

(Some) Astroparticles observatories in Latin America (and some close related experiments)

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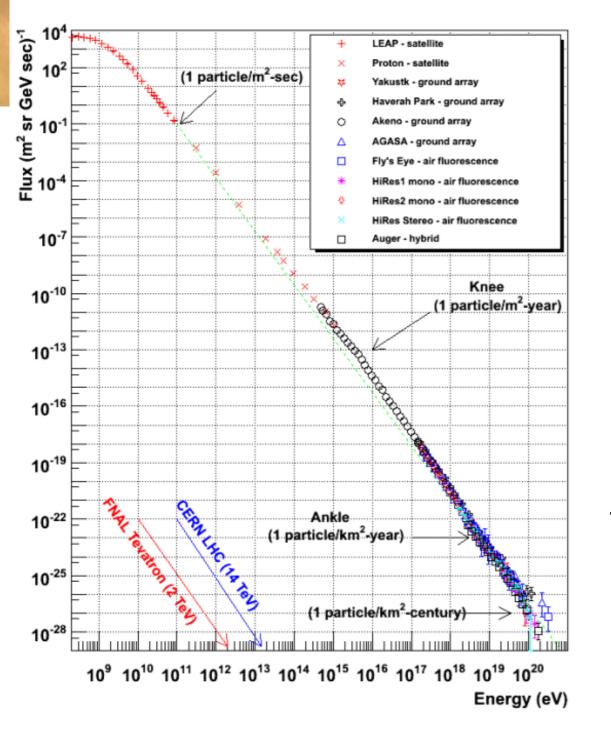
Outline

The Pierre Auger Observatory The Latin American Giant Observatory Muography at Latin America The ANDES Underground Laboratory

0

HAWC, SWGO, CTA, ... not this time

Cosmic Ray Spectra of Various Experiments

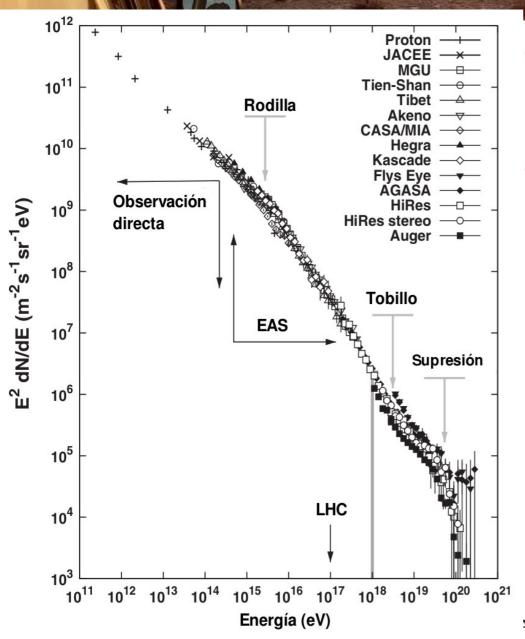


The CR spectrum

It extends for more than 10 orders of magnitude in energy, and comprises more than 30 orders of magnitude in flux

$$j(E) \stackrel{\text{\tiny def}}{=} \frac{\mathrm{d}N}{\mathrm{d}A\,\mathrm{d}\Omega\,\mathrm{d}t\,\mathrm{d}E} \approx E^{-3}$$

UHE Cosmic rays spectrum x E²

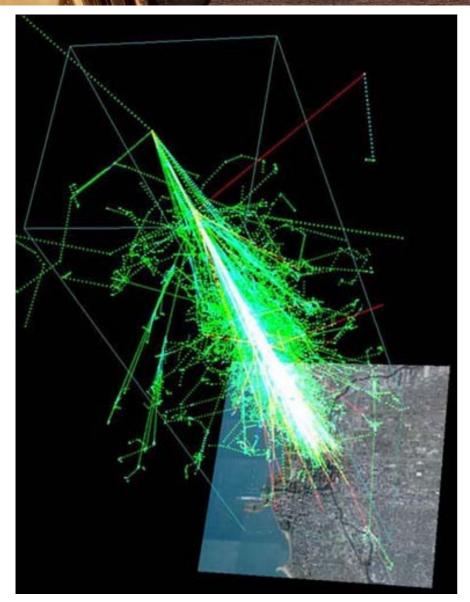


 Some people see a leg here (a multiple broken one)

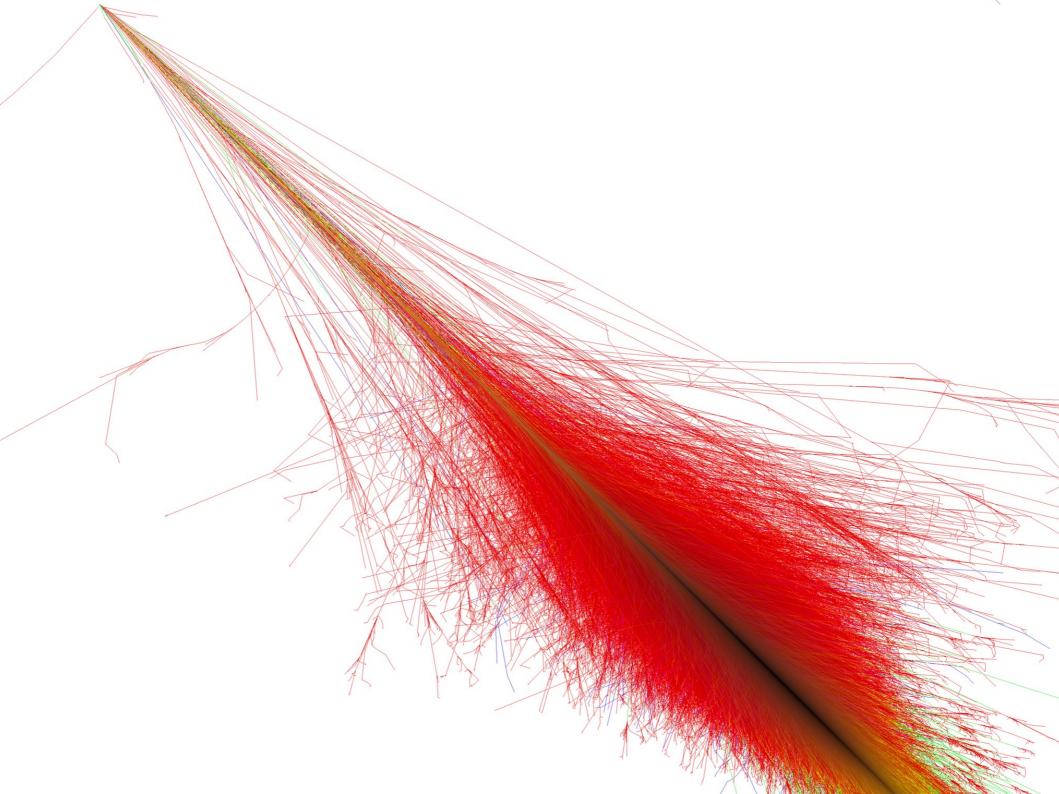
- Spectral index changes:
 - 1st knee \rightarrow 10^{15.5}eV
 - 2nd knee(!) → ~0.1 EeV
 - Ankle →(5.0±0.1±0.8) EeV
 - 3rd knee(?)→(13±1±2) EeV
 - Suppresion \rightarrow (46±3±6) EeV

Astroparticles in LA

Extensive Air Showers

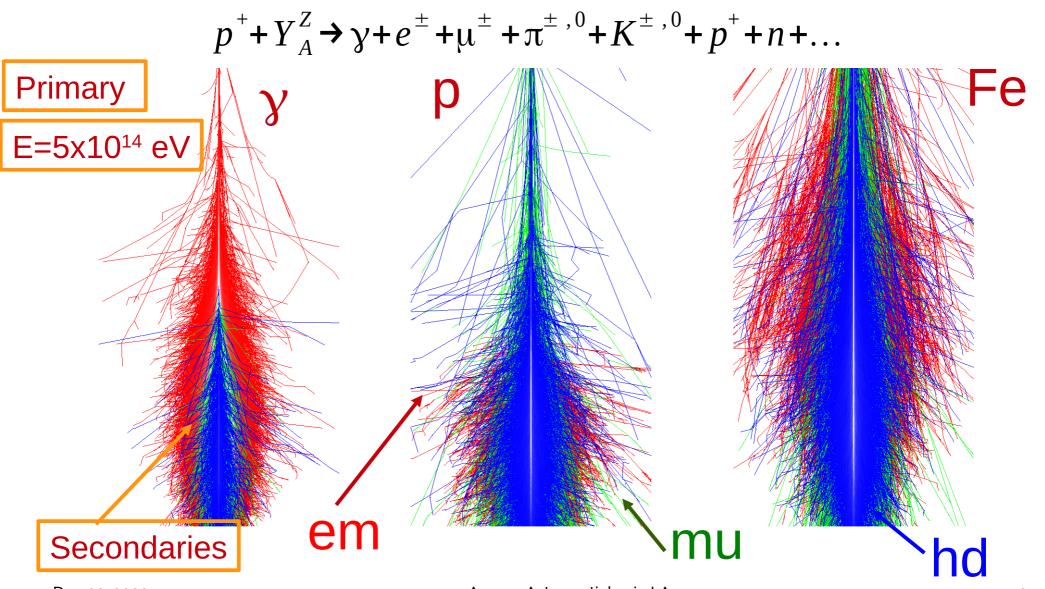


- At high energies, the flux is so low that direct observation is almost impossible
- Indirect observations
 - Extensive air showers are produced by the interaction of high energy particles with atmospheric nuclei



EAS Picture

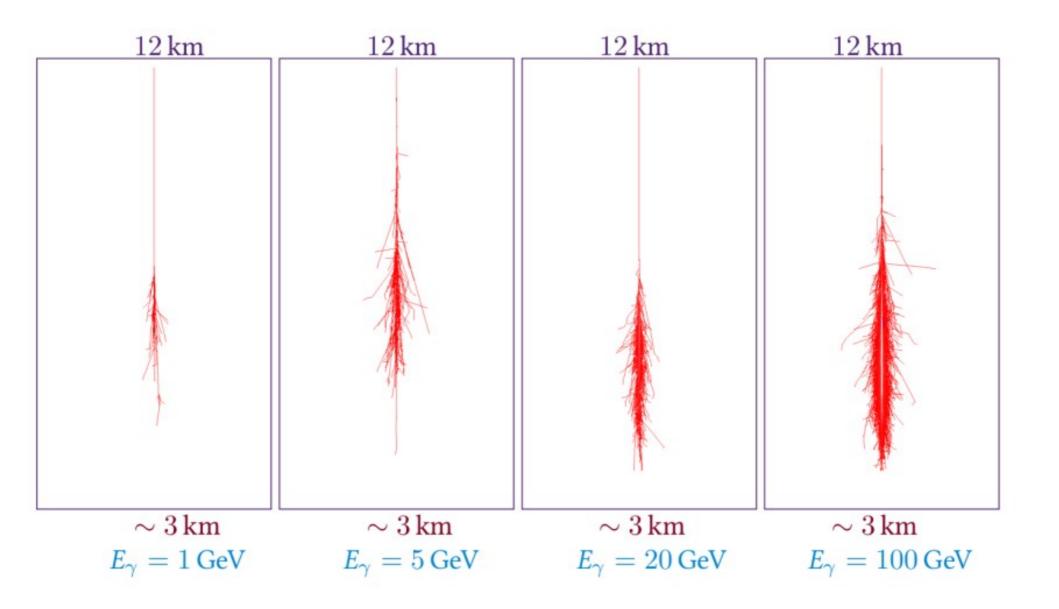
EAS development depends on composition, ...



... energy, atmosphere and altitude

See Grisales' talk today

See Becerra's talk today



Secondaries (from one of my lectures)

- X₀ Punto de primera interacción
- $N_{\text{máx}}$ Número máximo de partículas en la lluvia: $N_{\text{máx}} \propto E_p$
- $X_{\text{máx}}$ Profundidad del máximo: $X_{\text{máx}} \propto \ln(E_p)$

EM

- Decaimiento de π^0 : $\pi^0 \to \gamma \gamma$ $\pi^0 \to \gamma e^+ e^-$
- Bethe-Heitler: Frenado: $e^{\pm} \xrightarrow{AY}{Z} e^{\pm} \gamma$ Pares: $\gamma \xrightarrow{AY}{Z} e^{+} e^{-}$
- Domina $N_{\text{máx}} \rightarrow X_{\text{máx}}$ • $E_{\text{EM}} = (80 \% - 90 \%) E_p$

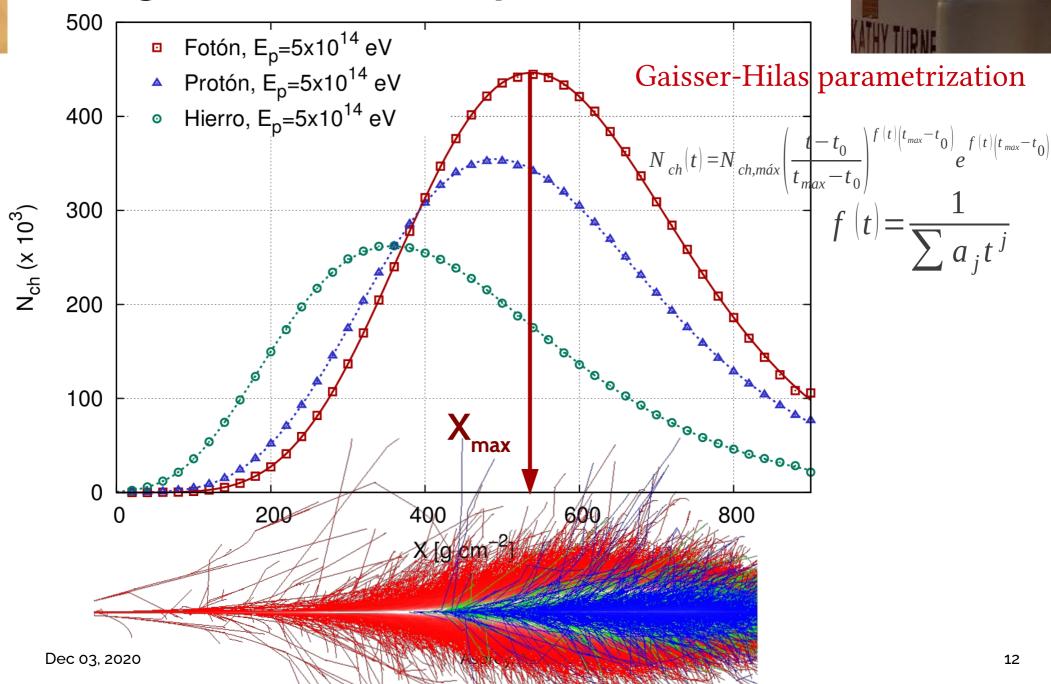
Muónica

- Dec. de K^{\pm} y π^{\pm} : $K^{+} \rightarrow \mu^{+} \nu_{\mu}$ $K^{+} \rightarrow \pi^{+} \pi^{0}$ $\pi^{+} \rightarrow \mu^{+} \nu_{\mu}$
- Procesos radiativos $\mu^{\pm} \xrightarrow{AY}{Z} \mu^{\pm} e^{+} e^{-}$ $\mu^{\pm} \xrightarrow{AY}{Z} \mu^{\pm} + had$ • $N_{\mu} \propto A^{0,1} E_{p}^{0,9}$

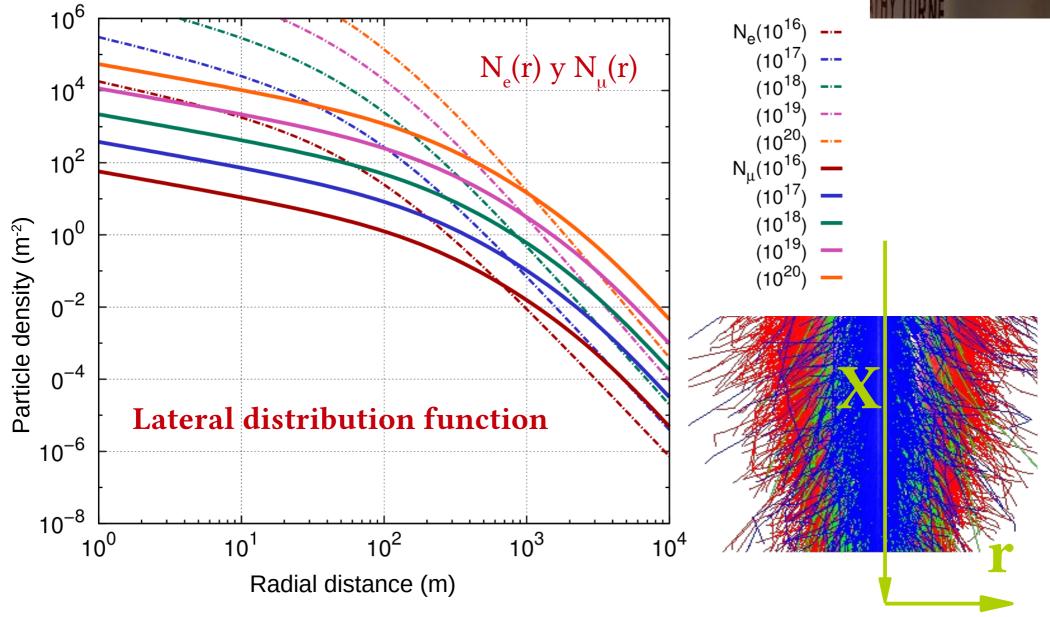
Hadrónica

- Fragmentos nucleares
- p,n, π^{\pm}, K^{\pm}
- Mesones encantados
- Leading particle effect
- Concentrada en el eje de la lluvia
- $N_{
 m h} \propto N_e^{0.95}$
- $N_h/N_e \sim 10^{-2} 10^{-4}$

Longitudinal development



Lateral development at ground



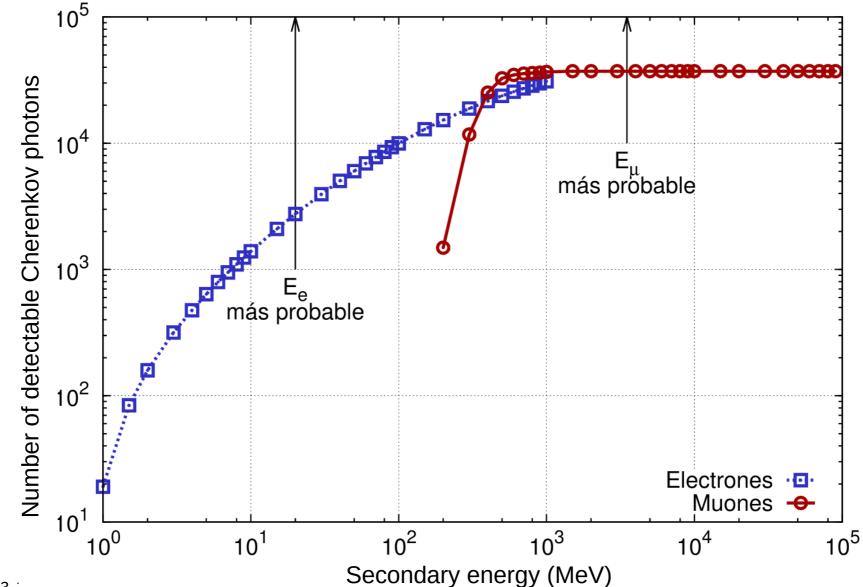
Asorey, Astroparticles in LA

Autonomous Water Cherenkov Detector



6.

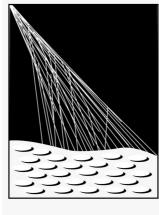
Cherenkov production (from my lectures)





AUGER The Pierre Auger Observatory https://auger.org

Ultra High Energy Cosmic Rays



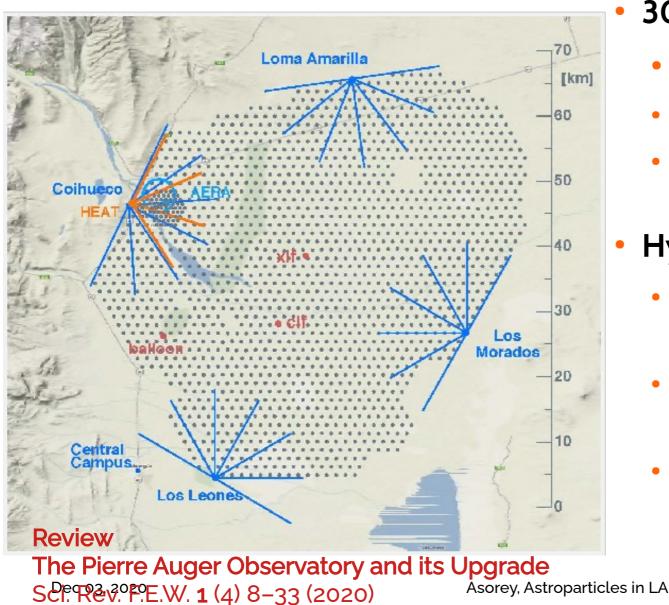


Auger Prime (The Auger Upgrade → 2025)

6-



Extreme detectors for extreme astrophysics The Pierre Auger Observatory



3000 km² of detection area

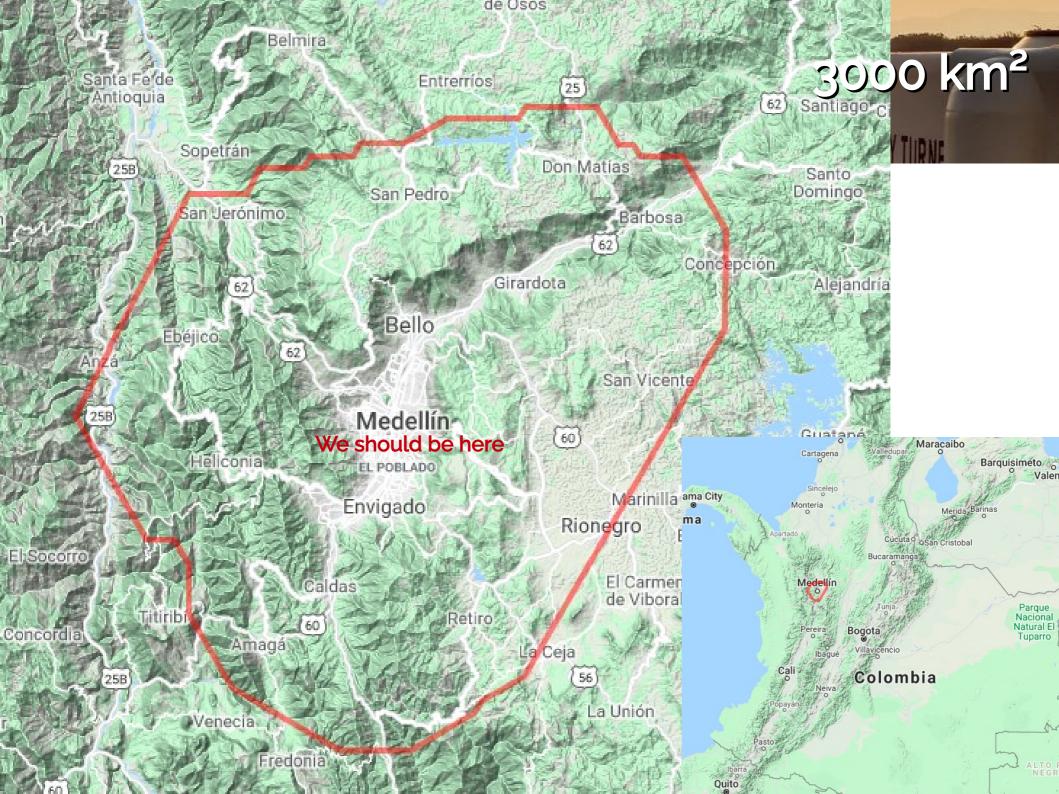
- 1660 WCD 10 m²
- 24+3 Fluorescence Telescopes
- Auger Prime: Low energy extensions and composition

Hybrid synergy

- Longitudinal development
 - Fluorescence detector
- Transversal development
 - Surface Detector
- Muon development
 - Surface Scintillator Detector
 - AMIGA Detector

The Pierre Auger Observatory in numbers

- 3000 km² of instrumented area (16600 m² of detection area)
- 1660 Water Cherenkov detectors \rightarrow 20000 m³ of ultra purified water
- 27 fluorescence telescopes
- 40 buried modules of 5 m² 10 m² scintillators detectors (AMIGA)
- 1000 upgraded stations with scintillators surface detectors (SSD)
- 2 Vertical laser facility + 8 weather stations
- 94 institutions from 17 countries
- Supported HE&AP development at 10 Latin American countries (LAGO)
- 400 people "working" + 30 local people working
- +100 Refereed journal articles + thousands of presentations at conferences
- 449 PhD thesis (344 finished + 101 on going thesis, 109 PhD in LA!)



Extreme detectors for extreme astrophysics

TRACK STREET

1.5 km

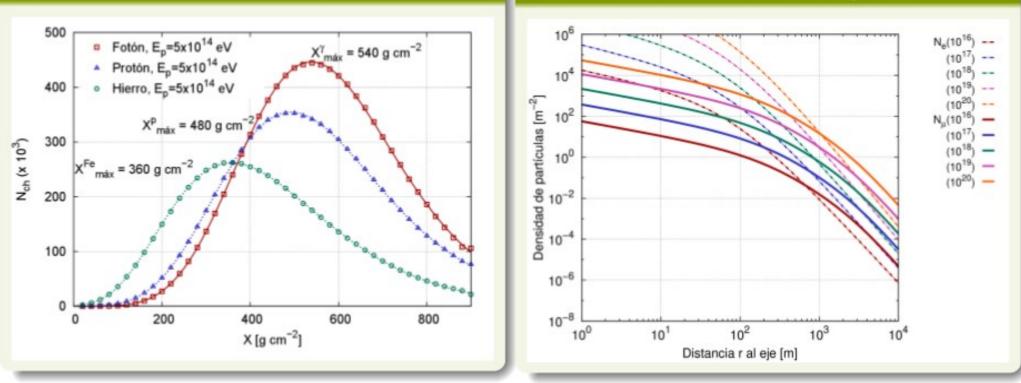
Pierre Auger Observatory Surface Detector

The Pierre Auger Collaboration, NIM A798 (2015) 172-213

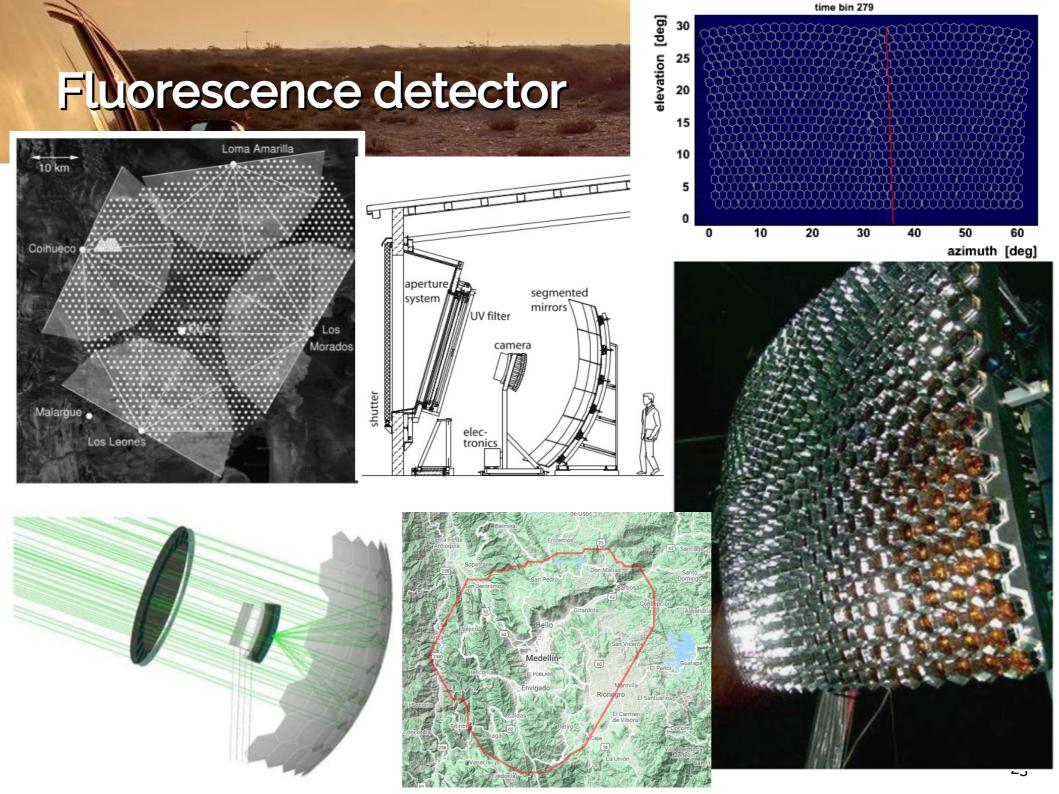
Hybrid strategy

$E_d^{\text{atm}} \rightarrow \text{Gaisser-Hillas}$





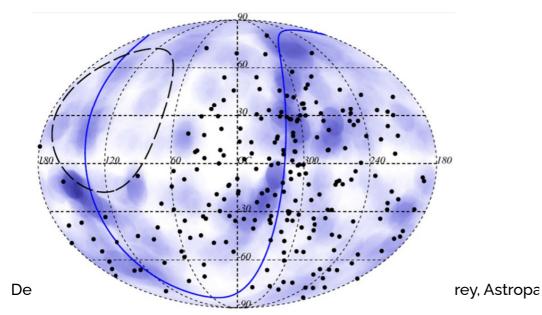
 $S_L(X) \propto N_{ch}(X) \propto E_d^{atm}(X) = S_T(r) \propto \rho(r) \propto E_d^{gnd}(r)$

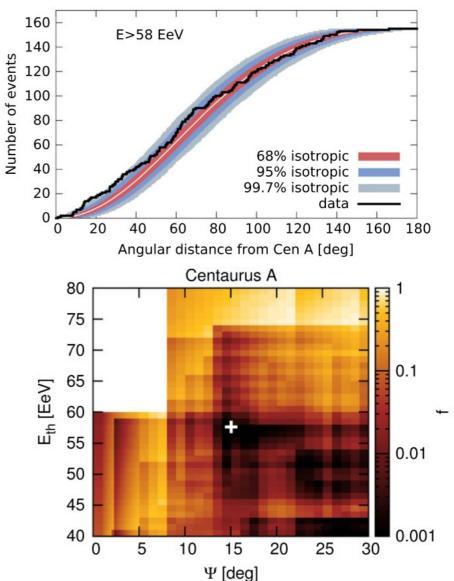


Search for UHECR Anisotropies

Summary of the Parameters of the Minima Found in the Cross-correlation Analyses Objects $E_{\rm th}$ Ψ D \mathcal{L}_{\min} fmin P (°) $(erg s^{-1})$ (EeV) (Mpc) 1.5×10^{-3} 2MRS 52 24% 9 90 ... Galaxies 6×10^{-5} Swift AGNs 58 6% 80 1 ... 2×10^{-4} Radio 4.75 8% 72 90 ... galaxies 10^{44} 2×10^{-6} 1.3% Swift AGNs 58 18 130 1039.33 5.6×10^{-5} 58 12 90 Radio 11% galaxies Centaurus A 2×10^{-4} 58 15 1.4%

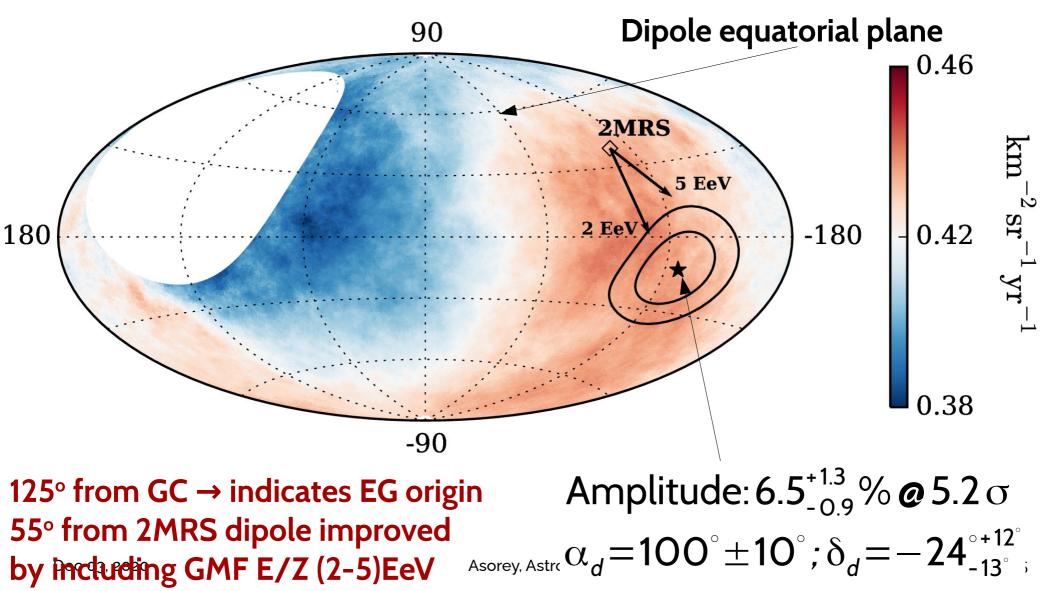
Table 1





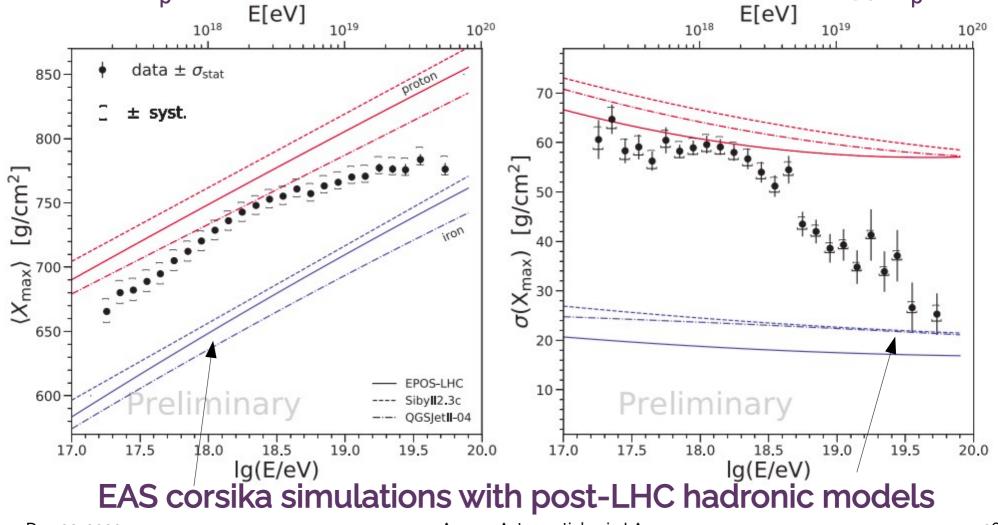
Flux map at E > 8 EeV (galactic coordinates) The UHECR dipole is now discovered

The Pierre Auger Collaboration, Science 357(2017)1266, arXiv:1709.07321 [astro-ph.HE]



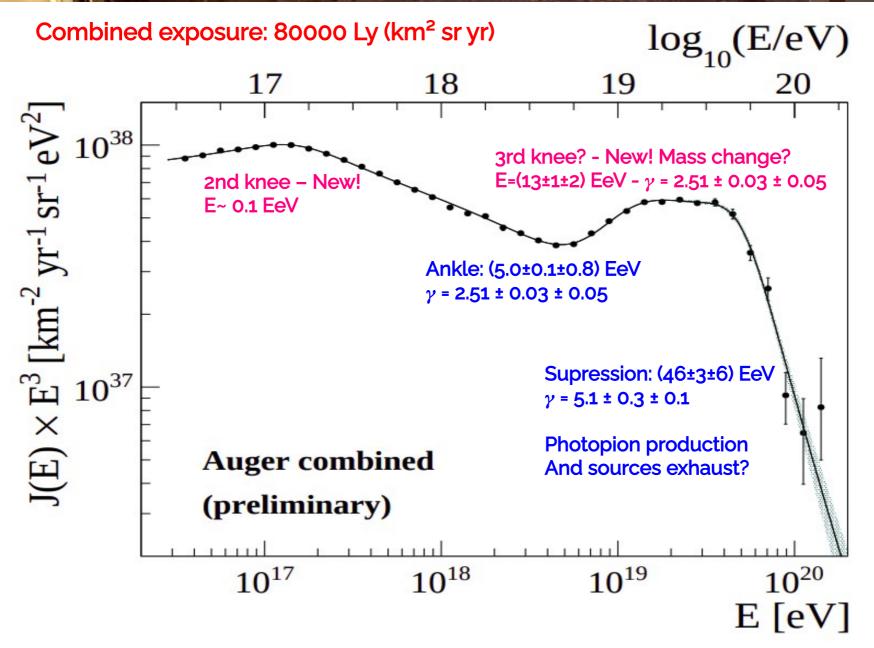


Semi-superposition principle A shower E_{p} and mass A develops as A showers with energy E_{p}/A



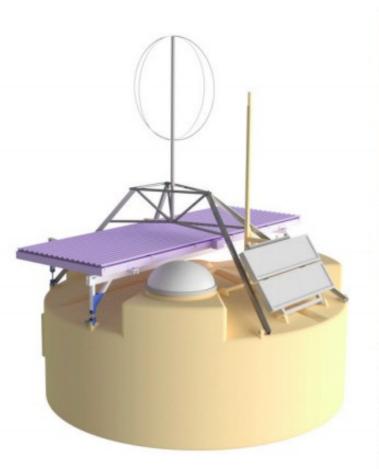
The Pierre Auger Collaboration, ICRC 2019 sorey, Astroparticles in LA

Auger Combined Spectrum x E³



The Pierre Auger Collaboration, ICRC 2019 (arXiv 1909 1 [astro-ph.HE]

The Auger upgrade: Auger Prime





- Hadronic physics for s > (140 TeV)?
- Rigidity (=pc/Ze) dependence of anisotropies?
- Proton fractions and composition at UHE
- Origin of the flux suppression?

Auger +Upgraded electronics + Scintillators + Infill + Buried detectors + Radio detection

Asorey, Astroparticles in LA

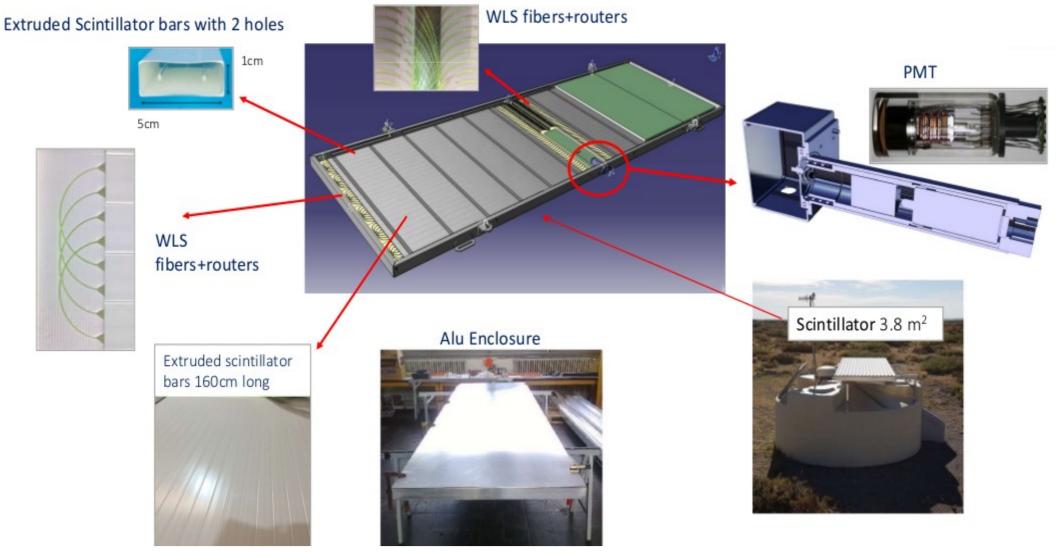
Auger Prime strategy → operation up to 2025

- Add Scintillator Surface Detectors (SSD) to improve the measurement of WCD mass composition observables
- Add a single small PMT to extend the dynamic range
- Upgrade the SD electronics to improve performance and new detectors
- Buried muon detectors (AMIGA) to have direct muon measurements (+ SSD+WCD cc)
- Extend FD duty cycle to increase statistics



Dec 03, 2020

The SSD

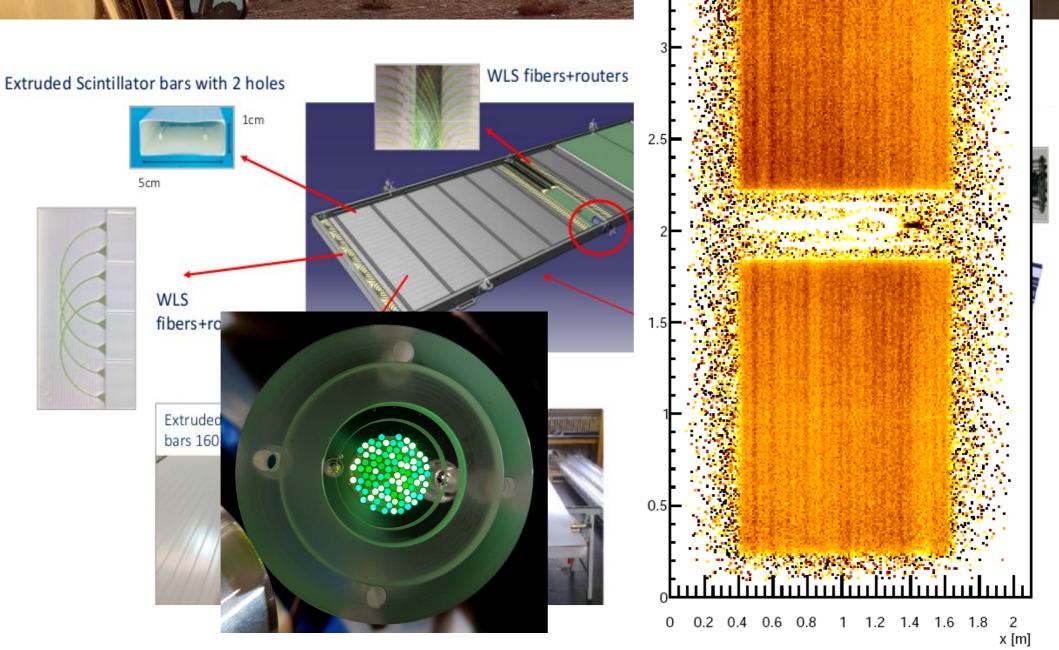


The Pierre Auger Collaboration, ICRC 2017

VATUR TUDIE

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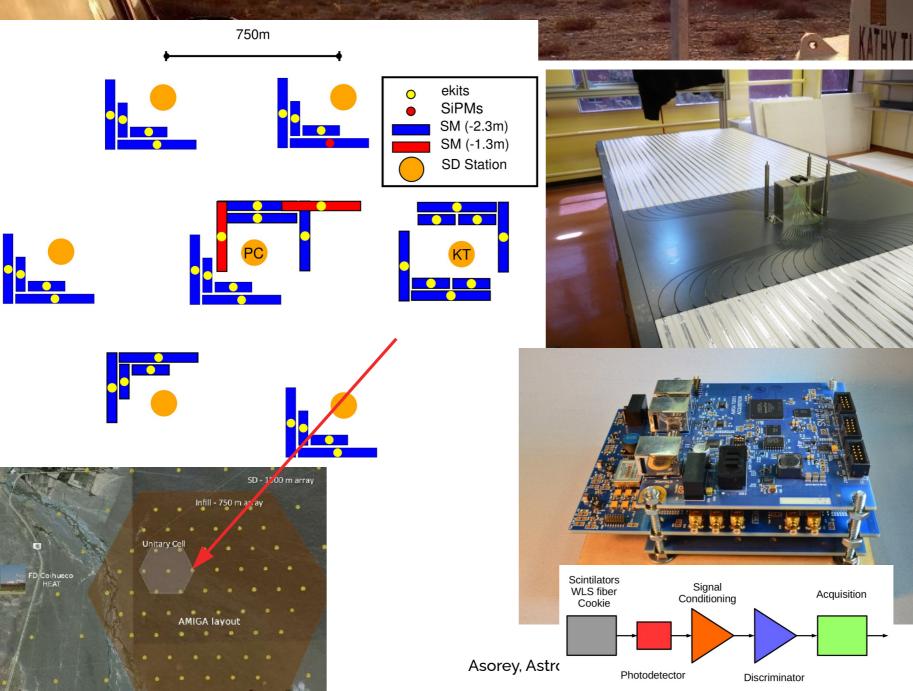
The SSD calibration using cosmic rays muon flux!



y [m]

3.5

The underground muon detector (AMIGA)





LAGO

The Latin American Giant Observatory

https://lagoproject.net

Measuring CR at LA



Latin America Giant Observatory lagoproject.net



Dec 03, 2020

Asorey, Astroparticles in LA

The Latin American Giant Observatory (LAGO)



• A giant network of WCD at continental scale: from Mexico to Antarctica

- 31 LA sites: 9 ops + 17 dev + 5 planned
- 2 Antarctic Nodes at Arg and Per bases.
- Non-centralized, collaborative network of 131 people from 36 institutions at 11 countries.
- Governance: coordination committee: 11 country representatives + 1 PI
- Hardware, expertise and data are shared across the network
- Primary objectives carried out by programs:
 - Scientific: HE Gamma sources and transients; Space Weather
 - Academic: Astroparticle physics seeder at LA

LAGO Activities

• LAGO HE

- Small WCD Arrays at high altitude sites (>4500m asl)
- Gamma sources & transient phenomena: HE GRBs

LAGO Universities

- Astro-ph & hep-ph undergraduate and graduate courses
- Building and callibration of particle detectors and muon decay exp.
- Integrated programs for support teaching in experimental courses

LAGO Space Weather

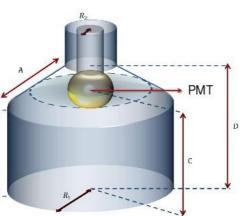
- Space weather and climate from ground level
- Atmospherics physics
- Background radiation at ground and flight level

LAGO Virtual

- DART initiative on all LAGO data
- EOSC Synergy: EC cloud based services integration
- ARTI: A complete simulation chain: from geomagnetic field to detector response
- Cloud data analysis and simulations

The LAGO detector: s-WCD (s is for smart)



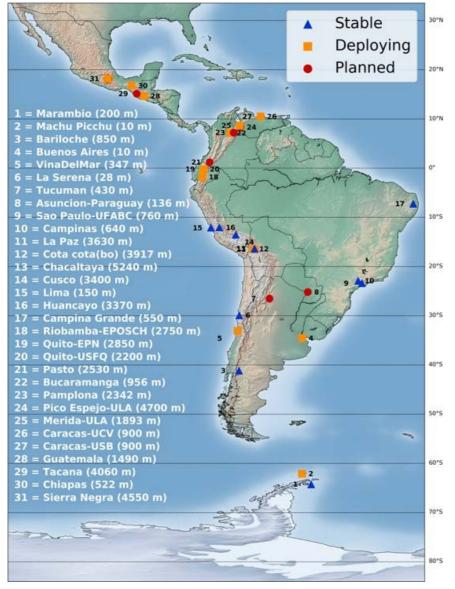


- Autonomous, realiable, simple, cheap and smart WCD
 - Commercial water tanks 1.5-10 m³ filled with pure water
 - 1 central 8"-9" PMT
 - Internal difussive coating
- Internal programs to provide PMTs for Universities at Low Income Countries

• New, own designed SteamLab based electronic

- "Sensors as Service" (SAS) concept:
 - Atmospheric sensors (RACIMO)
 - WCD is just another sensor
- FADC 10-14 bits-125Msps
- s is for smart: Linux on board
 - C Compiler, rsync, crontab, python, deep learning data analysis, ...
- Average station power consumtion: <8W Dec 03, 2020

LAGO Virtual



Two types of data: measured and synthetic

- Measured data: 4 quality levels
 - L1: raw data
 - L2: preliminary
 - L3: Data Quality
 - L4: High Quality
- Massive data production:
 - raw (\sim 1 TiB/(year det));
 - sims (~ 3 TiB/(year site))
- LAGO & RedCLARA
 - Main data repository located at UIS
 - Data transfer from Sites to Repository using RedCLARA (where available)
 - Data mirrors @ BsAs and Madrid
 - EOSC-Synergy: Cloud integration

Atmospheric reaction produces background radiation

Commercial Flights 11000 m a.s.l. 78000 particles/m² s

Chacaltaya 5300 m a.s.l. 7100 particles/m² s

Andean "Páramos" 3500 m a.s.l. 3350 particles/m² s

Bogotá 2600 m a.s.l. 2900 particles/m² s

Bucaramanga 1000 m a.s.l. 1150 particles/m² s

Sea Level 0 m a.s.l. 750 particles/m² s

Space weather → Sun-Earth Connection

LAGO Capabilities: Multi-spectral analysis

- Simultaneous measurements of secondaries at ground level
- Intensive simulation and data analysis frameworks

Connections

CR Flux

- \cdots Modulated flux
- · · · Primaries
- \cdots Secondary particles

Astrophysics transients

Geomagnetic field

Atmospheric conditions

Detector response

Modulated flux \cdots

Primaries · · ·

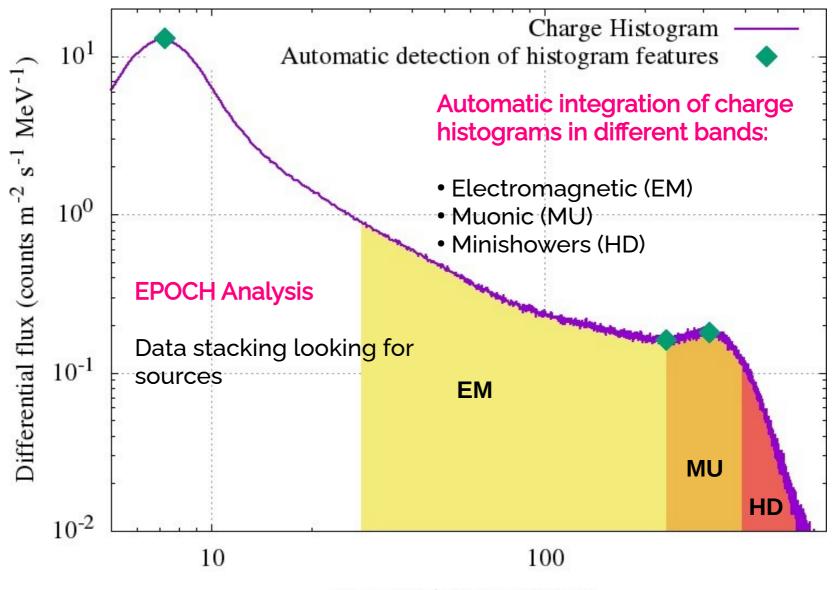
Secondary particles · · ·

Signals

Synergy

Flux variation of signals at detector level Transients

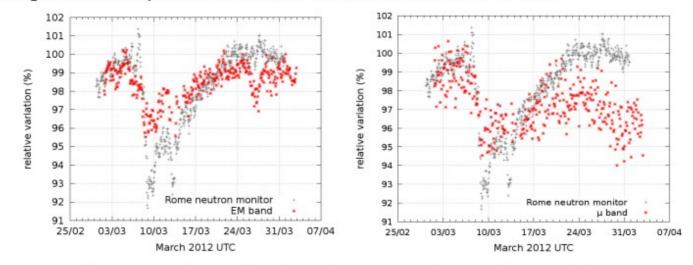
Data analysis for Space Weather



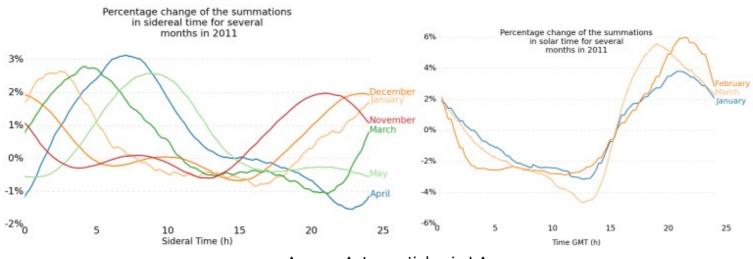
Deposited Energy (MeV)

Space weather and climate using WCD

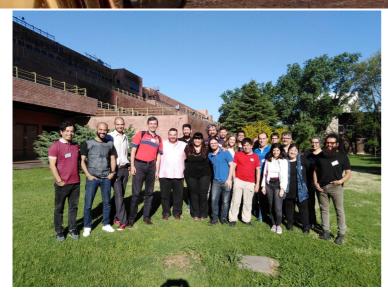
• Multi-spectral analysis of the March/08/2012 Forbush event:



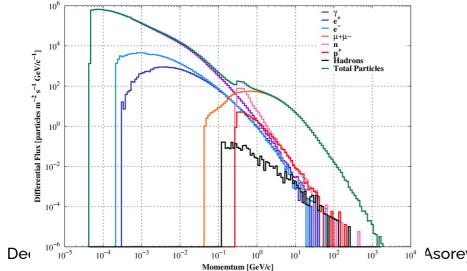
EPOCH Analysis in Solar and Sidereal times: Solar Daily Modulation



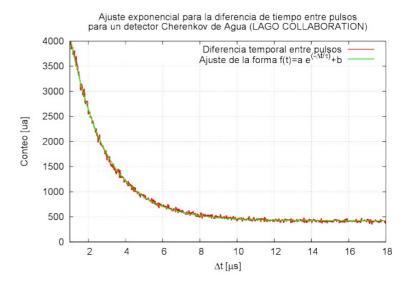
LAGO Universities



Annual LAGO Workshop and AP School AP physics, sims, data analysis + presentations



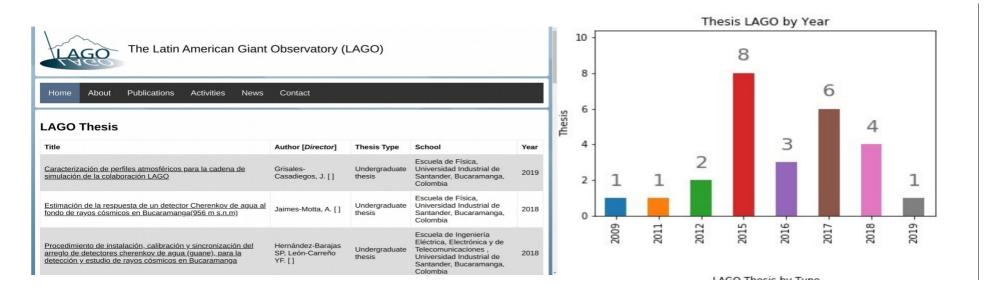
Experimental, astro-ph & hep-ph courses availables Muon decay: electroweak therory, python, data analysis, simulations, detector physics, statistics, ...



$$au_{\mu}=(2020\pm0.1)~\mathrm{ns}$$

$$\rightarrow g_{w} = \frac{m_{W}}{m_{\mu}\tau_{\mu}^{1/4}} \left(\frac{12\hbar(8\pi)^{3}}{m_{\mu}c^{2}}\right)^{1/4} \\ g_{w} = 0.7 \pm 0.1$$

Some LAGO Universities figures see http://lagoproject.net for more fun

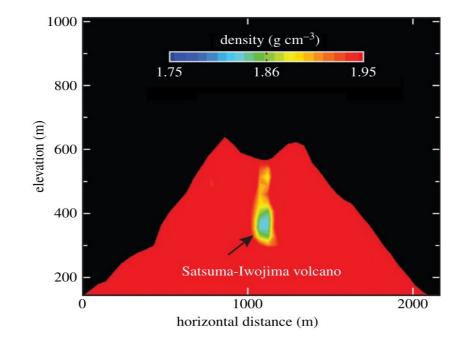


- 26 thesis: mostly undergraduate/graduate and master thesis from Brasil, Colombia, Ecuador, Argentina, Guatemala, Bolivia, México and Venezuela
- 44 publications (mostly on conferences proceedings)
- 15 Astroparticle physics schools in LA
- Since 2020: virtual courses on AP physics
- Efficiency: production / investment → tends to infinity Dec 03, 2020 Asorey, Astroparticles in LA



Muography

Social astroparticles applications



Muongraphy (from my lectures)

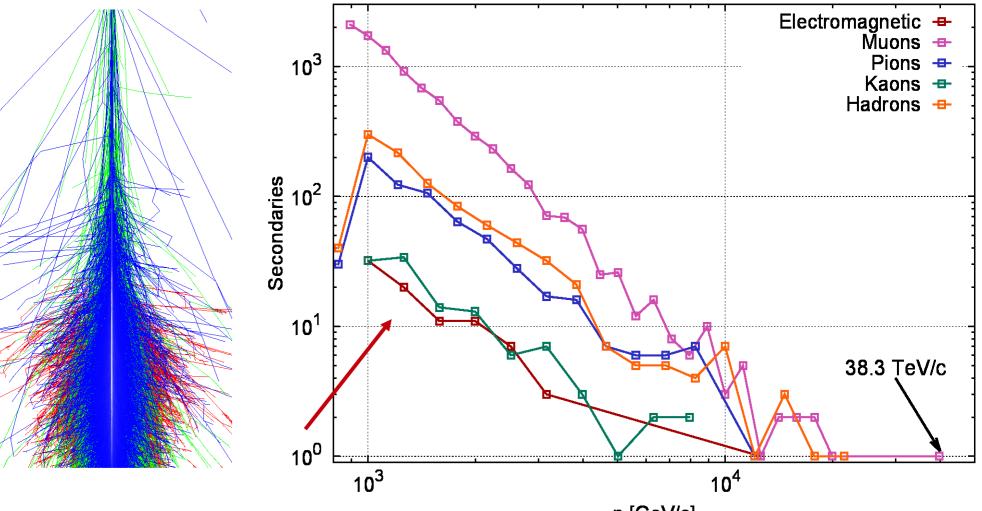
- Problem:
 I want to look "into" my hand
- Solution #1:

Solution #2:

- Using penetrating radiation (RX)
- RX will be differently absorbed depending on material type and average density
- Put a RX sensitive detector and get density distribution by studying RX profiles



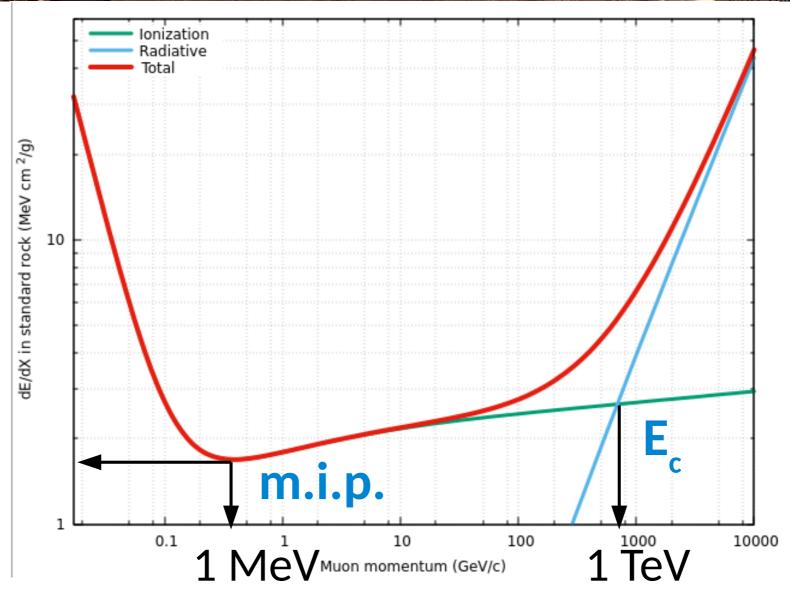
High energy atmospheric muons



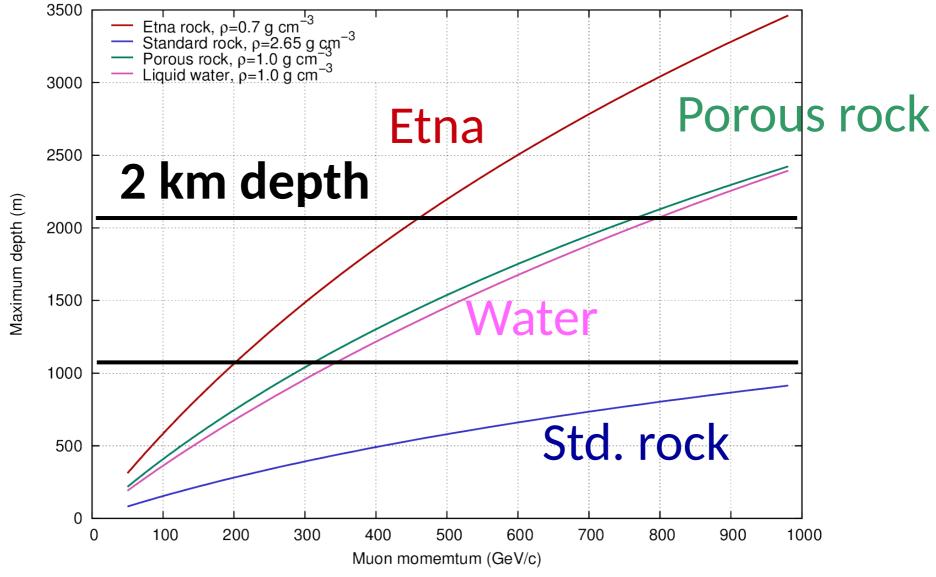
4000 m a.s.l. HE (E>800 GeV) secondaries simulated flux (1 m², 1 month)

Stopping power for muon in standard rock

10

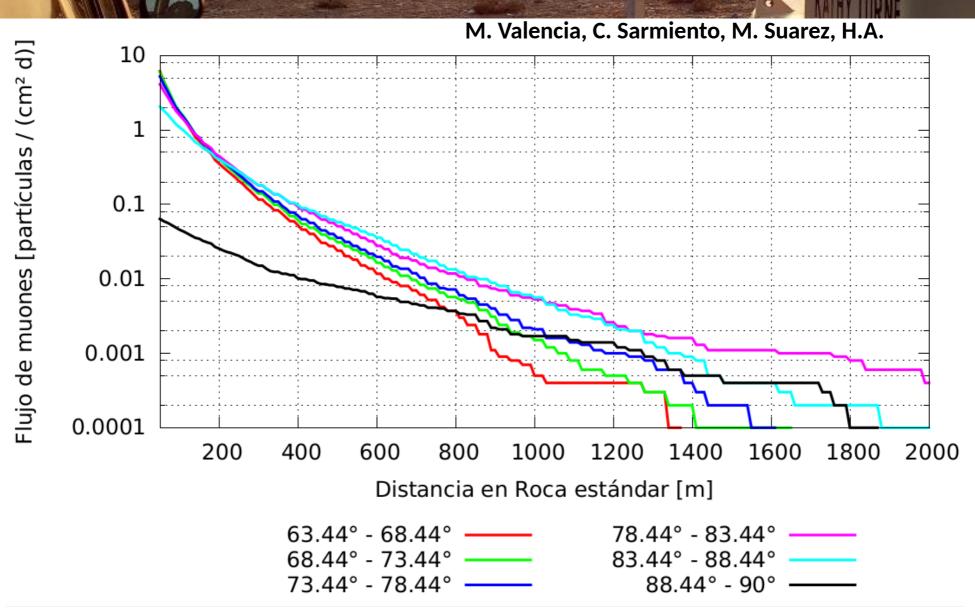


Muon range in some standard materials

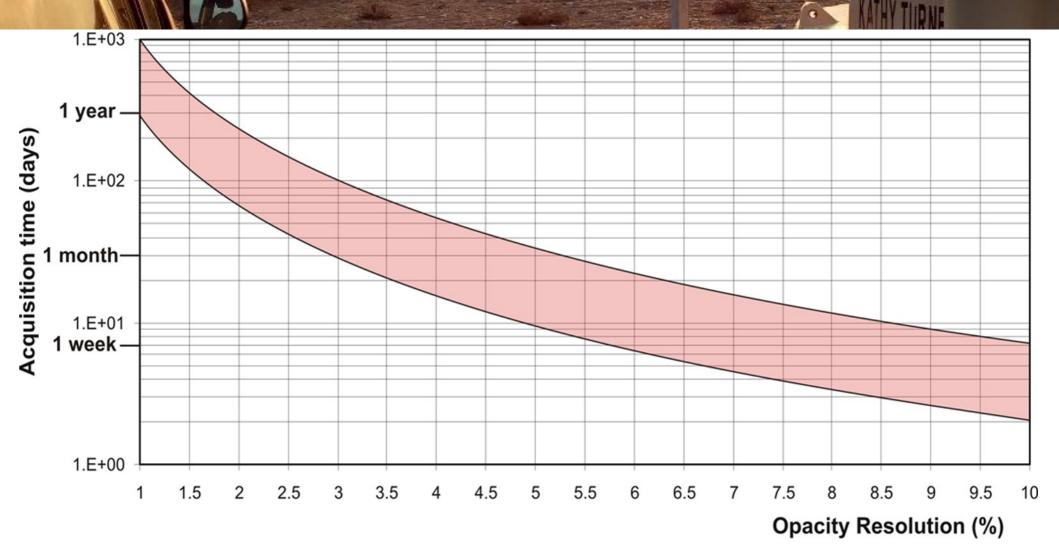


Asorey, Astroparticles in LA

Directional muon flux + rock interaction (first model, quasi adiabatic integration)



Opacity resolution and observation times





• We found muons, a high penetrating particle, originated by the interaction of cosmic rays with the atmosphere

• Muons are available everytime and everywhere (and they are free)

 Muons are able to go across hundreds and even thousands of meters of rock

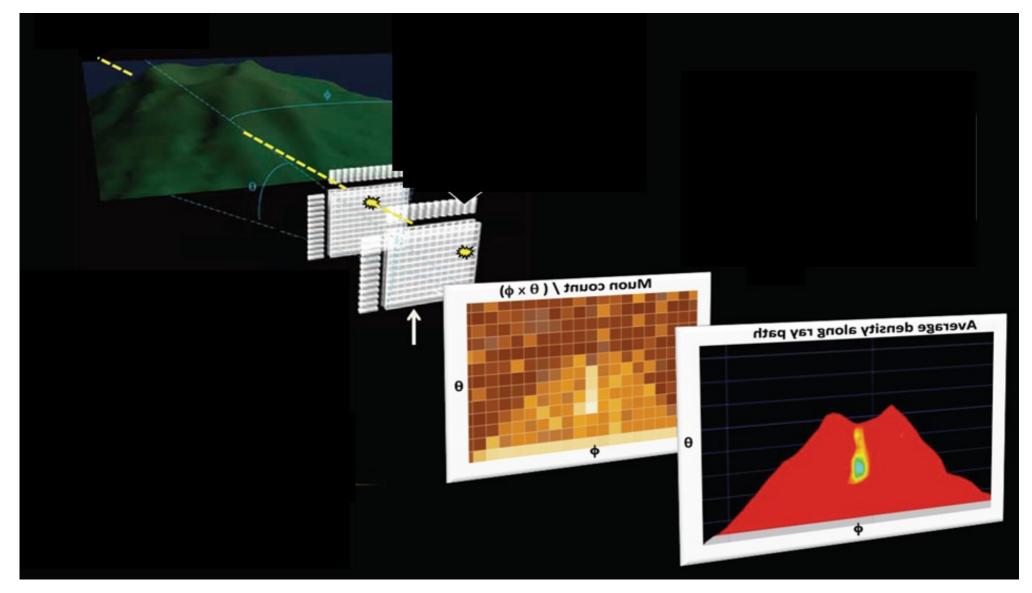
Muon radiography → "Muography"

- Suppose you have an object with an unknown density profile, then...
 - ... measure the directional muon flux through this object
 - ... and compare with the muon reference flux
 - \rightarrow you get the directional opacity of this object [g/cm²]
- Additionally...
 - ... obtain the external geometry of the object
 - → and calculate the directional interaction distance [cm]
- Finally, from...
 - directional opacity
 - directional interaction distances
 - → you get the internal density profile along muon propagation direction

.ρ(L

 $\rho(\xi) d\xi$

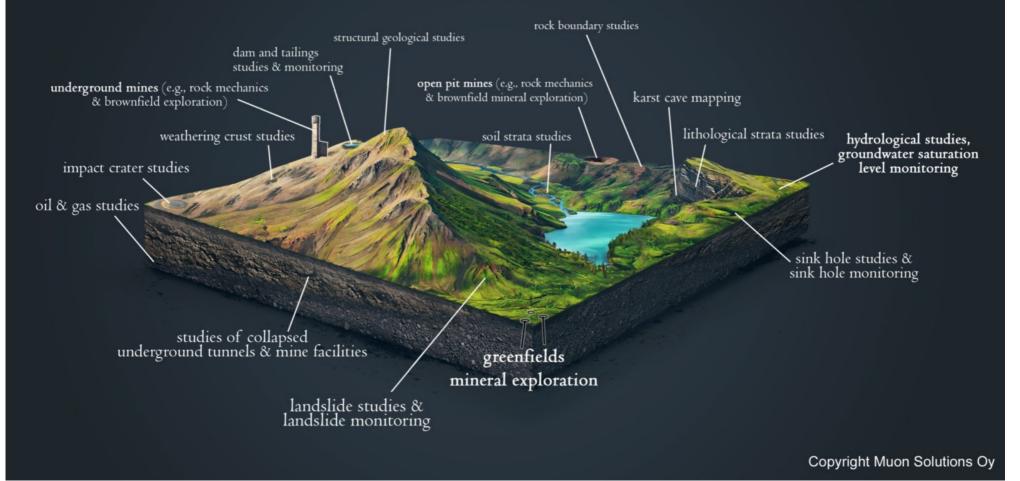
Muon directional flux measurement



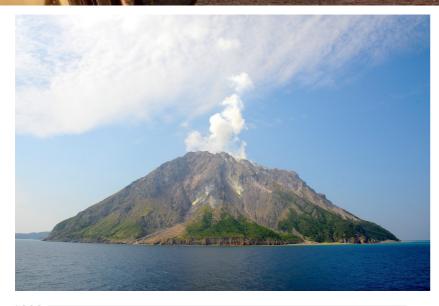


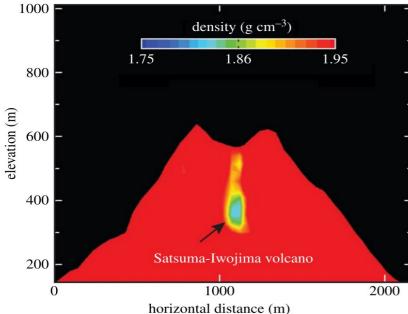
BOREHOLE MUOGRAPHY

— Potential applications —

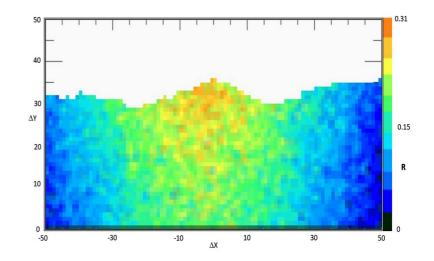


Two volcanoes: Satsuma (JP), Etna (IT)









MuTe (Muon Telescope) Bumangués

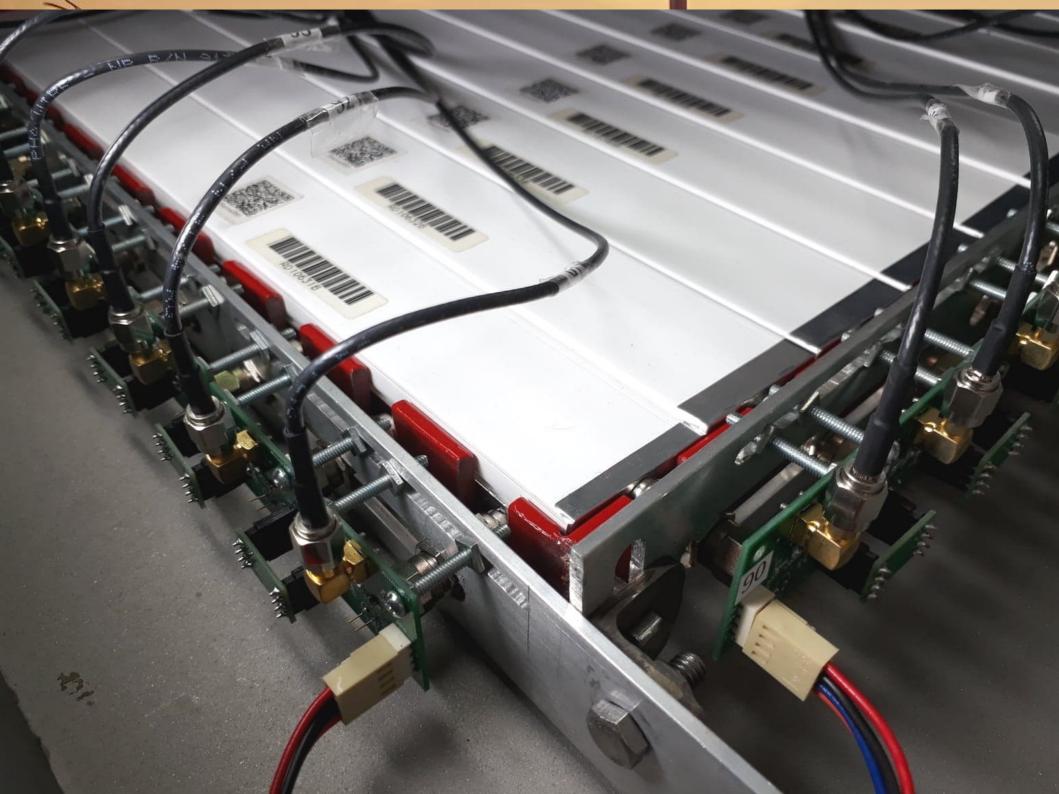
See de Leon's talk today

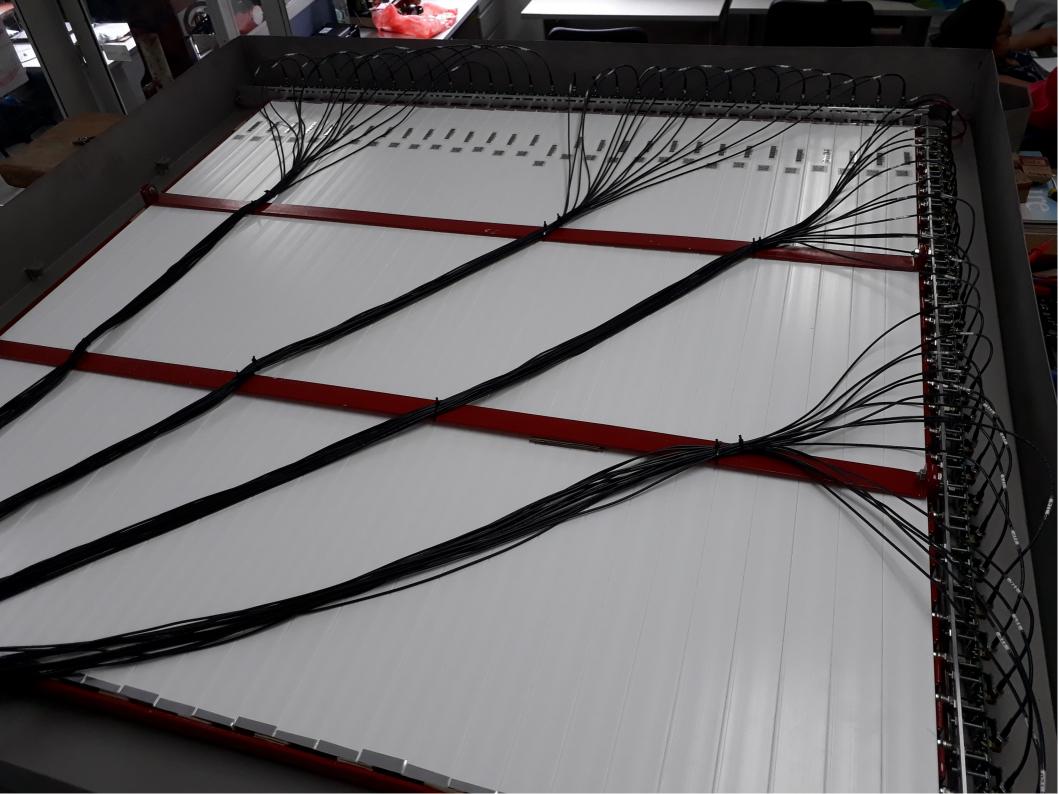
MuTe, funded, designed, built and calibrated integrally in Colombia at UIS

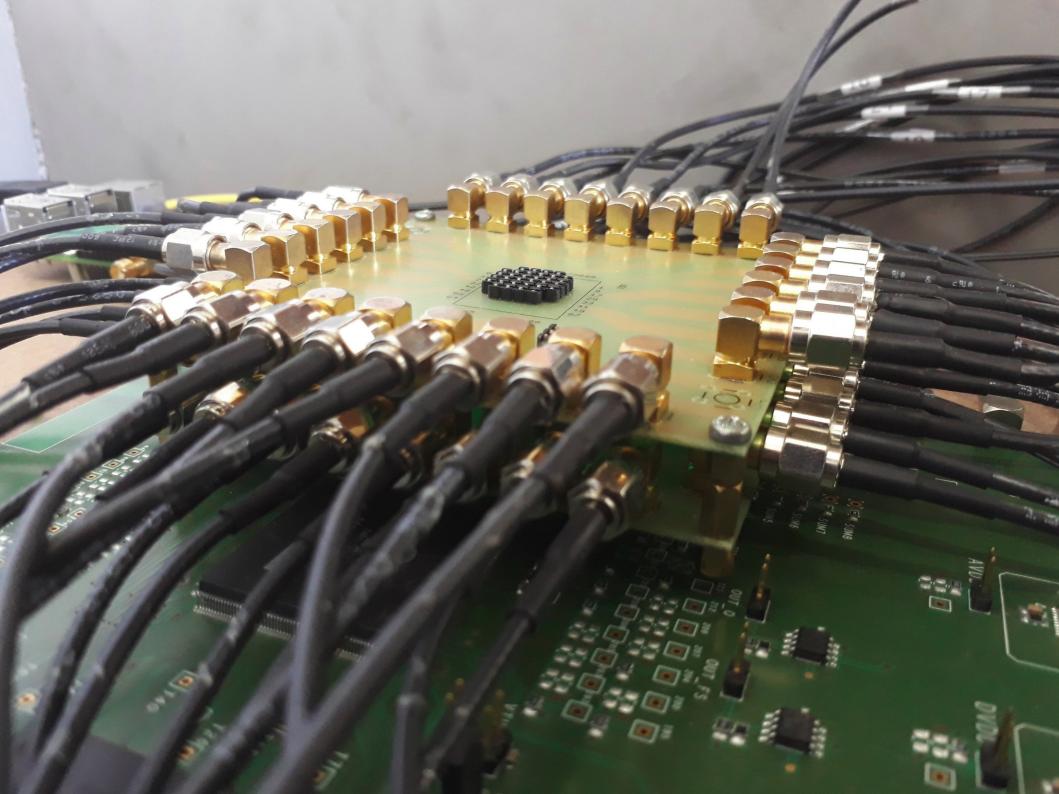


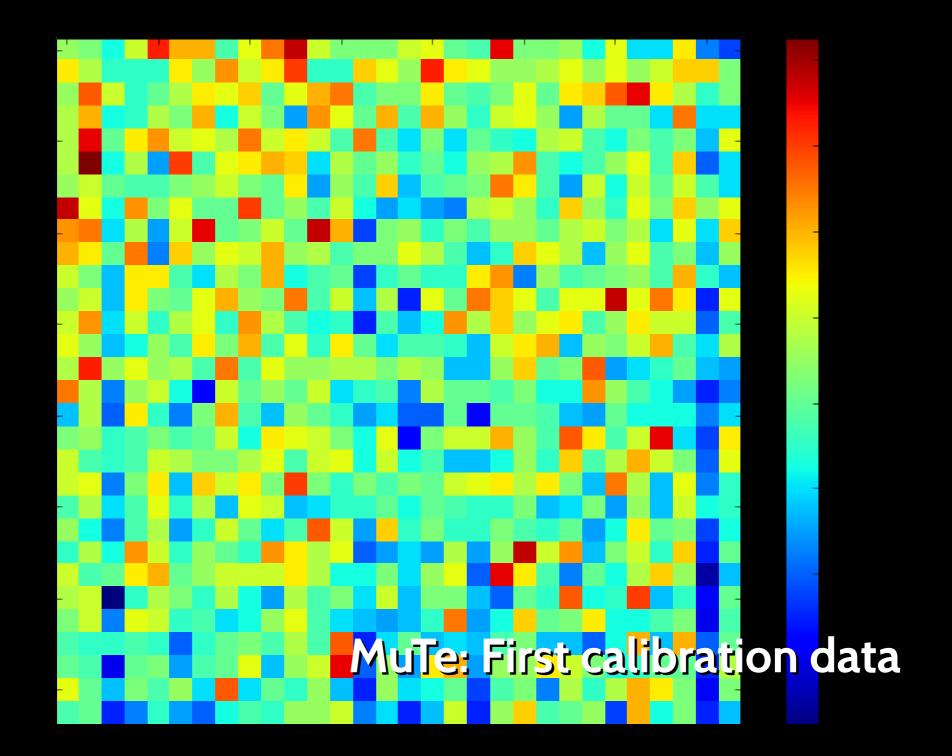
- Two separated XY planes
 - 30 (4x1)cm plastic scintillator strips
 - → 900 pixels (XY plane)
 - Adjustable separation between planes
- One LAGO cubic s-WCD detector Dec 03, 2020

- Two planes of "Minos" like polyestyrene plastic scintillator
- Claded and wavelength shifter optical fiber at strip centre
- 120 SiPM (Hamamatsu MPPC)
- Raspberry-Arduino based atmospheric monitoring system
- 64ch MAROC based electronic
- Integrated TOF measurements
- Programmable and configurable on board self trigger using FPGA
- Low power automatic and autonomous system









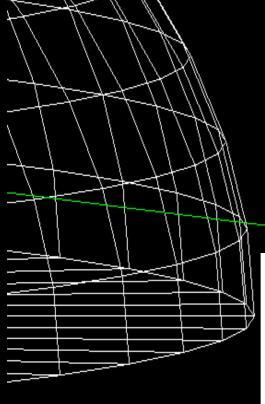
MuTe Target: Machin dome

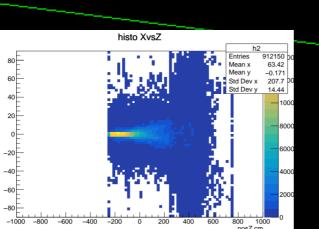


Complete simulation chain using and adapting LAGO simulation tools

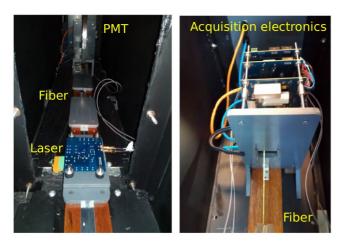


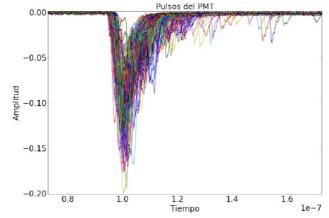
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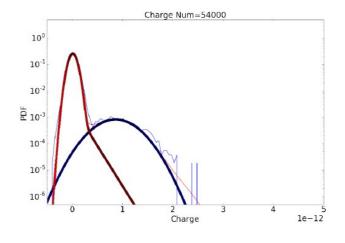


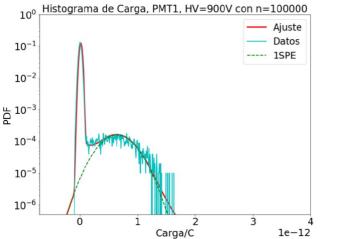


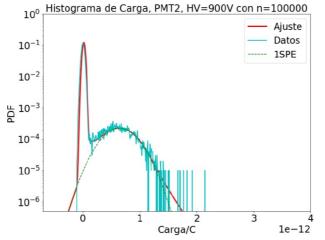
New R&D at Argentina Subpixel resolution using signal attenuation

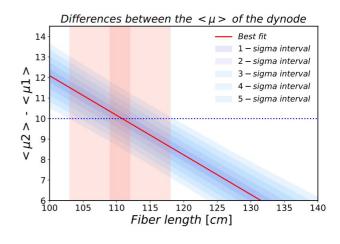




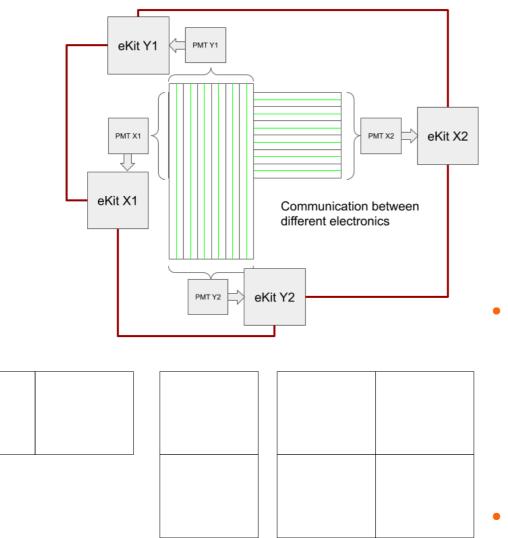


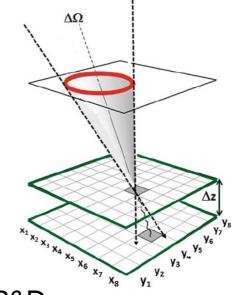






New R&D at Argentina Adaptative shape and modular configuration

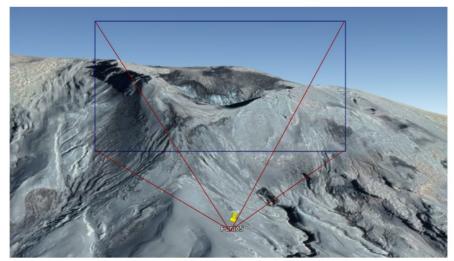




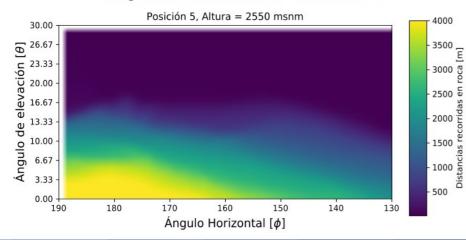
New R&D:

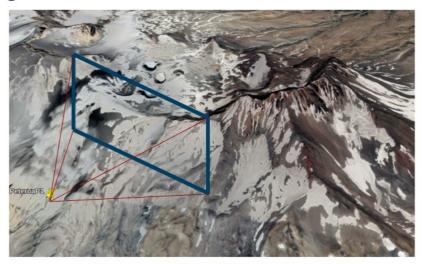
- Subpixel resolution
- Adaptable shape
- Wireless modular configuration
- TOF technology
- Potential applications in industrial, nuclear, mining and medical uses

Two possible Arg targets under evaluation

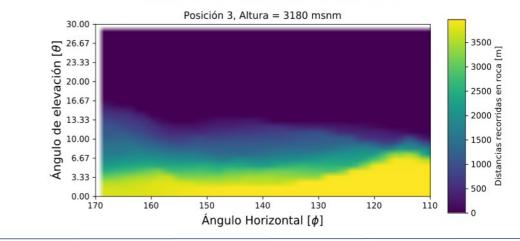


Copahue (-37.857456°, -71.152180°)





Peteroa (-35.245635°, -70.548824°)



Rolando Calderón-Ardila / ICES 2020

Dec 03, 2020



ANDES

An underground laboratory at the Andean Range in the Southern Hemisphere https://andeslab.org

(after so many time measuring CR, now we want to avoid them)



Dec 03, 2020

and, why we need to avoid CR? \rightarrow 10⁻⁷

A whisper (20 db) in a Rolling Stones recital (145 db) signal-to-noise ratio ~10⁻⁷

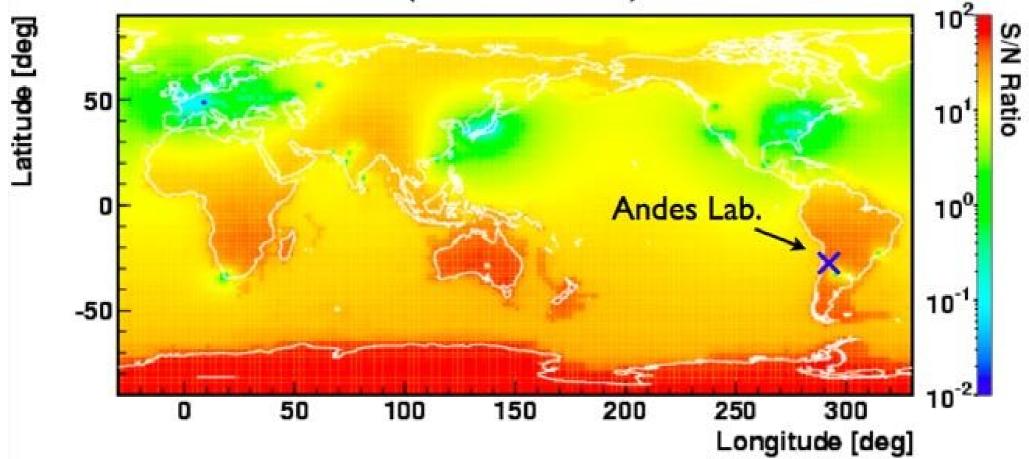
Why South? Underground labs around the World



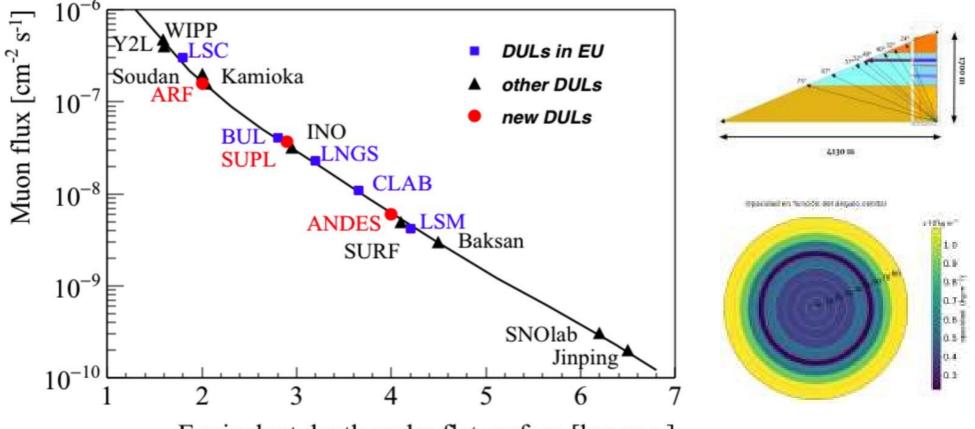
Aldo Ianni, TAUP 2017

A unique opportunity at South

S/N Ratio: (Crust + Mantle) / Reactor



ANDES: under 1750m of rock neutrino, physics and DM searches



Equivalent depth under flat surface [km w.e.]

Integrated muon flux: Φ_{μ} < 5 x 10⁻⁹ cm⁻² s⁻¹

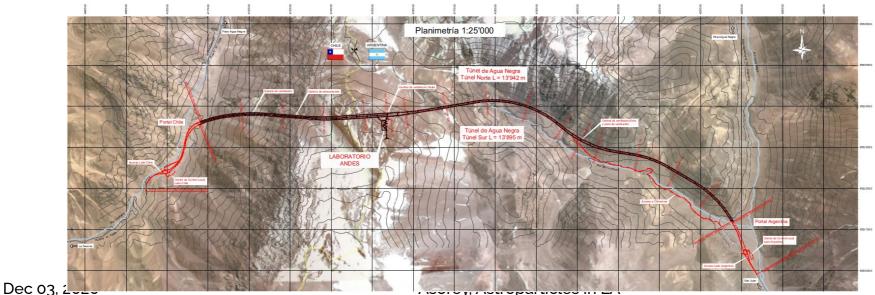
Perez-Bertolli⁽¹⁾, Sarmiento-Cano⁽¹⁾ & Asorey (in preparation). AFA Luigi Masperi Award to the Best Undergraduate thesis in Physics 2020! (1) Former LAGO Students

Dec 03, 2020

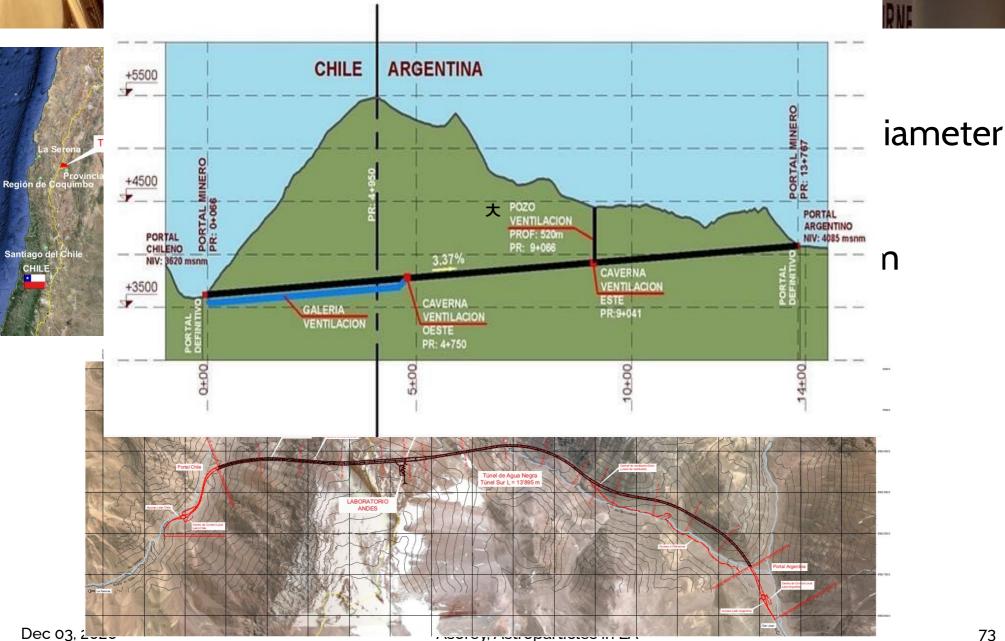
Why ANDES? The Agua Negra Tunnel



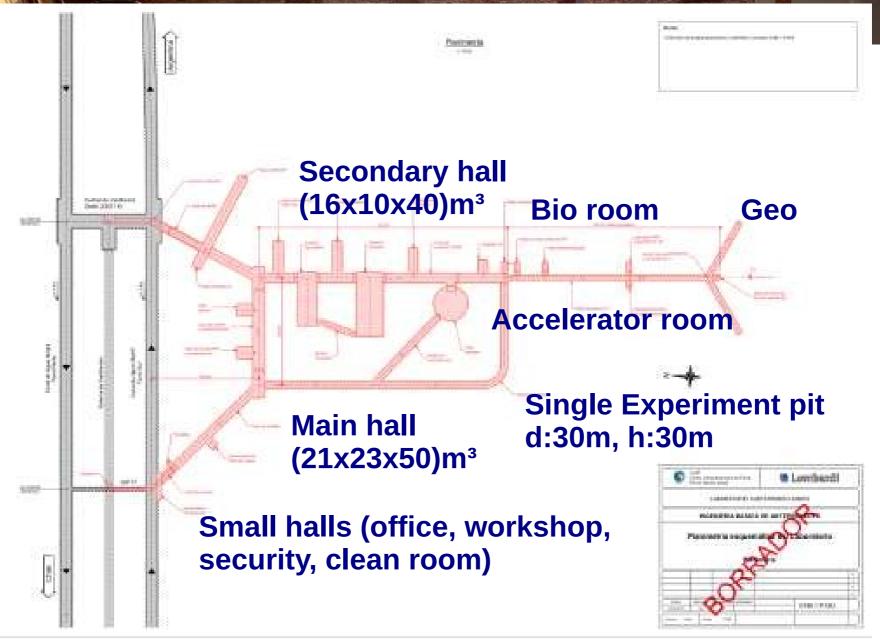
- Bi-national tunnel
- Two tunnels of 12m diameter
- Longitude: 14km
- Deepest point: 1750m



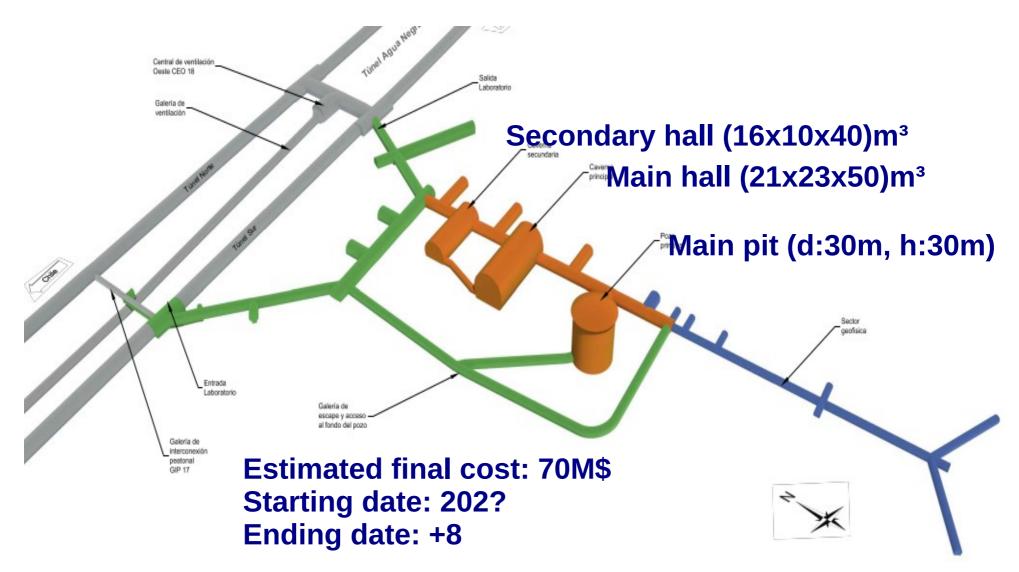
Why ANDES? The Agua Negra Tunnel



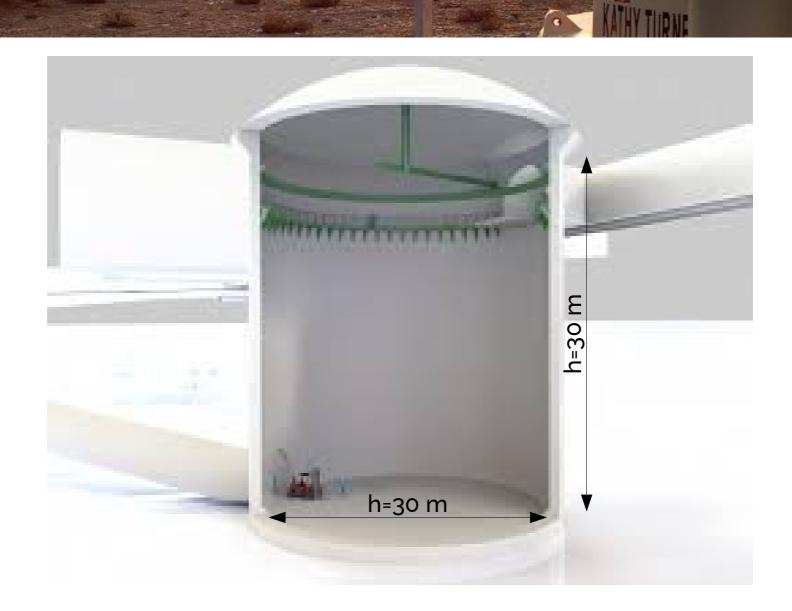
Detailed Engenieering (2018-2019)



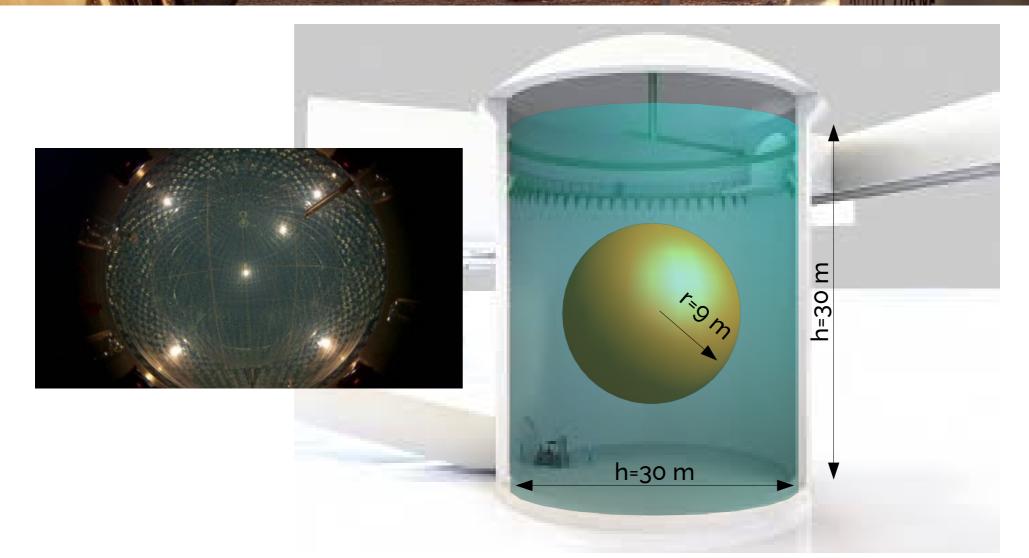
Detailed Engenieering (2018-2019) Analysis and feedback from CNEA







Neutrino experiment in ANDES



18000 m³ of ultrapurified water + r:9 m copper sphere

International and institutional support

- Memorandum of Understanding signed during the first ANDES workshop (includes the signaturs of the director of Modane, the emeritus director of Homestake, the spokespersons of SuperNEMO and Edelweiss II).
- EBITAN (Entidad Binacional Túnel Agua Negra), supported the ANDES laboratory in its Xth meeting and agreed on including it in the Agua Negra tunnel project in its XXXVth meeting
- Support and interest by latin american institutions:
 - CONICET, Argentina
 - MinCyT, Argentina
 - Universidad de La Plata, Argentina
 - Universidad de San Juan, Argentina
 - ANDES Unit in CLAF
 - Universidad La Serena, Chile
 - Gobierno de la provincia de San Juan, Argentina
 - CONICYT, Chile
 - Gobierno de la provincia de Elqui, Chile
 - Gobierno de la región de Coquimbo, Chile
 - CCHEN, Chile
 - MinRel, Chile

- Support and interest by representatives of latin american scientists
- and institutions:
 - Claudio Dib, representing groups from 4 Chilean universities
 - Juan Carlos D'Olivo, High Energy Physics Network, Mexico
 - Ronald Shellard, CBPF and SBF vice director, Brazil
 - Eduardo Charreau, ANCEFN president, Argentina
 - Francisco Tamarit, AFA president, Argentina
- Support from scientists and international experiments:
 - Stephen Adler, Princeton
 - M. Miller, A. Garcia, University of Washington
 - Bob Svoboda, LNBE Spokesperson
 - Nigel Smith, SNOLAB Director
 - Kunio Inoue, KamLAND Spokesperson
 - Hiro Ejiri, Former RCNP Director
 - Yoichiro Suzuki, Kamioka Director, Super Kamiokande Spokesperson
 - Takaaki Kajita, ICRR Director
 - P. Brink et al., DM modulation
 - D.A. Harris, K. McFarland, MINERvA Spokespersons
 - A.B. McDonald, Nobel Physics Laureate

Manifested interest in contributing to ANDES

- Interest for collaboration and instrument installation in ANDES:
 - Jennifer Thomas, SuperNEMO CB Chair
 - Daniel Santos, MIMAC Spokesperson
 - Kai Zuber, COBRA Spokesperson
 - J. Conrad, M. Shaevitz, DAEDALUS Spokespersons
 - A. Galindo-Uribarri et al., ORNL
- Interest in collaborating to the construction and operantion of the ANDES laboratory by latin american groups
 - Argentina:
 - IFLP, UNLP
 - Neutrones y Reactores, CAB
 - Partículas y Campos, CAB
 - Bajas Temperaturas, CAB
 - Instituto Geofísico Sismológico Volponi, San Juan
 - ITeDA, CNEA-CAC
 - I&D PNGRR, CNEA-CAC
 - Física Experimental Altas Energías, UBA
 - Instituto de Matemática Aplicada, San Luis
 - Empresa SOLYDES

- Brasil:
 - Rede Nacional de Física de Altas Energias
 - ICE, UFRJ
 - IFRW, UNICAMP
 - ICRA, CBPF
 - Neutrino Physics group, UFABC
 - HEP, PUC Rio
 - Instituto de Física, USP
- Chile:
- CCTVAL, UTFSM
- Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile
- Universidad de Santiago de Chile
- Dpto Ciencias de la Tierra, Universidad de Concepción
- ICFM, Universidad Austral
- Mexico:
 - Instituto de Biotecnología, UNAM
- Instituto de Ciencias Nucleares, UNAM
- Grupo Astropartículas, UMSNH
- FCFM, BUAP

Conclusion

En la agenda de la próxima generación

"De vez en cuando la vida" nos da una buena noticia. En mi caso tuvo nombre y apellido: Carmina Pérez Bertolli.

Carmina es tucumana, feminista y tiene 27 años. Se licenció en

Física por la Universidad de Buenos Aires, y obtuvo su doctorado en la misma materia por el Instituto de Tecnologías en Detección y Astropartículas, que depende de la Comisión Nacional de Energía Atómica. Además, su tesis de licenciatura ganó la edición 2020 del Premio "Luis Másperi", que otorga la Asociación Física Argentina.



La tesis laureada se titula "Estimación del flujo de muones en el laboratorio subterráneo

ANDES". El laboratorio ANDES (Agua Negra Deep Experiment Site) será construido en el marco de la obra del Túnel Agua Negra, obra de infraestructura que unirá vialmente a Chile y Argentina por el paso homónimo, a la altura de Coquimbo y San Juan, respectivamente.

Así, bajo 1700 metros de roca sudamericana, se alzará un laboratorio de 60.000 m³ de volumen, que emprenderá experimentos de vanguardia en física del neutrino, búsqueda de la materia oscura, geofísica, biología, impacto ambiental; gracias —entre otras cosas— a su ambiente libre de radiación. Todo esto, guiado por un consorcio latinoamericano, con el apoyo de varios premios Nobel. Música para algunos oídos.

En su tesis, la Lic. Pérez Bertolli revisó las estimaciones realizadas originalmente respecto del flujo de muones (otra partícula subatómica que forma parte de la radiación cósmica) como factor de "ruido" para las mediciones que se proponen realizar desde el laboratorio ANDES. Una nueva generación es premiada, y los que hace ya rato caminamos esta Tierra, tenemos el deber de hacer sitio de honor a las enseñanzas y la renovación que trae. En la región: ciencia binacional e igualdad de género.

Las nuevas camadas llevan la marca de un pensamiento que hace y hará a este planeta cada vez más igualitario. Muchas veces nos planteamos refundarlo, mientras dábamos oxígeno a la injusticia respecto de nuestras compañeras. Tratamos de aprender.

El mundo acentúa cada vez más las brechas entre los países desarrollados y los que todavía estamos intentándolo. El capitalismo de plataformas exige un nivel de concentración de capital y de tecnología jamás visto. Si Chile y Argentina no nos unimos para producir conocimiento científico y tecnológico, no solo no alcanzaremos el desarrollo, sino que las asimetrías globales se volverán cada vez más pronunciadas sobre nosotros. ¿Cómo mantener el equilibrio de la estabilidad sistémica sin pérdida de autonomía? Esa es una buena pregunta, aunque no necesariamente nueva.

Tal vez la agenda de la generación que empieza a ocupar los espacios de toma de decisiones exija, para mayor bienestar y autonomía de todos, una inversión de polaridad radical: priorizar los proyectos científicos conjuntos por sobre las obras de infraestructura. En otros términos: hasta ahora las grandes obras contenían a la ciencia aplicada; la idea consiste en que los proyectos científicos abarquen a los emprendimientos infraestructurales, y los titulen.

Los túneles se postergan y tienen sus tiempos de maduración y ejecución. La ciencia, que no se pregunta "¿debo?" sino "¿puedo?", no tiene tiempo que perder. Avancemos con laboratorios, y que el resto venga por añadidura.

RAFAEL BIELSA

Embajador de Argentina en Chile

"Avancemos con los laboratorios [en América Latina] y que el resto venga por añadidura" (R. Bielsa, Embajador Argentino en Chile)



Muchas Gracias