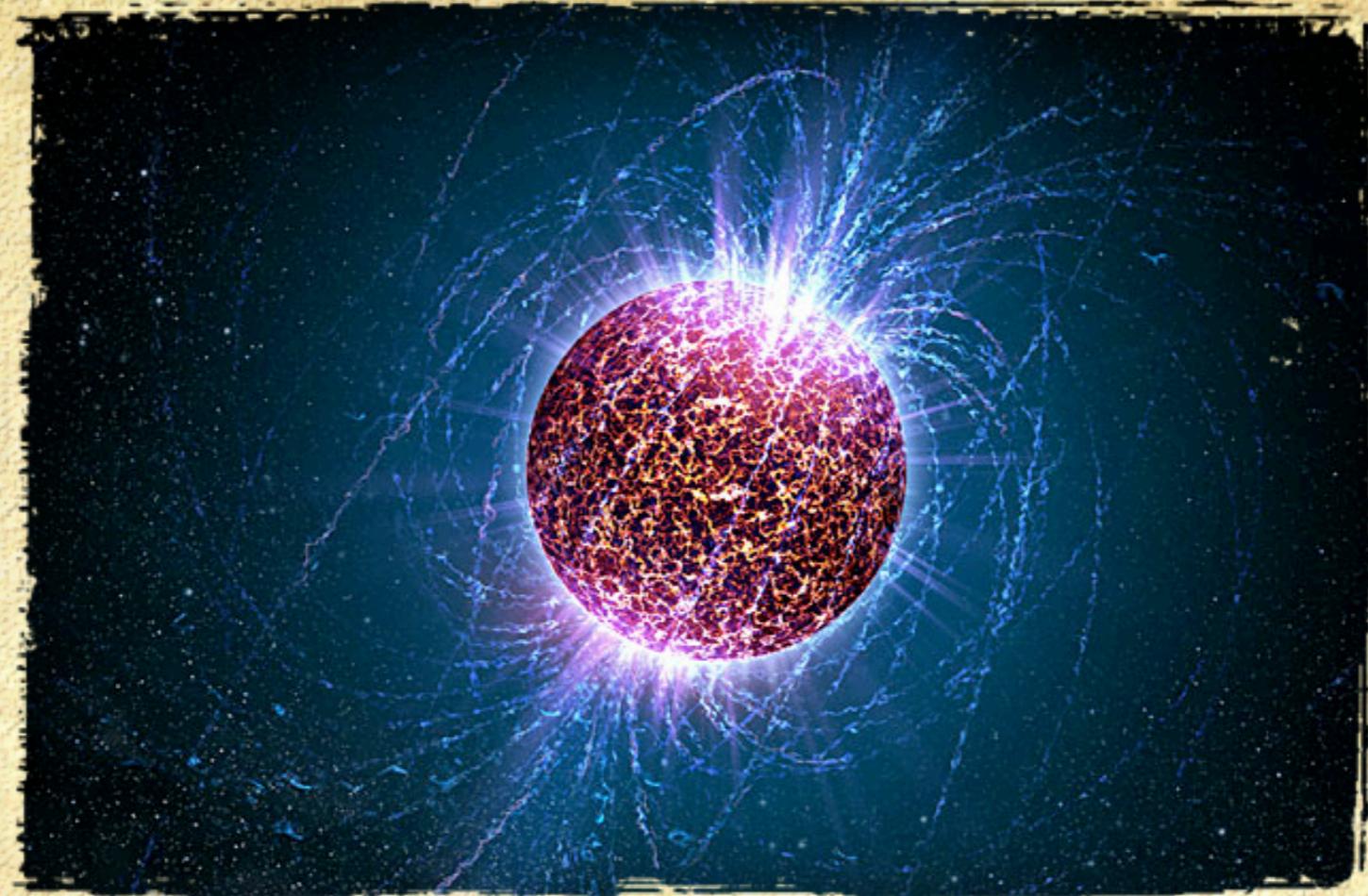
# Interacciones

	Intensidad	Carga	Mediador
Gravitacional	$10^{-41}$	masa - energía	gravitón
Electro- magnética	1	carga eléctrica	fotón
Fuerte	60	color	gluones
Débil	$10^{-4}$	íosospín	$W^+, W^-, Z$



# Cómo preparar un míni-hueco negro (peligroso)

- Agregar varias dimensiones al espacio tiempo
- Apagar el efecto Hawking para que sean estables
- Asegurarse de que no tengan carga electromagnética

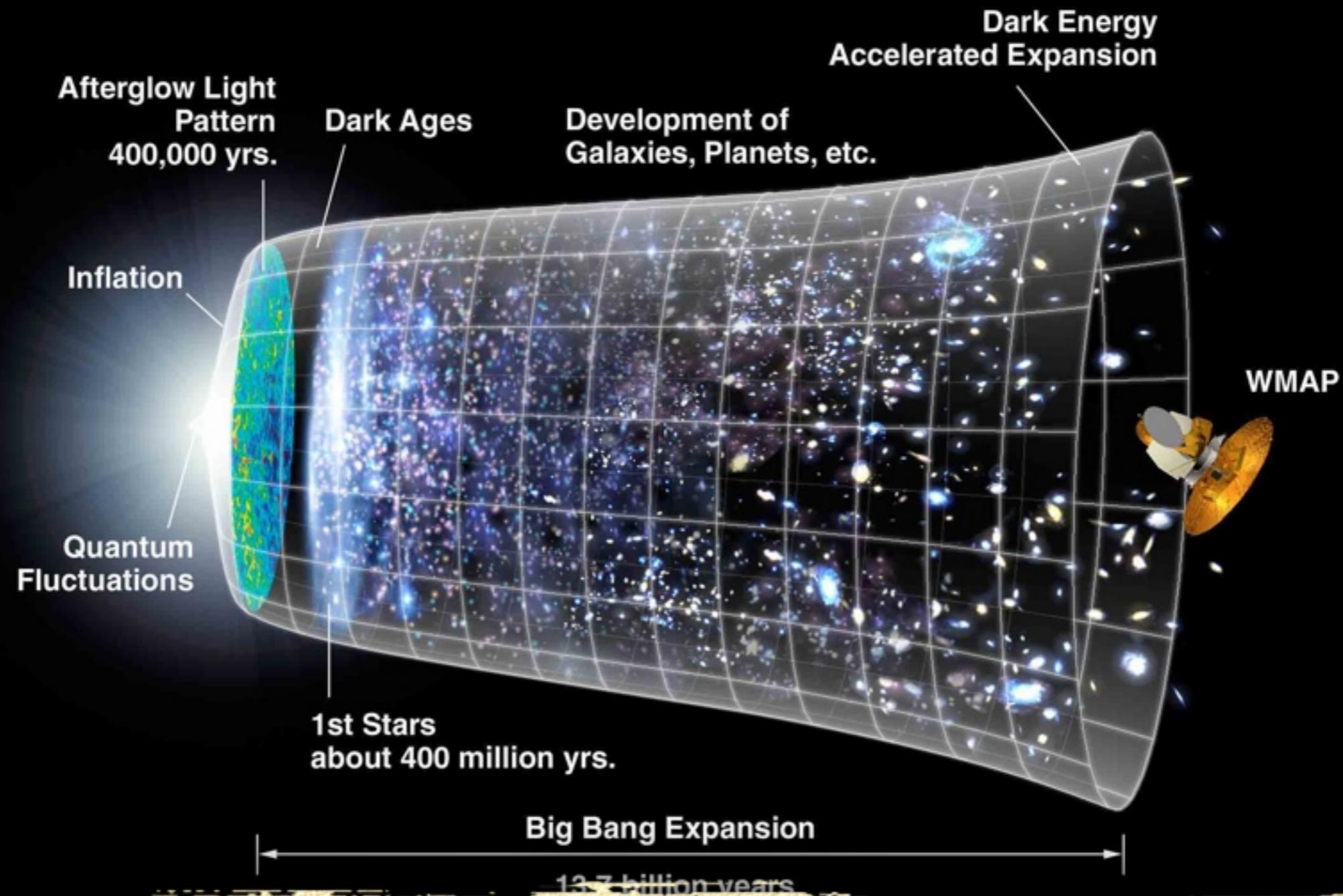


# Estrellas de neutrones:

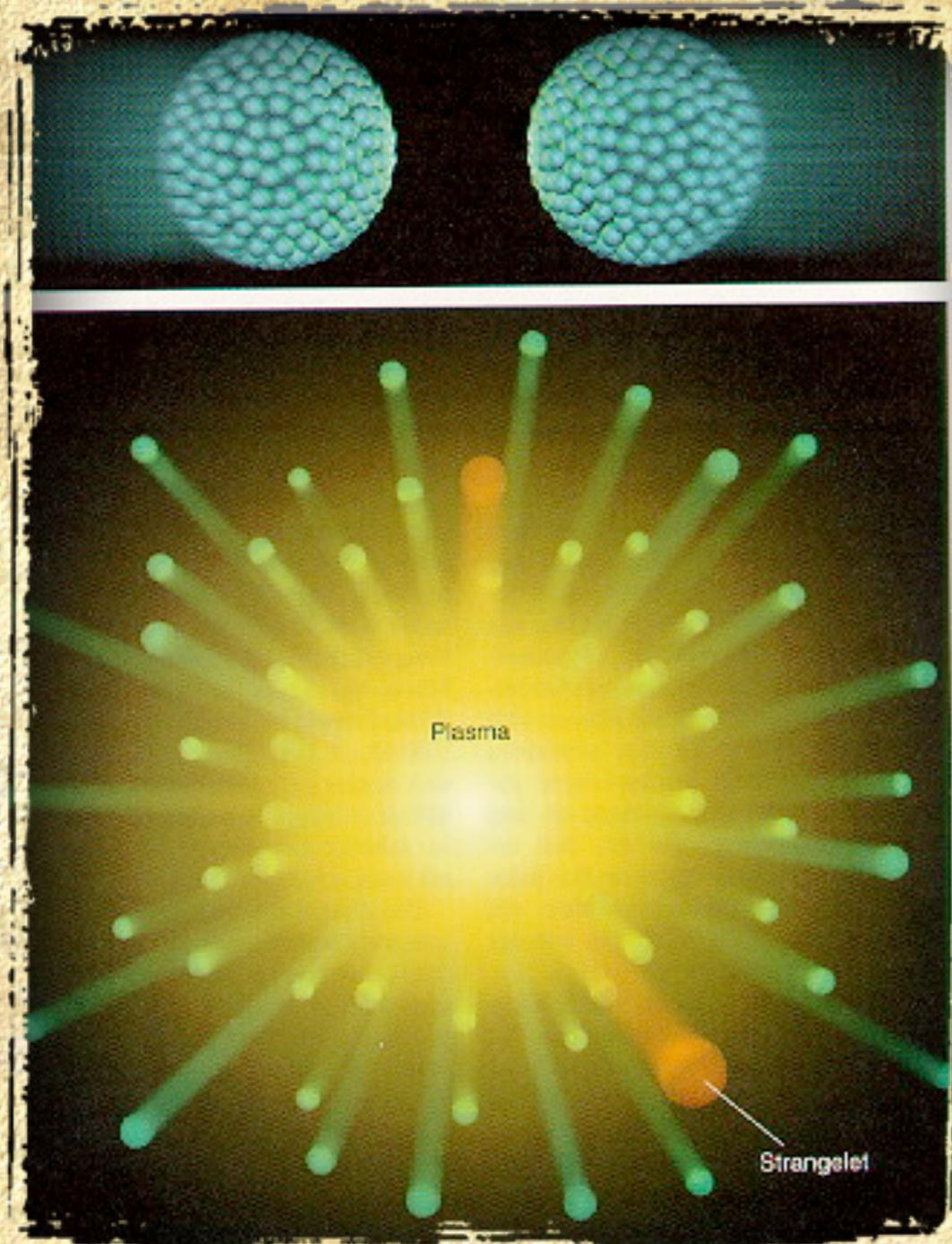
huecos negros creados  
con los rayos cósmicos  
se detienen dentro

Mini-huecos negros:  
muy difícil que sean  
estables, pero sí lo  
fueran no habría  
estrellas de  
neutrones.  
(Hay)



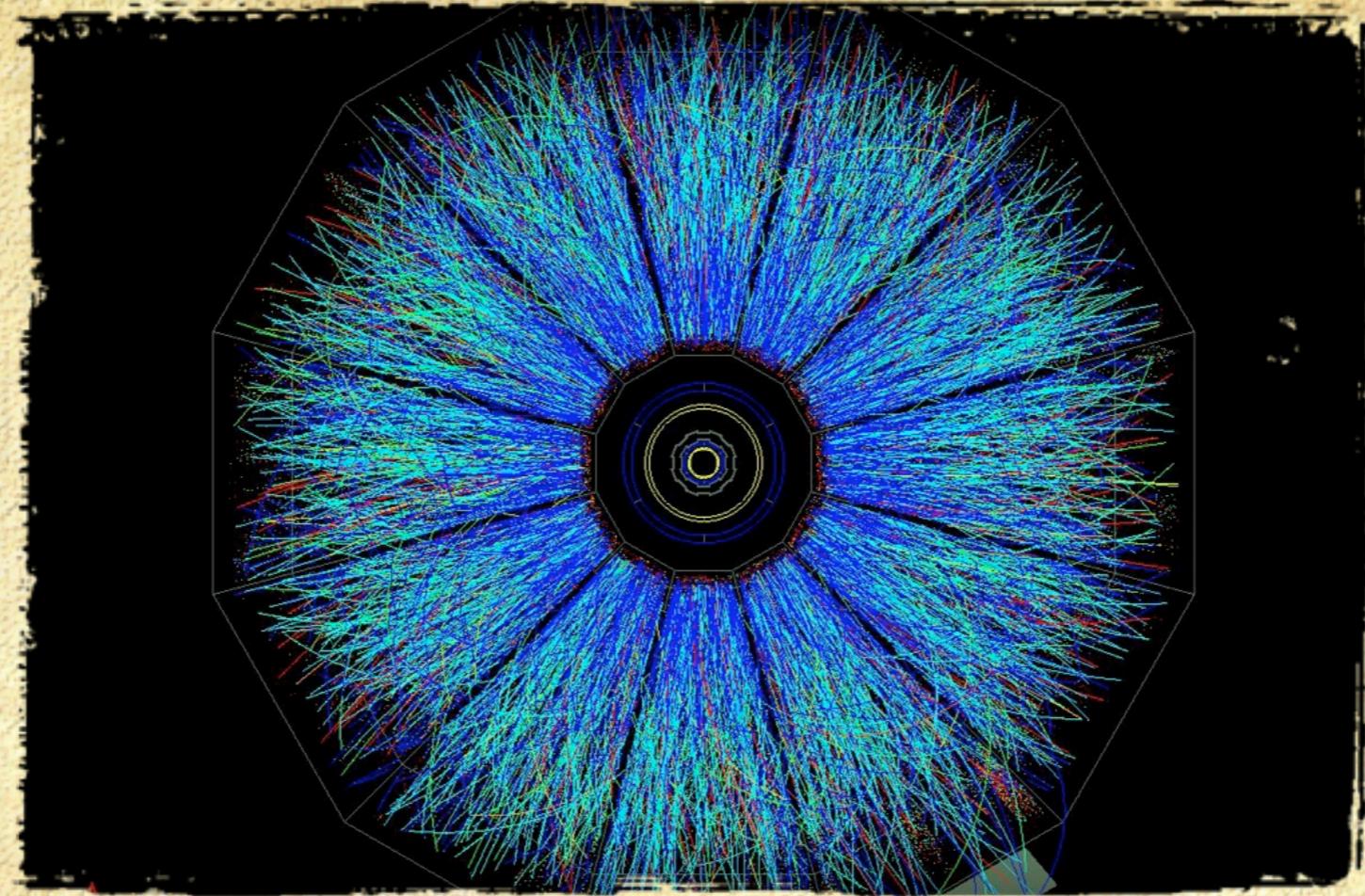


# Strangelets: plasma primordial



# Cómo preparar un extrañito (peligroso)

- Colisionar iones hasta formar plasma primordial
- Inventarse una manera de que sean estables o metaestables
- Asegurarse de que tengan carga electromagnética

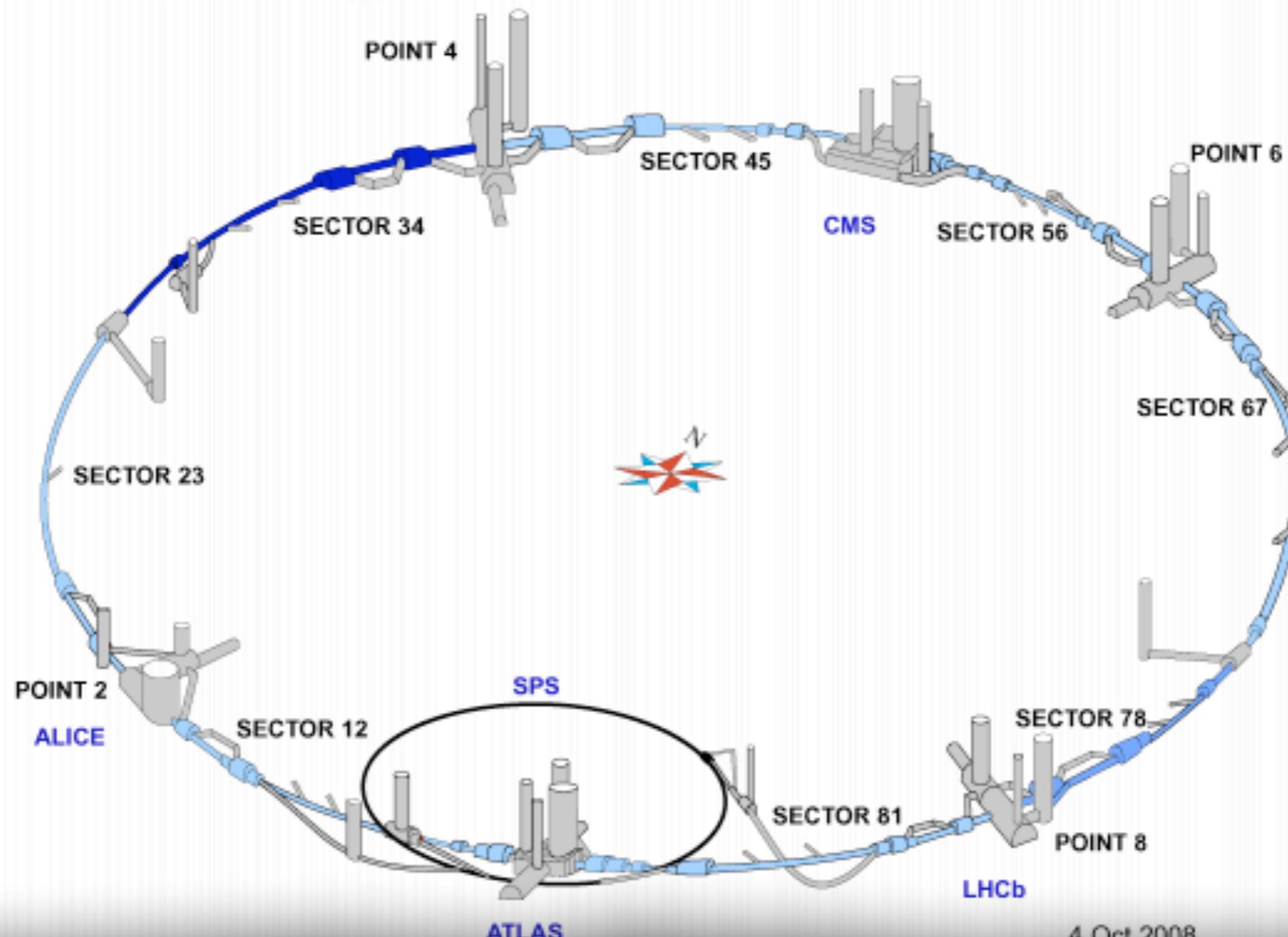


# RHIC: Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider

Funcionando en BNL, New York, desde 2000



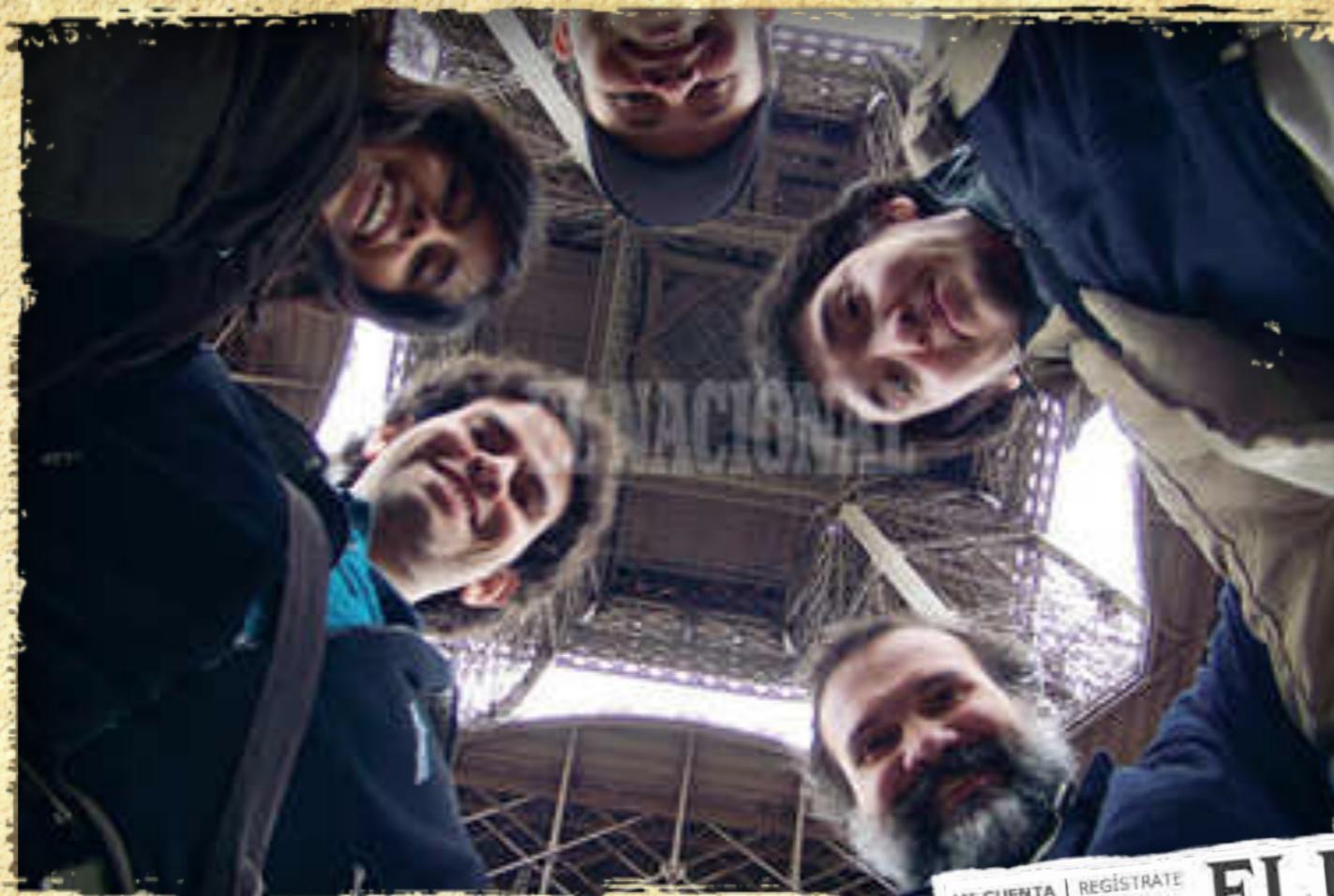
Experimentos con  
plasma: más fácil crear  
strangelets en RHIC  
que en el LHC  
(demasiado “caliente”)



Conclusión: ningún peligro

# ULA en el LHC

Programa HELEN:  
estudiantes de  
pregrado y  
postgrado de la ULA  
en el LHC



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Votar [An error occurred while processing this directive]

Ciencia

## Talento andino estudia al Big Bang

Estudiantes de la ULA participan en las pruebas del LHC en París

Los grandes retos de la ciencia no les son ajenos a las universidades venezolanas, por ello no es extraño ver los nombres de las instituciones de educación superior del país inscritos en las hazañas

[Contenido relacionado](#)

• Los más capaces

Gracias ...