

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



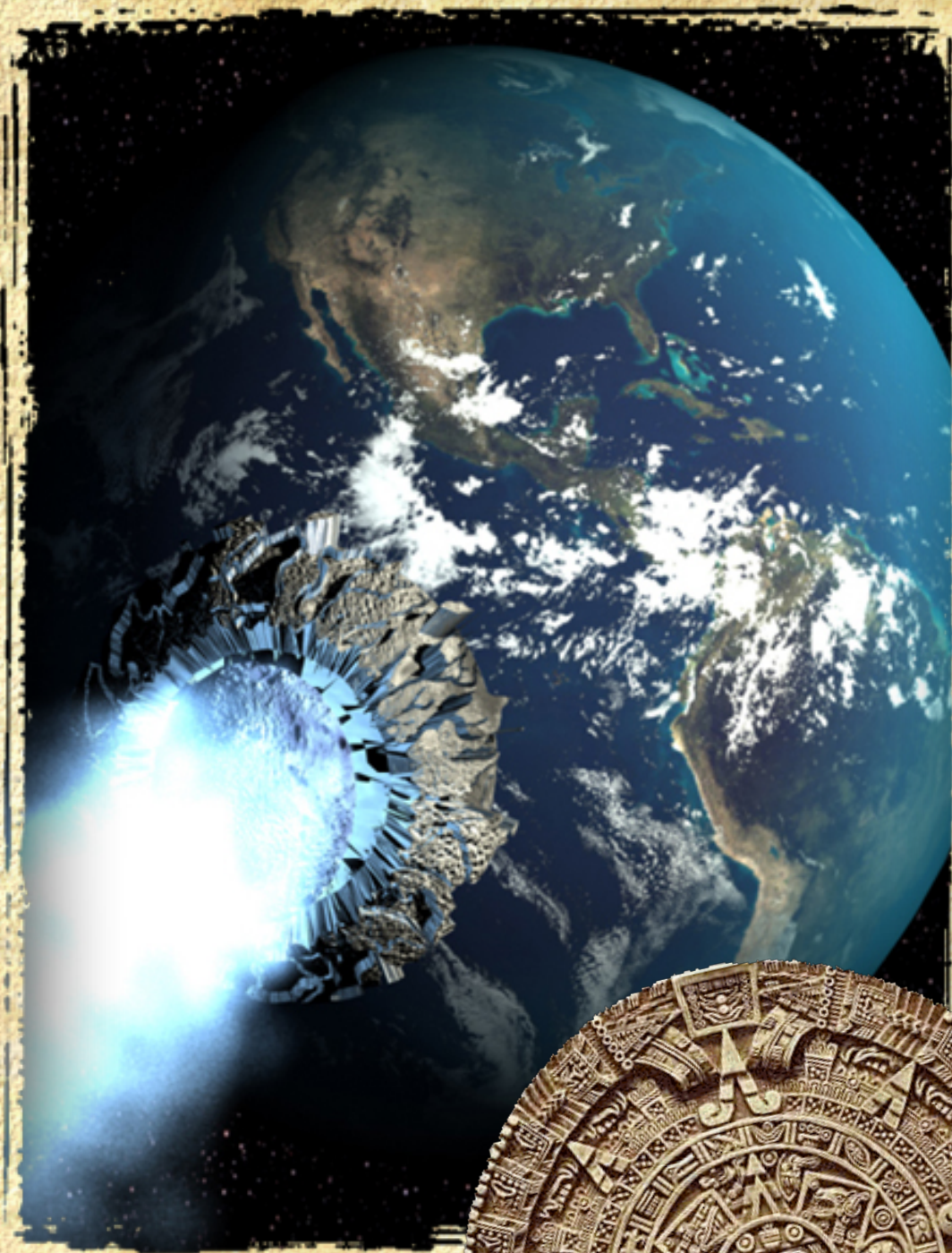


Fascinante

Google™

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



www.foxpress.com/rubio

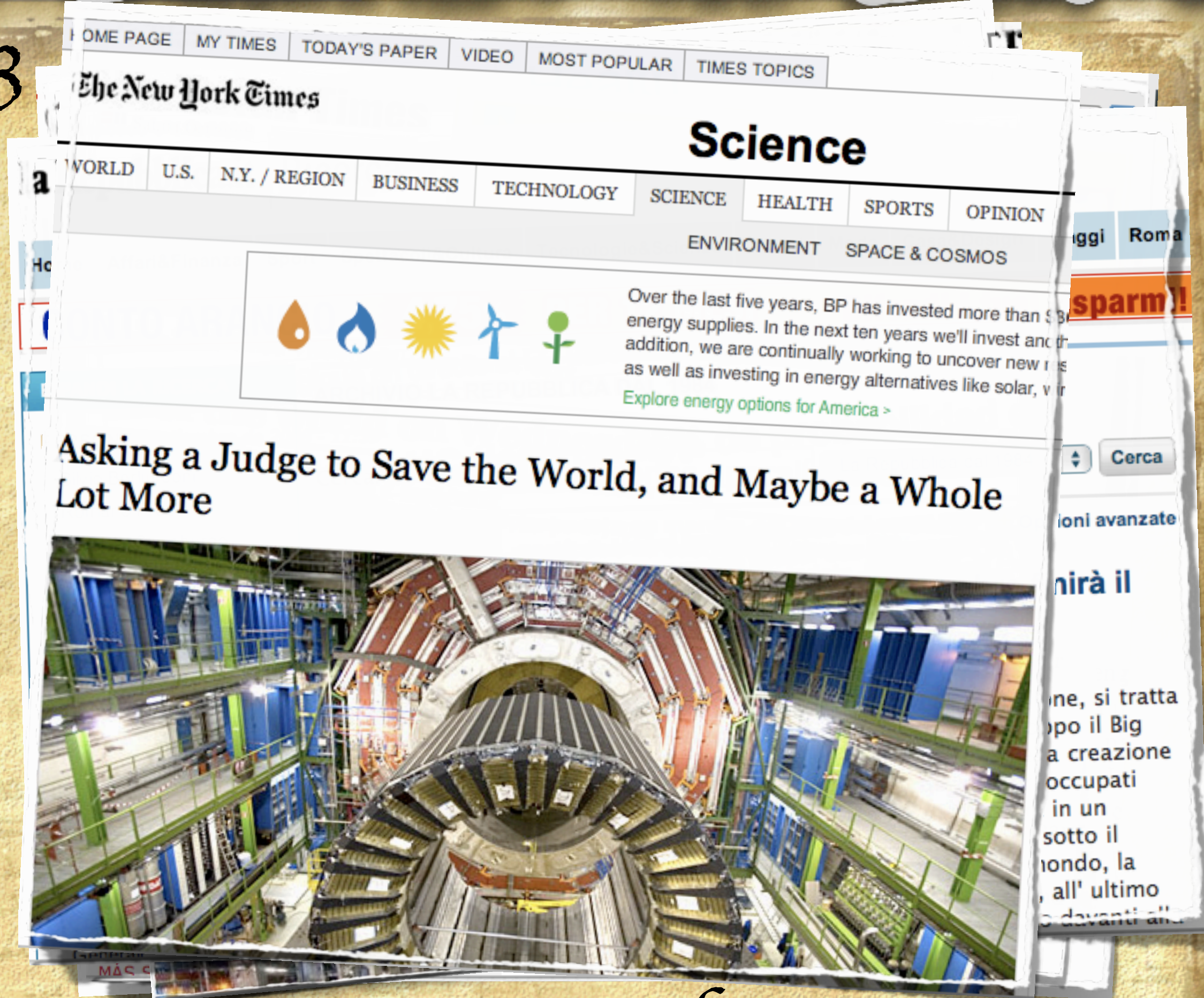
www.foxpress.com/rubio

**Y COMO ES ESO
DE QUE SE ACABA
EN EL 2012 ?**

**ES QUE SE ME
ACABO EL LUGAR
EN LA PIEDRA**



2008



Pero este suena científico...

2008

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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](#)

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

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

¹ Theory Division, Physics Department, CERN, CH 1211 Geneva 23, Switzerland
² 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...

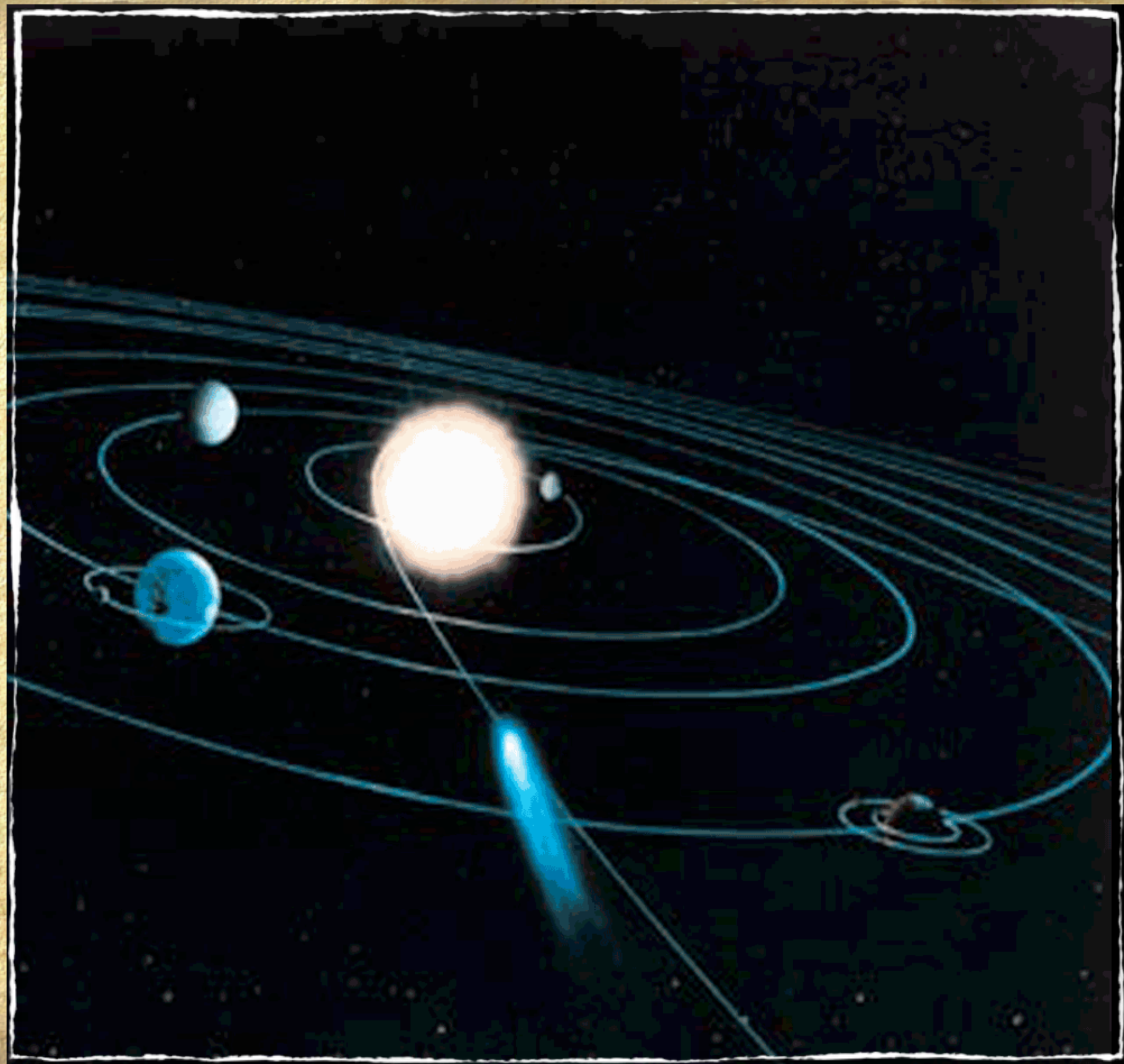


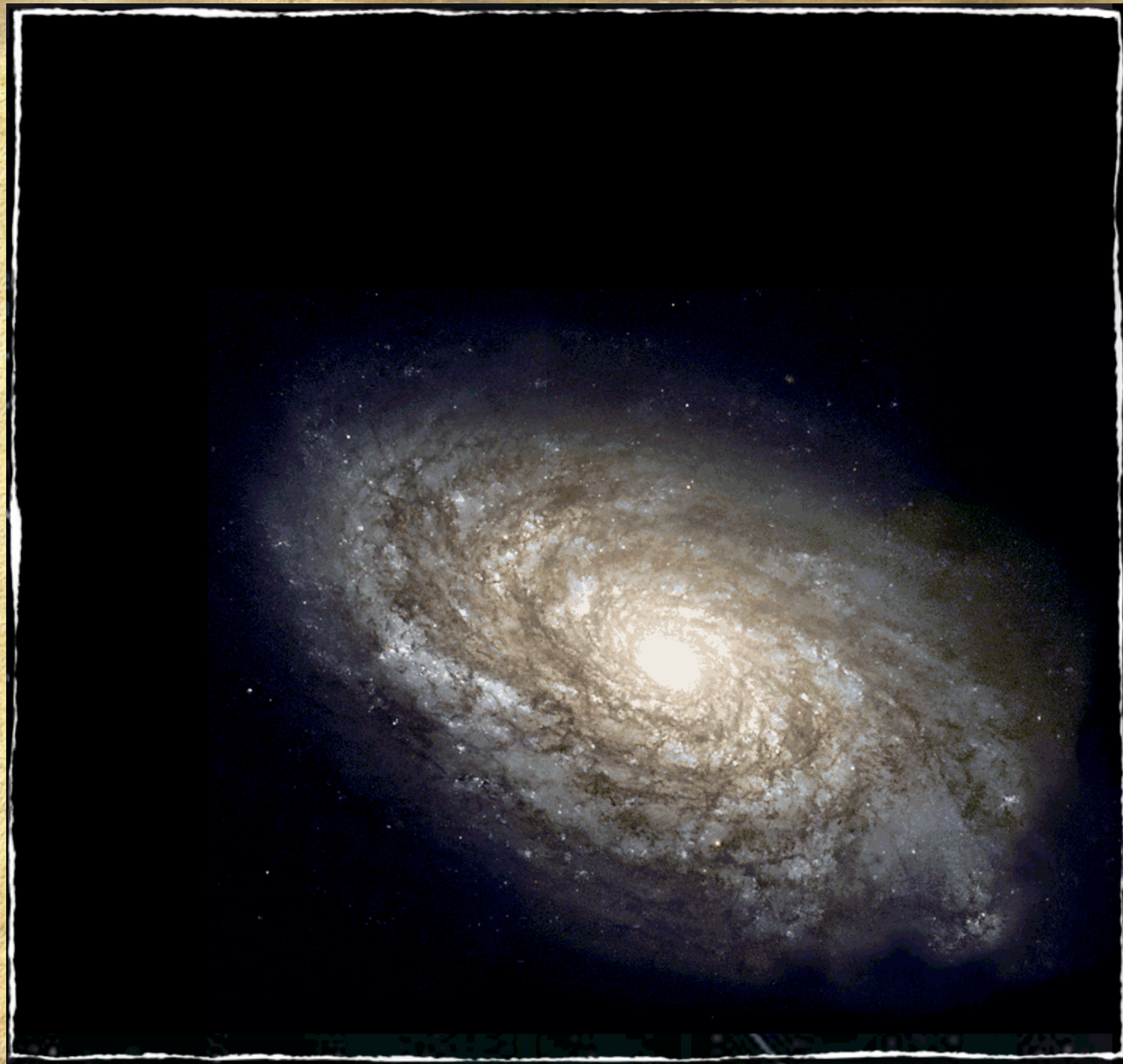
No se trata
del fin de
algunos...



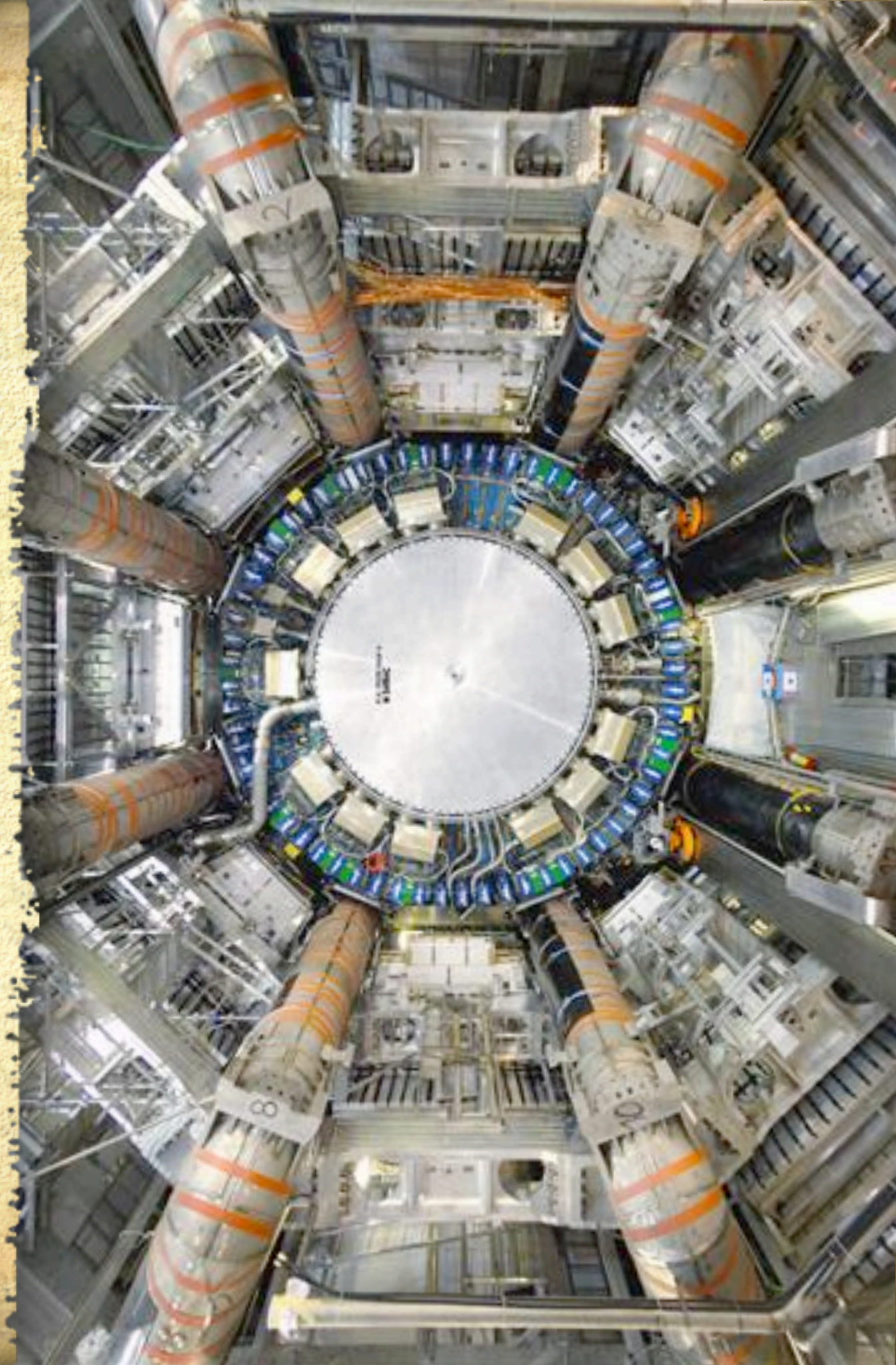
ni del fin de la civilización...

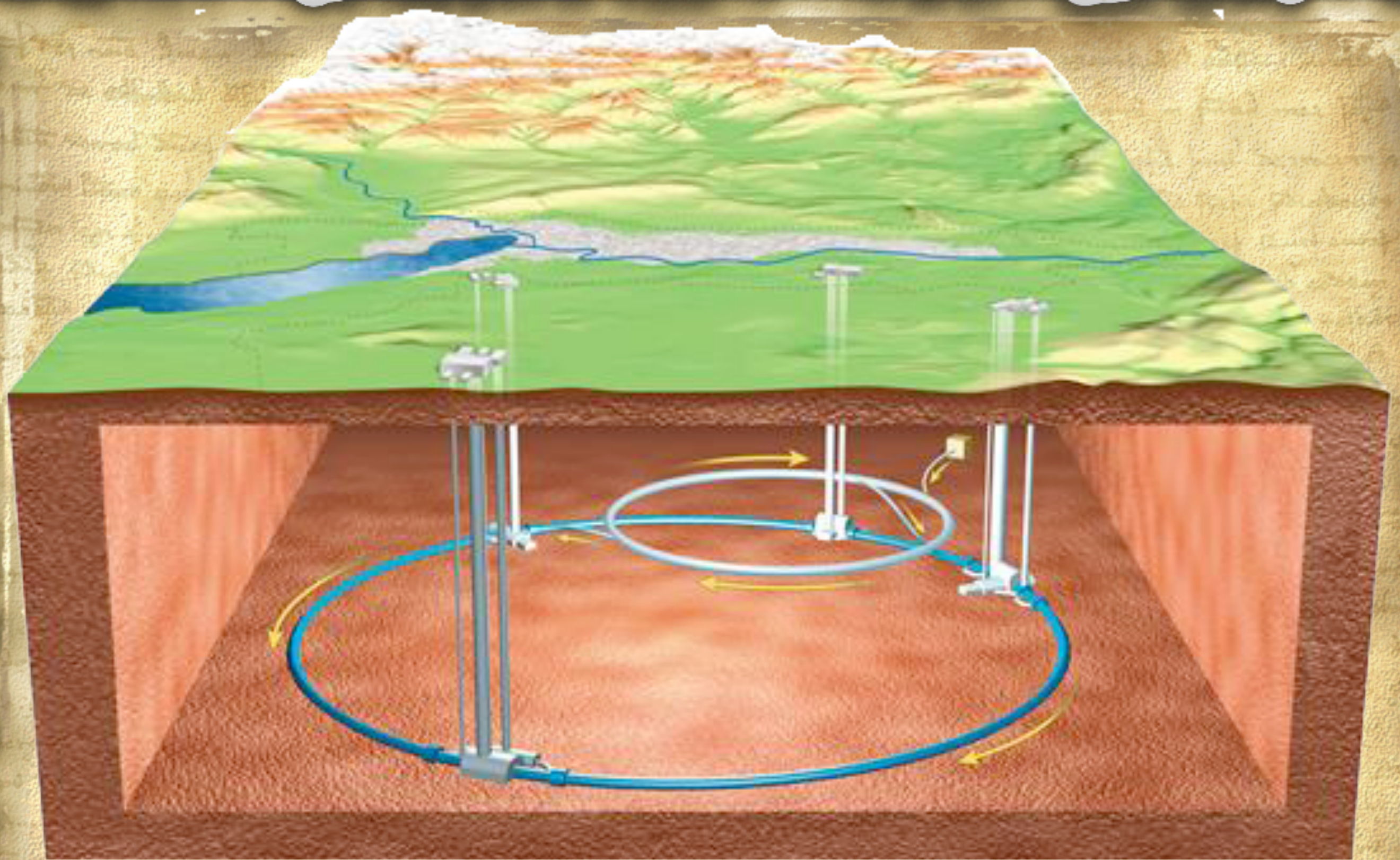






Qué es el
LHC?





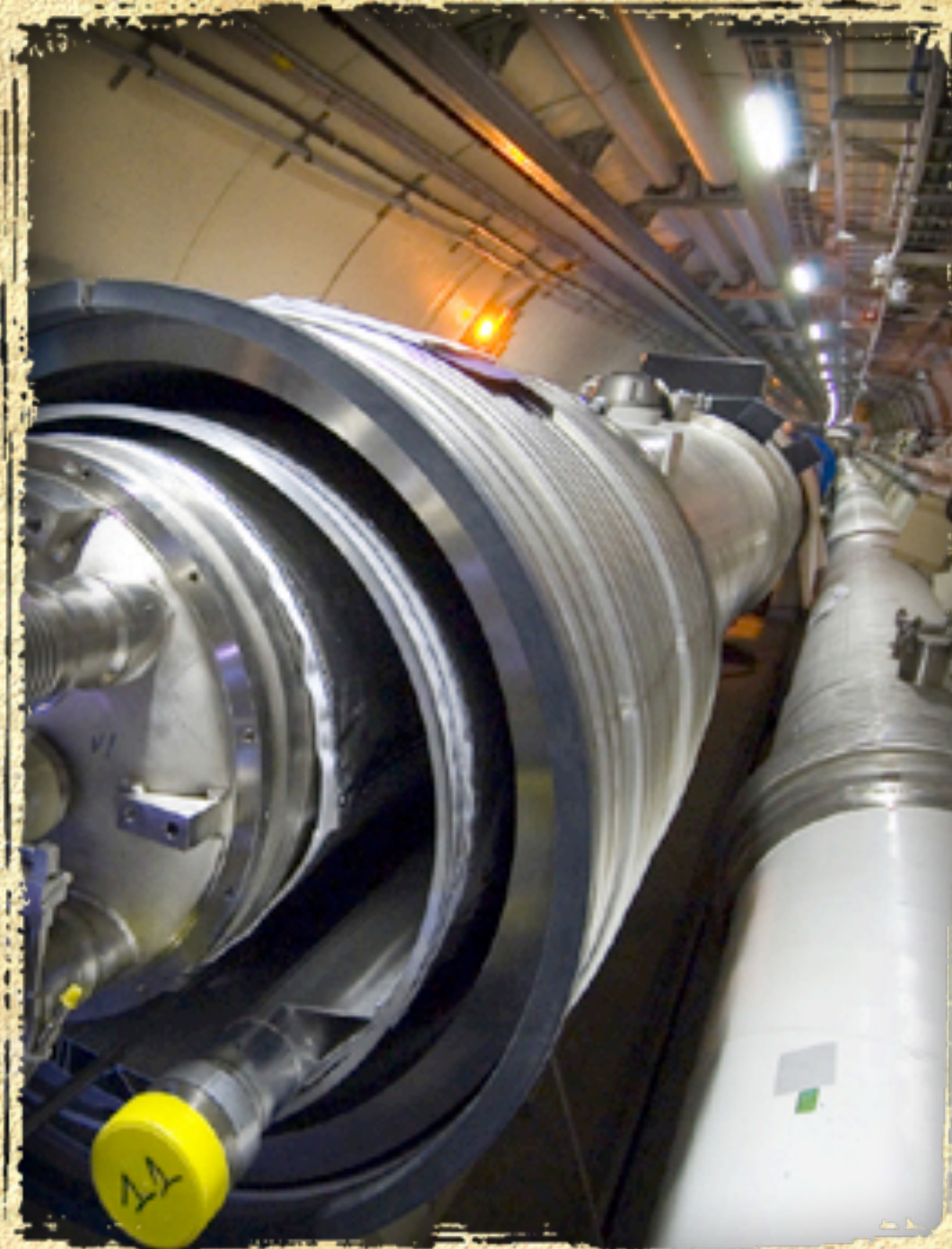
LHC
Large Hadron Collider

“La máquina más grande jamás construida”

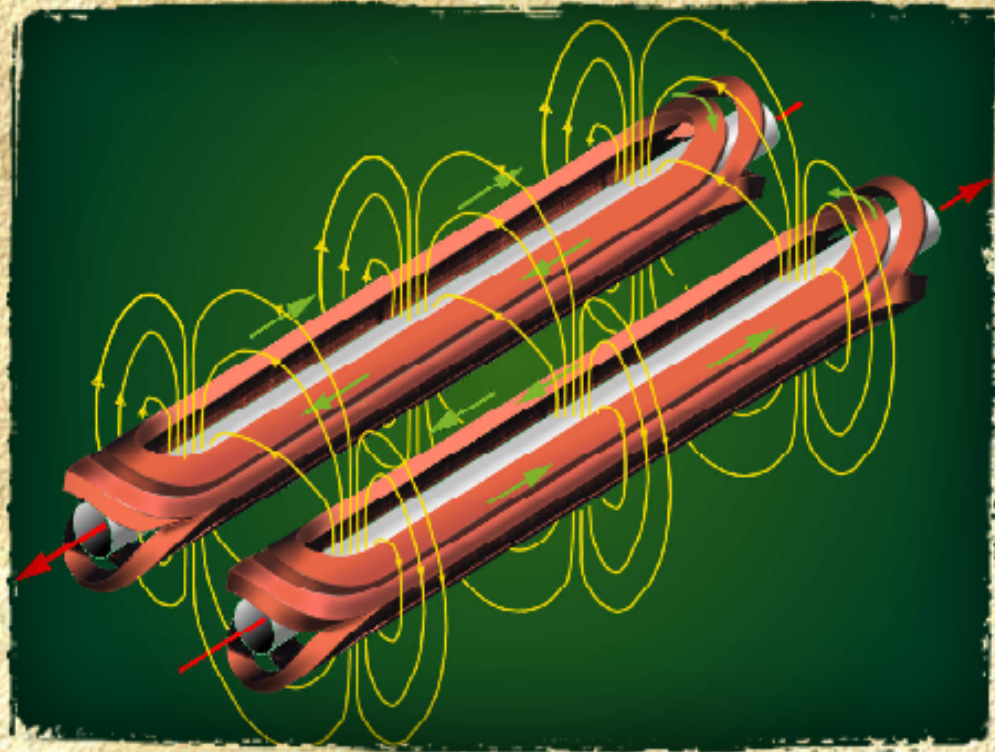
- 27 km. circunferencia
- 100 m. profundidad
- protones, iones
- 99.9999991 % c
- 14 TeV
- 6×10^8 colisiones/seg
- 12300 imanes a 1.9 K
- 60 toneladas de He
- 4 Giga euros



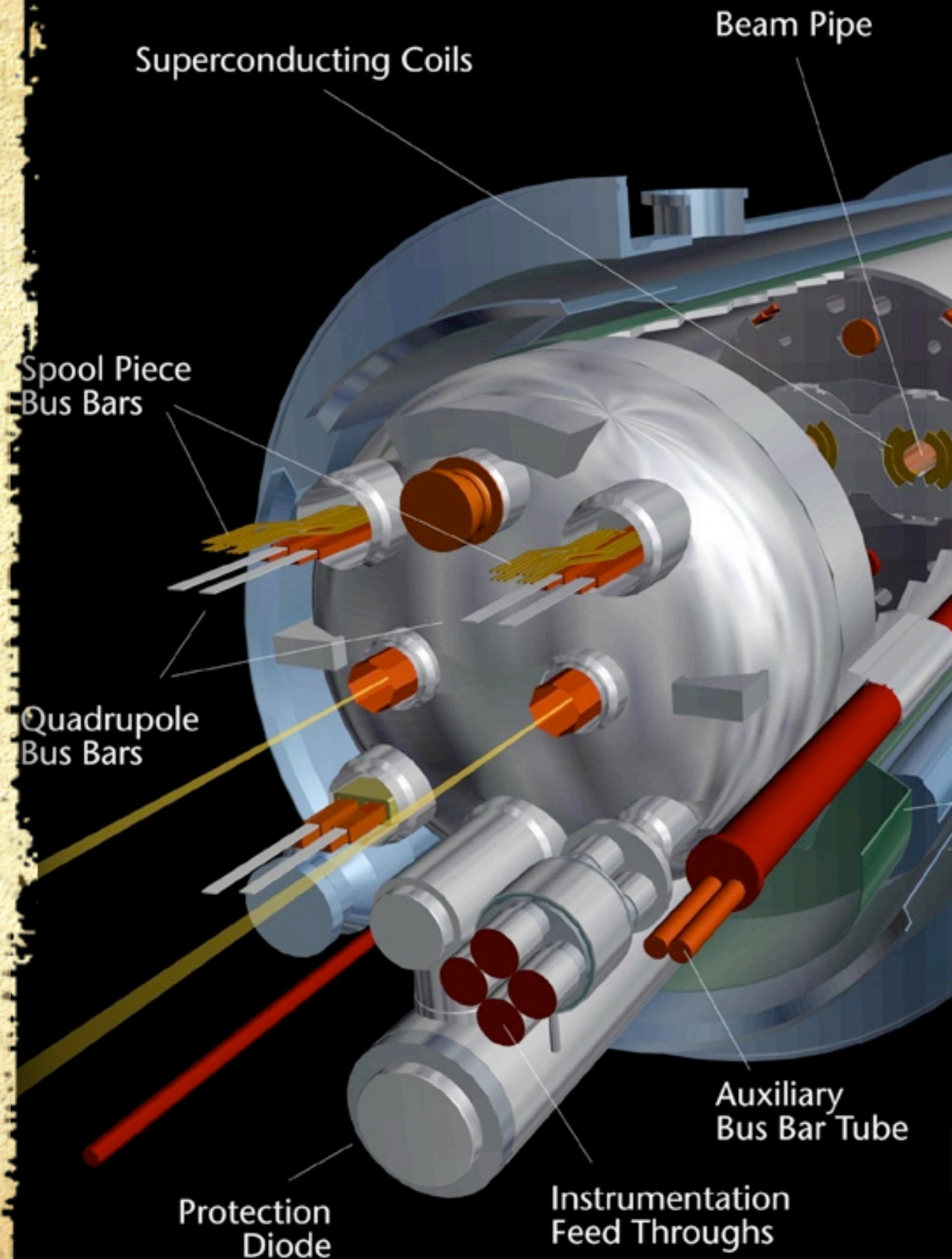
World Records



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



- 1232 ímanes, 15 m. largo
- 3000 Gauss
- 35 toneladas
- 1500 krg/cm² en el anillo
- Energía = tren full chola



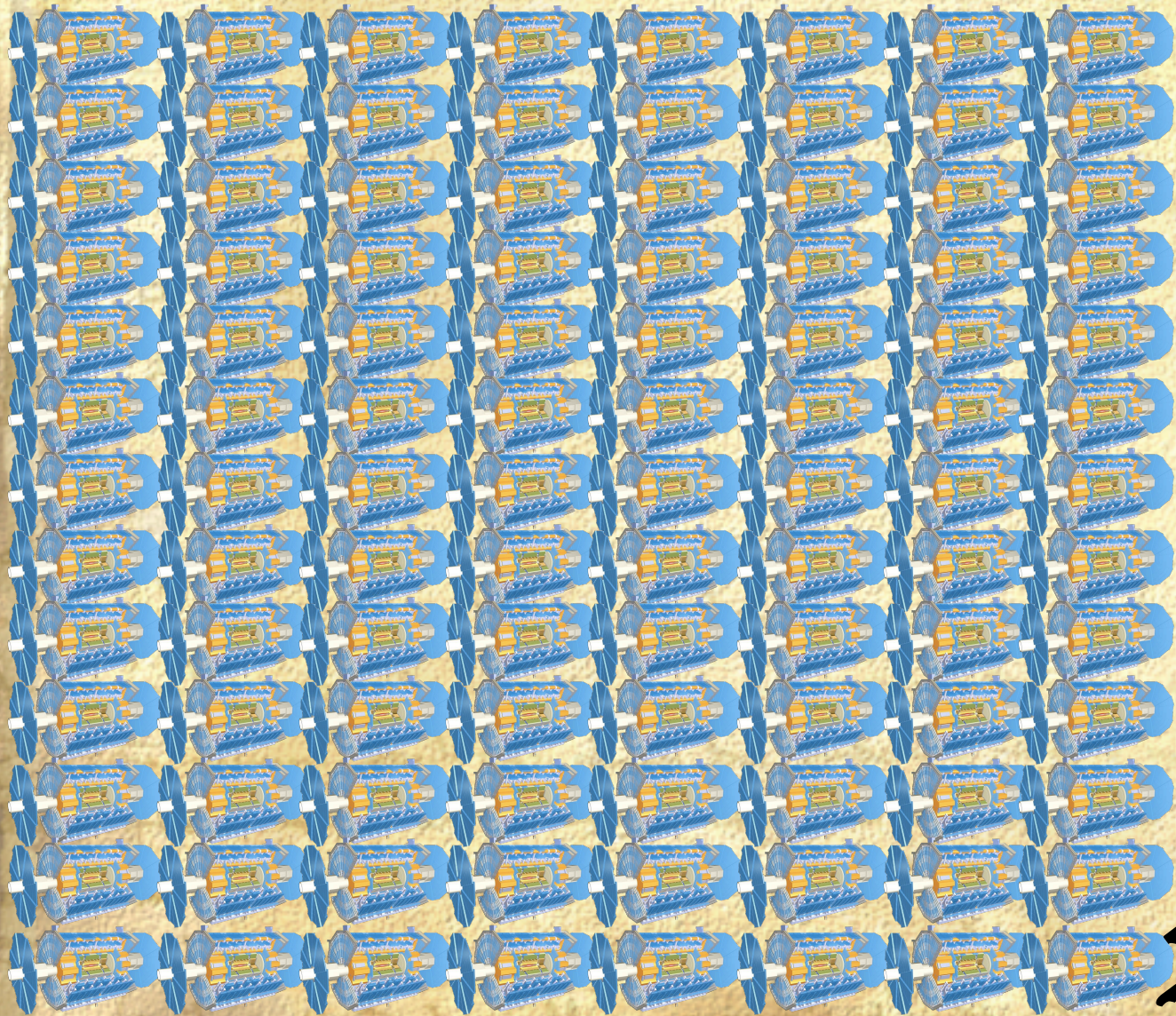
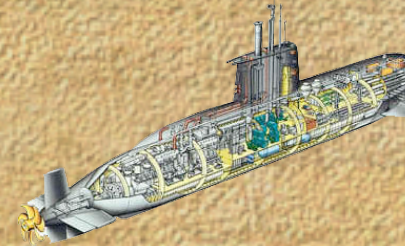
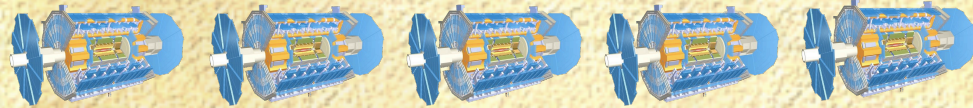
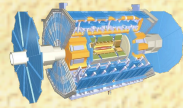
Large Hadron Collider



- 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



←22-51
WALL ST













An aerial photograph of a vast, mountainous landscape. In the foreground, there are green and brown patches of land, possibly agricultural fields. In the background, there are blue, hazy mountains under a clear sky. A yellow oval graphic with small circles at its top and bottom points is superimposed over the landscape, framing the text.

Para qué?

Qué queremos saber?

Cómo nos ayudará el LHC ?

Partículas Elementales

	1ª familia	2ª familia	3ª familia
quarks	 ~ 310 up	 1500 charm	 174300 top
	 ~ 310 down	 505 strange	 4500 bottom
leptones	 ~ 0 neutrino e	 ~ 0 neutrino μ	 ~ 0 neutrino τ
	 0.5 electrón	 106 muón	 1784 tau
Masa (MeV)			

Qué falta ?

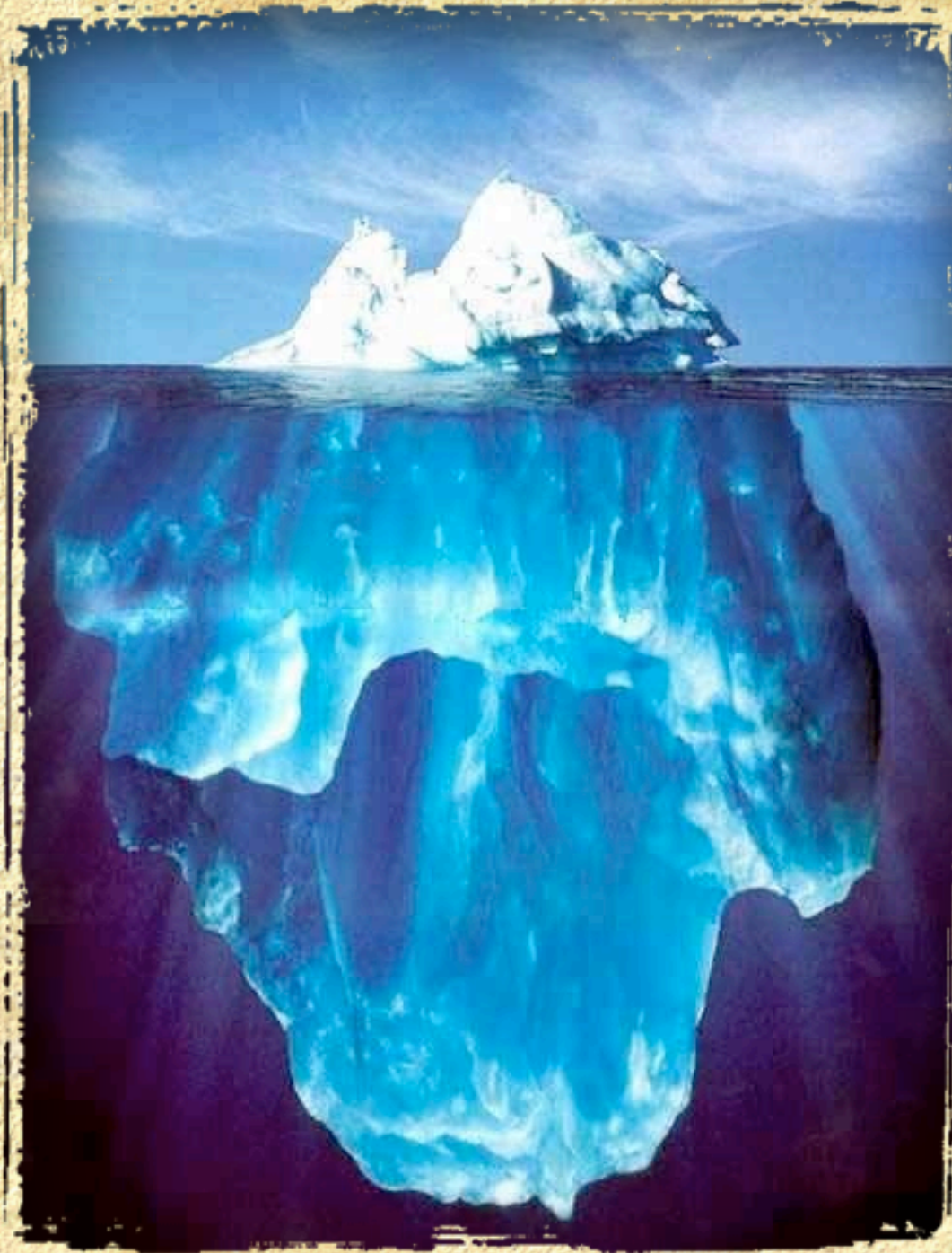


Bosón de Higgs

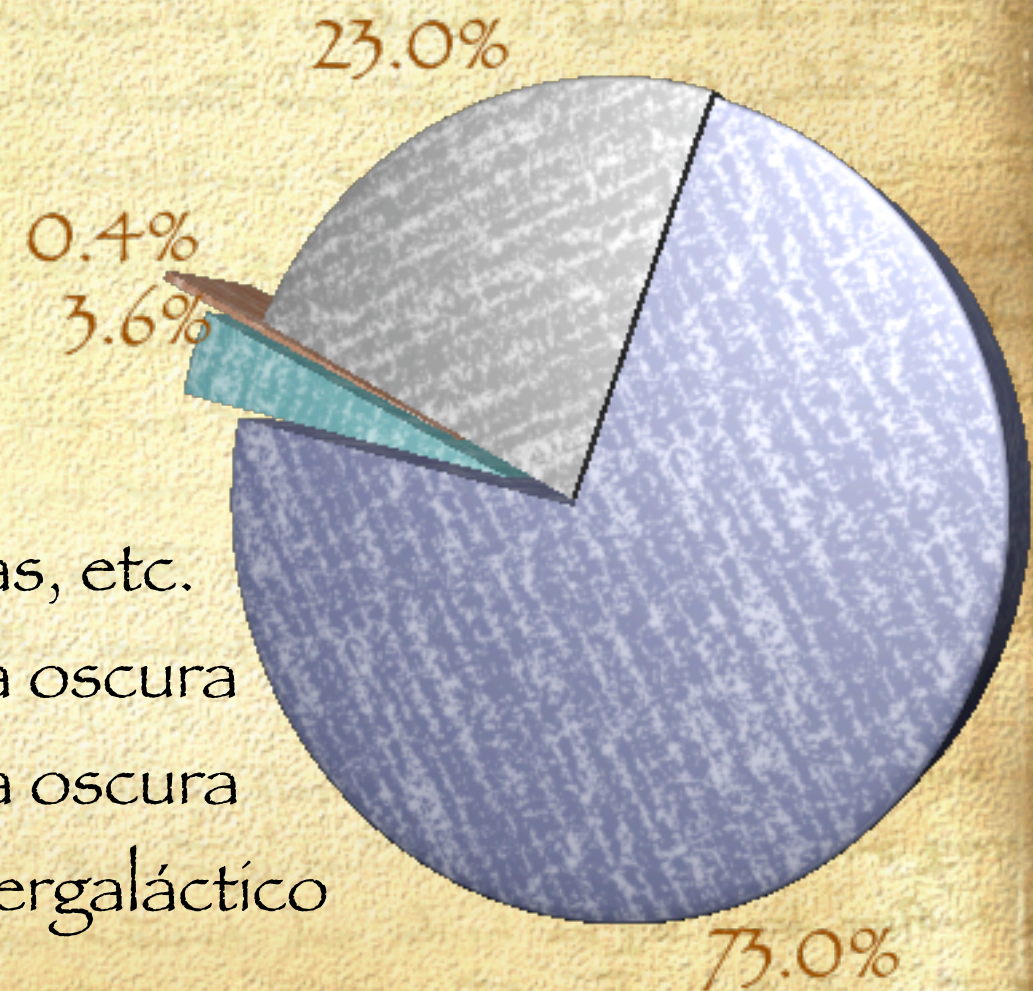


Tiene que
estar ahí !

De qué esta hecho el Uníverso ?



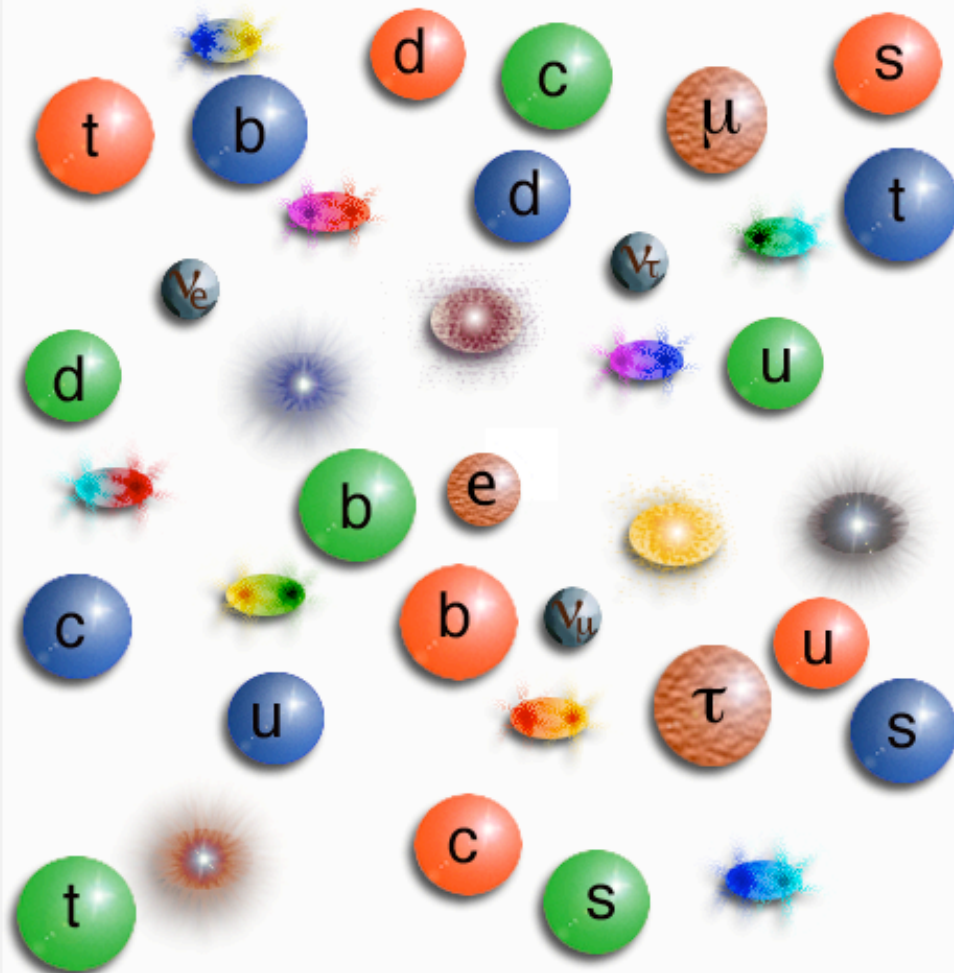
- Estrellas, etc.
- Materia oscura
- Energía oscura
- Gas intergaláctico



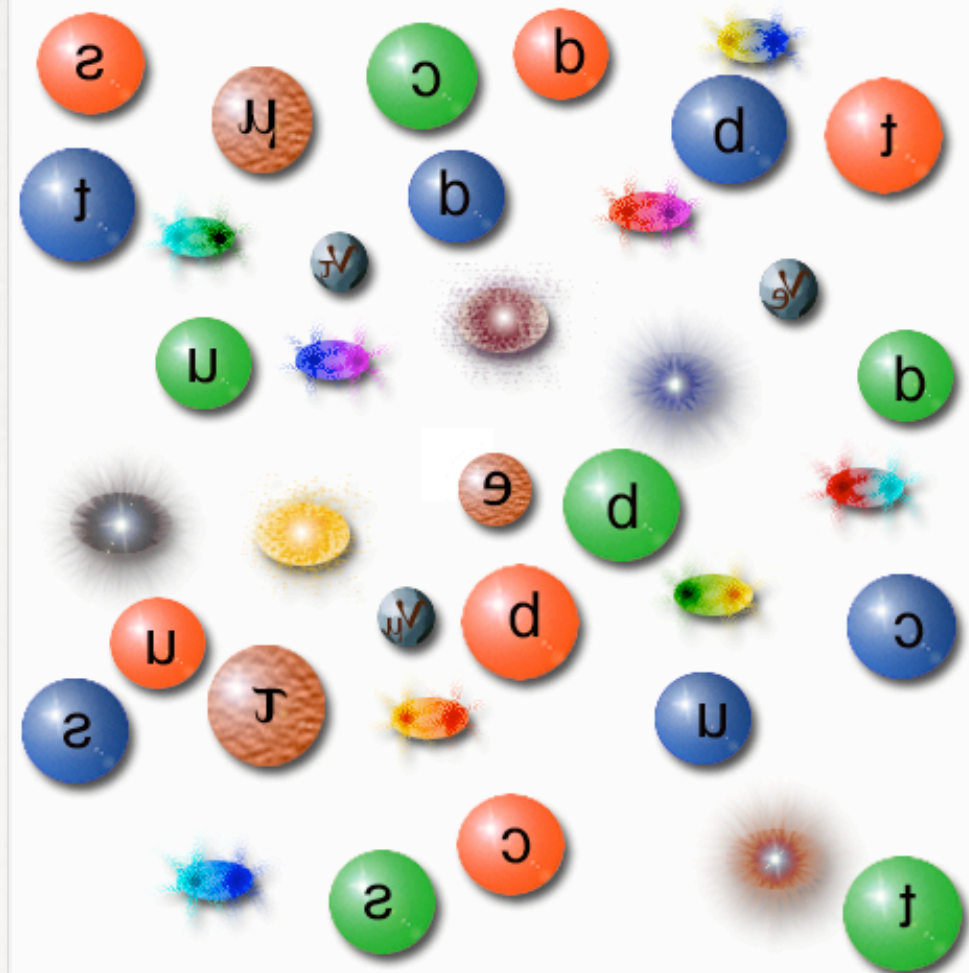
La otra mitad

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

fermiones \longleftrightarrow bosones



partículas

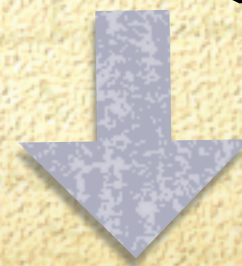


s-partículas

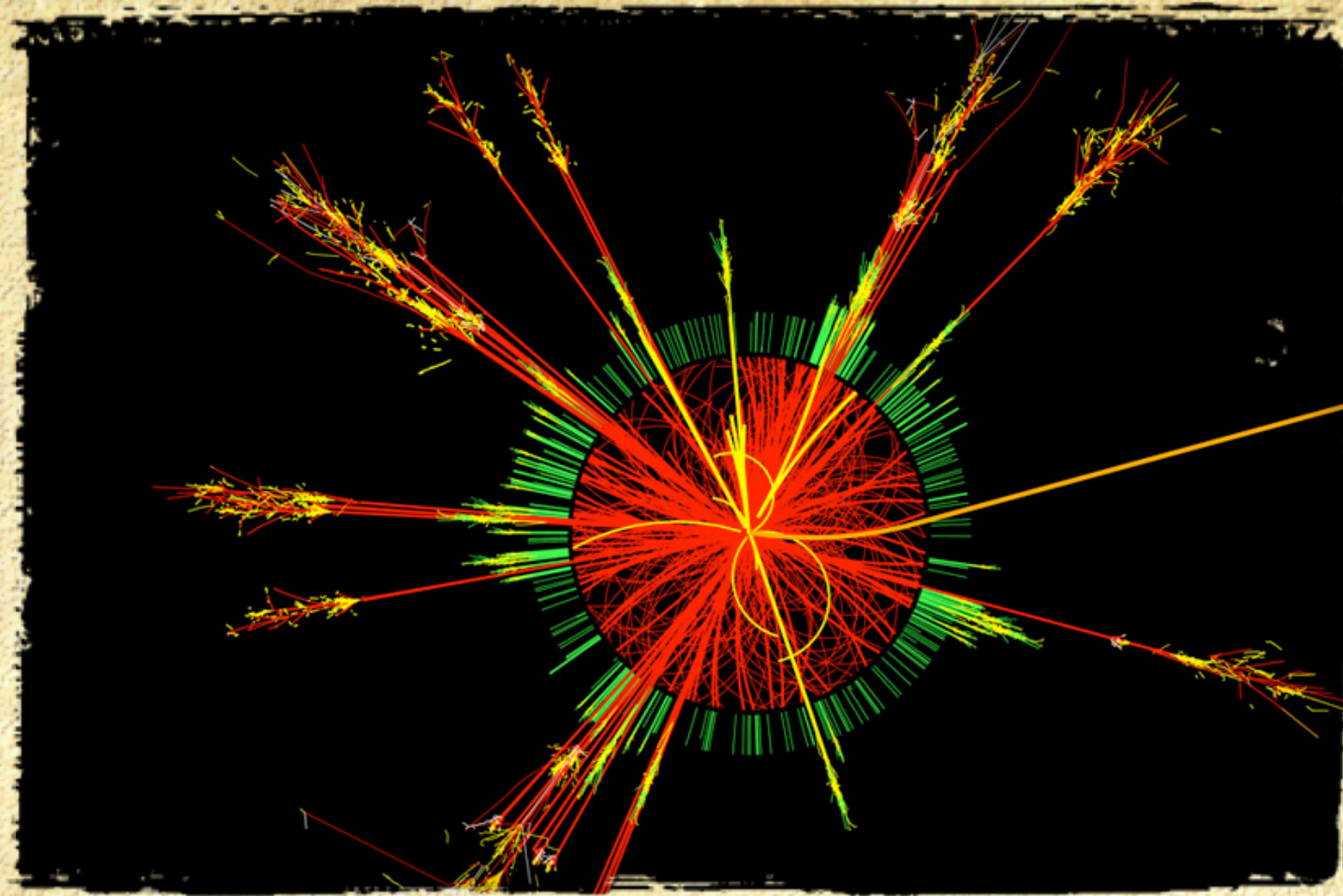


$$E \approx m c^2$$

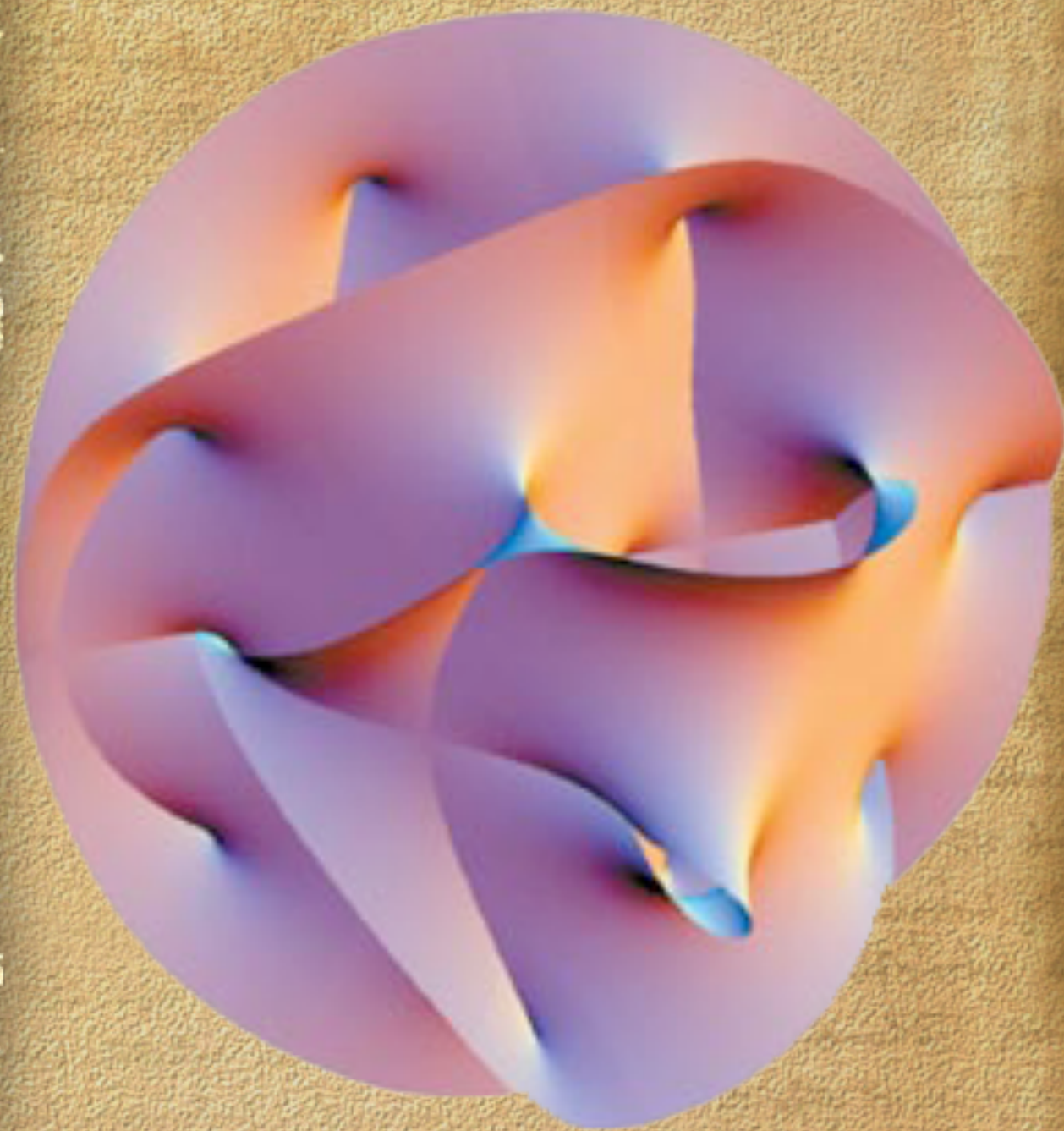
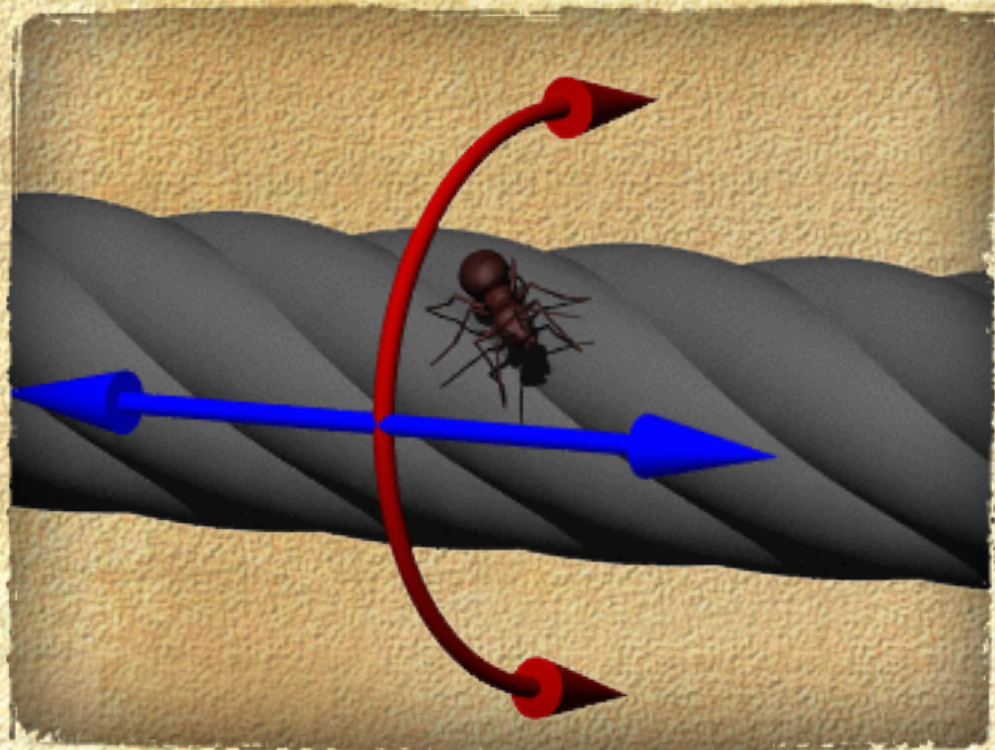
Energía



nuevas partículas



Cada colisión crea nuevas
partículas...



Dímensíones
extra



Por qué puede ser peligroso ?

Review of the Safety of LHC Collisions

LHC Safety Assessment Group

John Ellis¹, Gian Giudice¹, Michelangelo Mangano¹,
Igor Tkachev² and Urs Wiedemann¹

¹Theory Division, Physics Department, CERN,
CH 1211 Geneva 23, Switzerland

²Institute for Nuclear Research of Russian Academy of Sciences,
Moscow 117312, Russia

Informe sobre la seguridad del LHC

arXiv: 0806.3414

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 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 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 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

● Monopolo magnético

● Hueco negro

● Materia extraña



Transición de vacío

Uníverso está
superenfriado,
cambia de fase

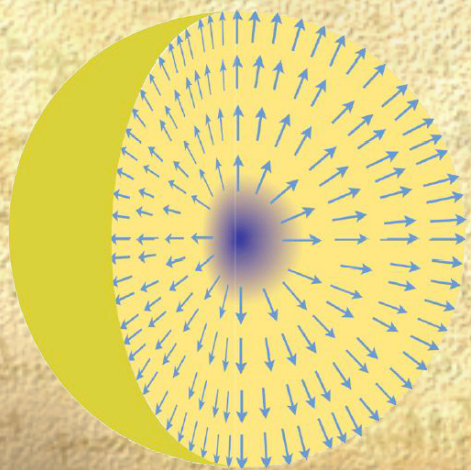
•• una burbuja de
“nuevo” uníverso
se traga al “viejo”
(a la velocidad de la luz)





Monopolo magnético

Cataliza el
decaimiento
del protón



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



Míní hueco negro

Cuando se
crea es
microscópico...

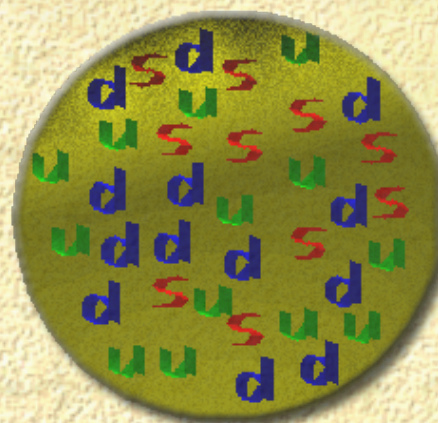


•~• pero a medida
que se traga todo,
crece!



Extrañitos (strangelets)

Materia con
quark "s"



• cataliza la conversión
de "u" en "s", destruye la
materia ordinaria



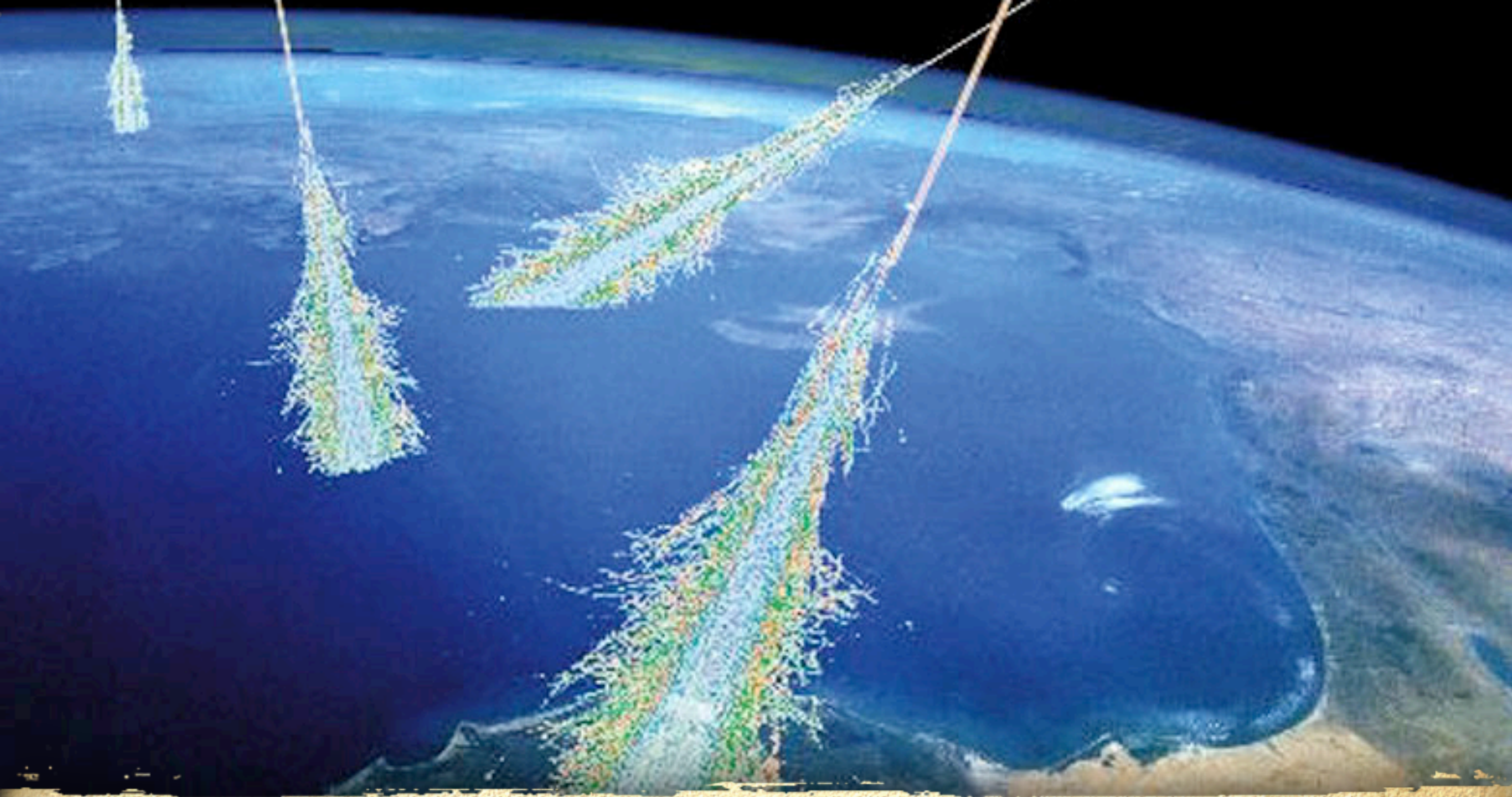
Qué dicen los expertos ?

~~Argumentos~~

~~Teóricos~~

Pruebas

Experimentales

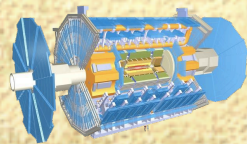


Rayos cósmicos

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

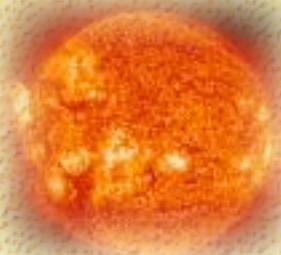
Total de colisiones
con la Tierra desde
su creación: 10^{22}



100.000 LHCs



Tierra: 100.000 LHCs



Sol: 1.000.000.000 LHCs

Uníverso: 10.000.000.000.000
LHCs por segundo



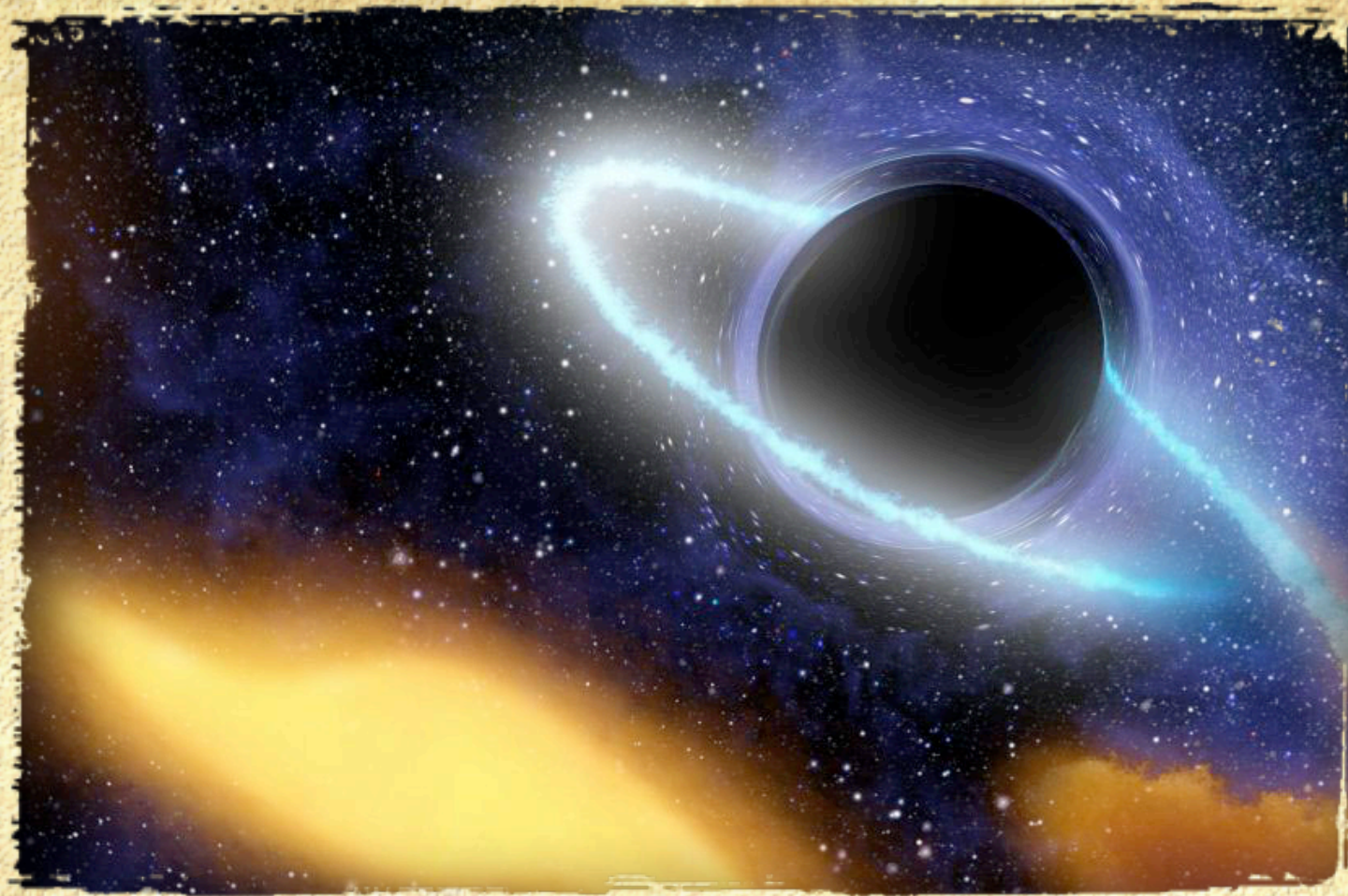
Colisión de rayos cósmicos con
materia: transiciones de vacío y
monopolos

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





Vacío: ya habríamos
hecho la transición
de fase



Rayos cósmicos:
mini- huecos

negros nacen con
alta velocidad

LHC: huecos nacen
con baja velocidad,
rodeados de materia

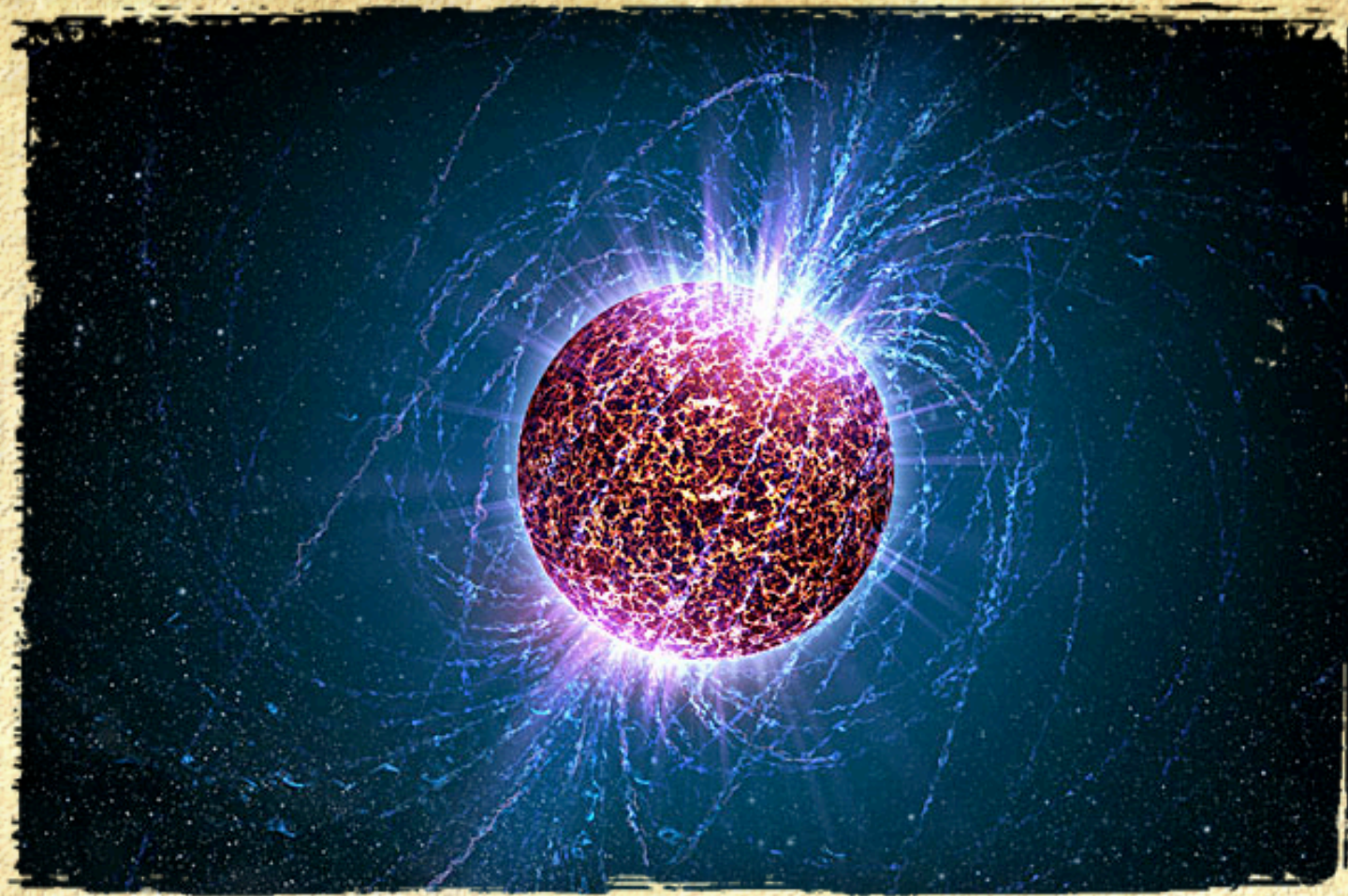
Interacciones

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



Cómo preparar un mini-hueco negro (peligroso)

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

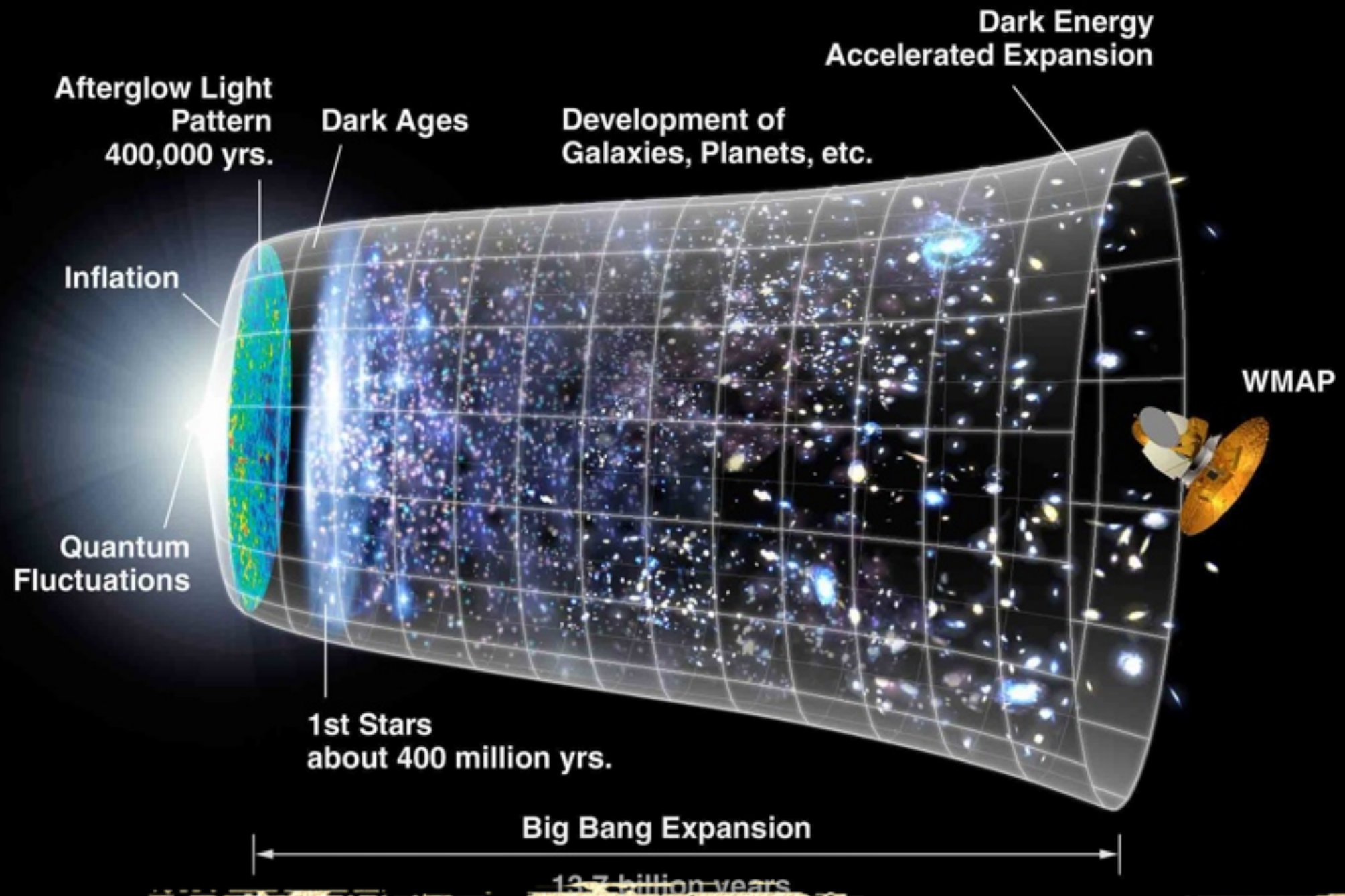


Estrellas de
neutrones:

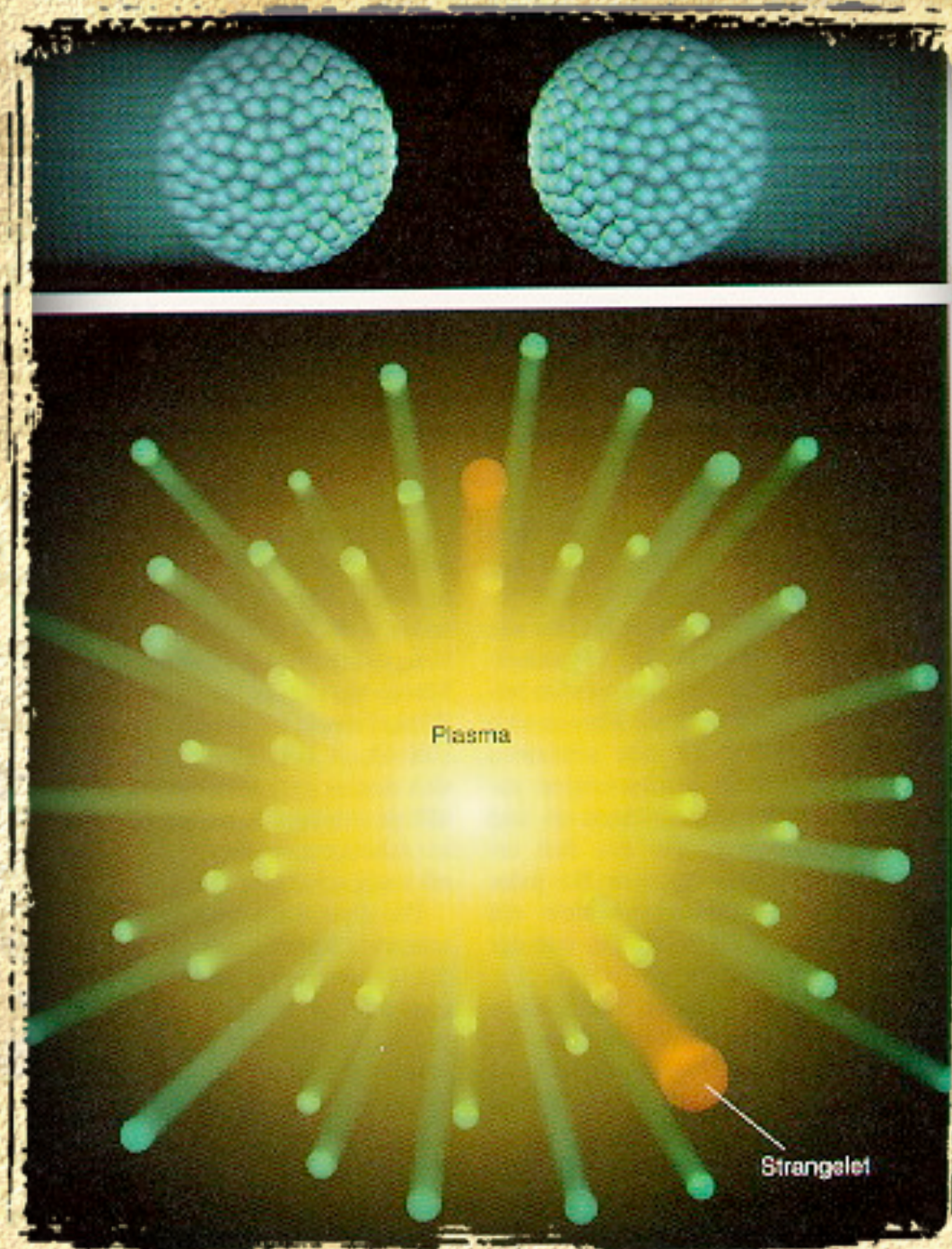
huecos negros creados
con los rayos cósmicos
se detienen dentro

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



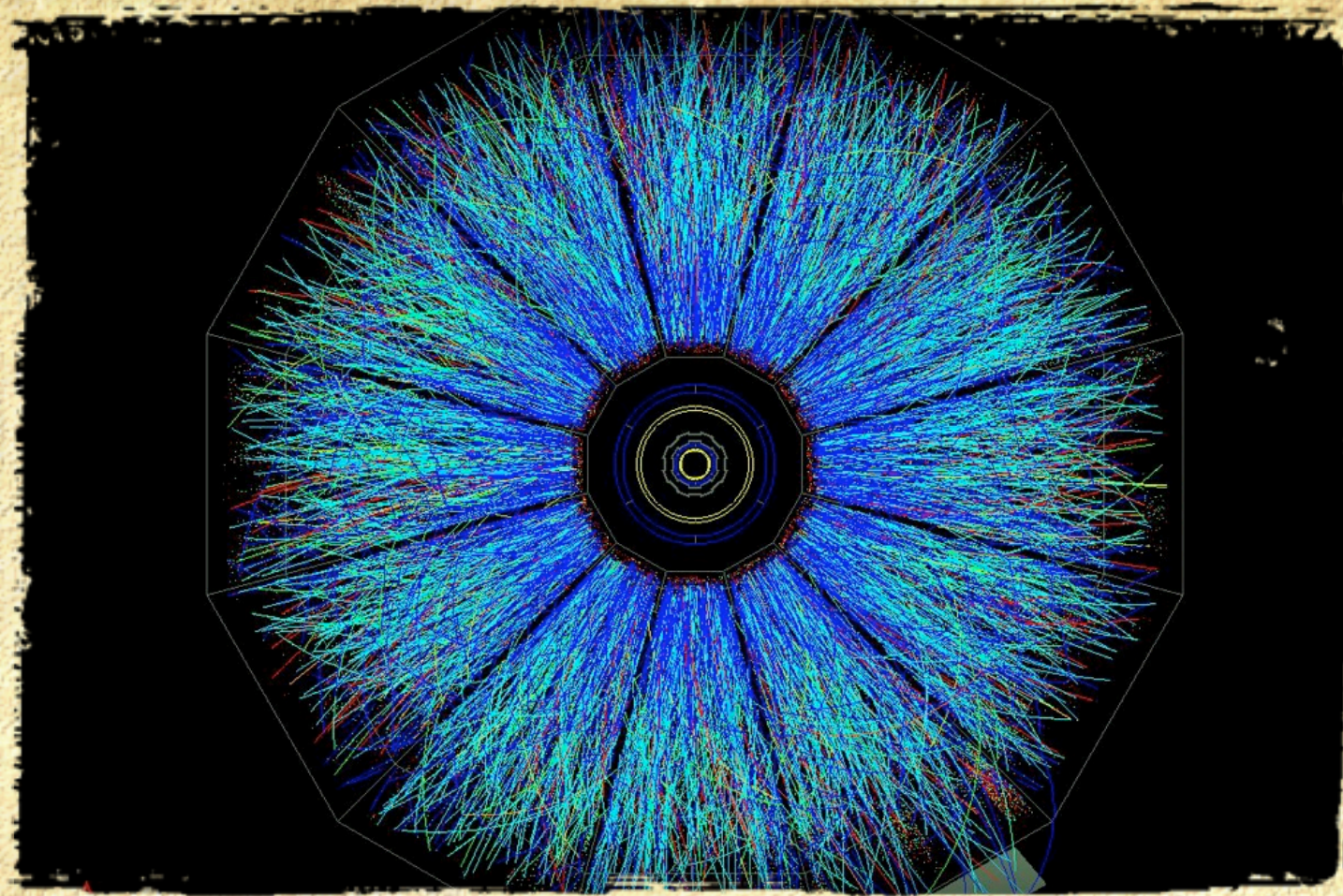


Strangelets: plasma primordial



Cómo preparar un extraño (peligroso)

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

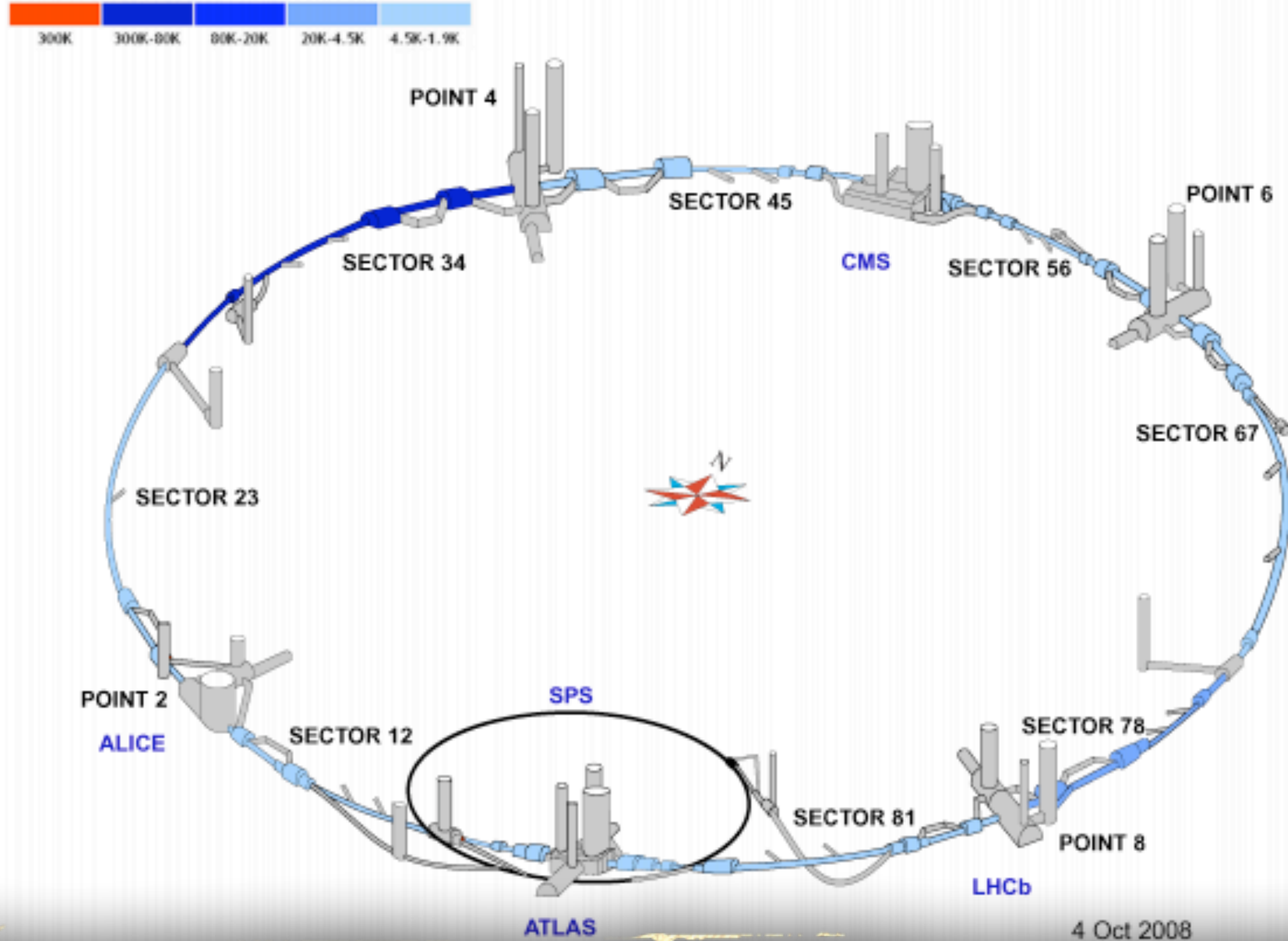


RHIC: Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider

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



Gracias ...