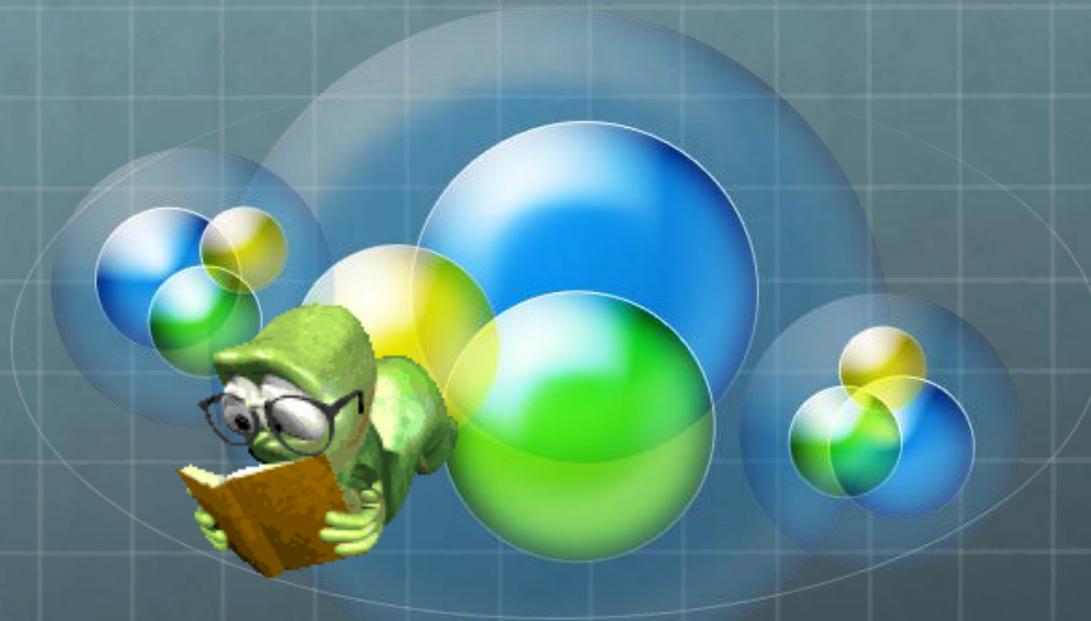




The Sombrero Galaxy — NGC 4594 (M104)  [HUBBLESITE.org](https://hubblesite.org)



La Ciencia Ficción y yo

Una historia de colección

Claudio Olivera Fuentes
Universidad Simón Bolívar
Sartenejas, 16 de noviembre de 2012



**En el
principio...**

ICEE 2007 (Coimbra, Portugal)



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Science Fiction in Engineering Instruction: The Final Frontier?

A.E. Segall
Engineering Science and Mechanics
The Pennsylvania State University
asegall@psu.edu

Abstract – Unfortunately, Science Fiction has not been integrated with engineering education to any appreciable extent. This is regrettable since a potent combination of theory and imagery has been shown to help students to “get it”, especially in the early core courses. A fun connection between concept and application may also help avoid a “disconnect” between the ideals of engineering and the early curriculum of math, physics and chemistry. In fact, a recent poll found that most do not associate the technological gains of the last century with engineers. Hence, the absence of Science Fiction in the engineering classroom represents a significant loss of valuable resources and opportunities for enhancing engineering education, as well as attracting new students to the profession. As such, a new class has been developed that uses science and engineering (films and literature) to teach the fundamentals of engineering. Central to the course delivery is “joking fun” at the disobedience of the laws of physics and engineering and teaching the correct behaviors through example. In this fashion, students develop lasting mental pictures of the things function and the complexities of design. The class also discusses the interactions and implications of technology and society, as well as the ethical ramifications of engineering.

Terms – Dynamics, Engineering, Science Fiction.

INTRODUCTION

Although it has not been used by engineering instructors, the application of science fiction in education is not a new idea. In fact, science and physics education has long used “Sci Fi’s” intrinsic value for teaching basic concepts [1]-[3] at the undergraduate level. Since physics is the foundation for engineering, the obvious question becomes: why not use science fiction to enhance graduate engineering as well? The answer is that “Sci Fi” should be used to convey a wide range of concepts in basic mechanics all the way up to advanced design and analysis. In fact, the importance of such usage cannot be overstated for a number of reasons. Firstly, “Sci Fi’s” help students through the seemingly abstract core math and mechanics classes. Clearly, a potent combination of theory and visual imagery could easily be used as a critical nudge to help students to “get it” [4].

Another advantage is that a visual and fun connection between concept and application may also help avoid a “disconnect” between original (and arguably, often erroneous) ideas of engineering and the freshman and sophomore curriculum that plunges into math, physics and chemistry without a clear linkage to anything related to engineering and more importantly, design.

However, it should be noted that limiting the use of science fiction to just teaching basic mechanics may be an underutilization of the medium since other equally important opportunities also exist. For instance, a recent Harris Poll [5] revealed that “People do not think of engineers as researchers, inventors, and discoverers—they attribute these functions to scientists.” Unfortunately, this misperception is widespread as epitomized by the typical class answer of *scientist* to the age-old question: what is the professor on the canny 1980’s television show, *Gilligan’s Island*? While the professor is certainly knowledgeable in scientific theory, he is clearly able to translate this knowledge into practical solutions – the very definition of engineering! Since there appears to be many misperceptions about engineering that may reduce the number of prospective students, why not use science fiction to illustrate the many contributions of engineering and hopefully create a more positive image of the profession? Moreover, why not use the class to help recruit students to the profession by showing the many exciting aspects of the profession not usually seen in TV and movies. Finally, why not use the same techniques to teach others about the engineering concepts they unknowingly encounter every day? Regardless of the audience, the class and subject matter can and should be made fun and interesting.

Another underutilized aspect of science fiction in engineering education revolves around technology and societal issues [6]-[7] and the underlying ethical considerations that go with them. Given our limited resources and the interrelated global problems of food, water, energy, and pollution, these issues should be included in engineering education. In this regard, science fiction is a “natural” since it can easily (but not always accurately) depict a wide range of “what ifs” as already demonstrated [8]. Hopefully, the next generation of engineers will at least be able to contemplate and understand the ethical and societal implications of their actions. Given the many possibilities for topics to be taught and science fiction stories to use, virtually any combination is possible. In this paper,

Coimbra, Portugal

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¿Y eso se vale?



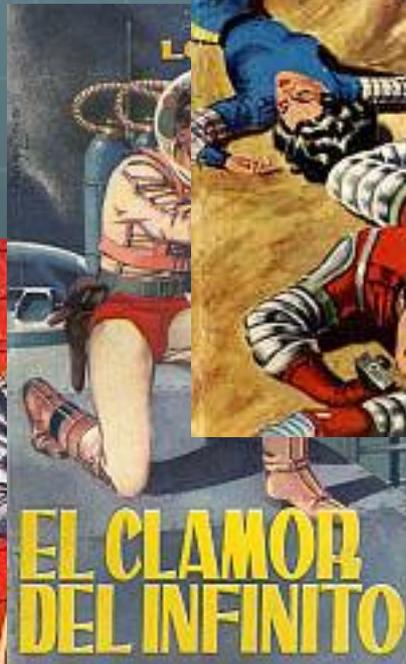
GEORGE
ORWELL

1984



Itzultzailea: Oskar Arana

Noveli(s)tas “de a duro”



NOMBRE

SEUDÓNIMO

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| ● Jacobo Sánchez Artigao | ● A. S. Jacob |
| ● Ángel Torres Quesada | ● Alex Towers |
| ● Eduardo Rueda Segura | ● Edward Wheel |
| ● Carlos Gallardo Muñoz | ● Johnny Garland |
| ● Juan Cots Navarro | ● J. Scott Barry |
| ● Luis García Lecha | ● Louis G. Milk |
| ● Miguel Nieto Sandoval | ● Mike Grandson |
| ● Pedro López Gambero | ● Peter Logam |
| ● Arturo Rojas de la Cámara | ● Red Arthur |

Colección Nebulae / Edhasa (1955-1966)



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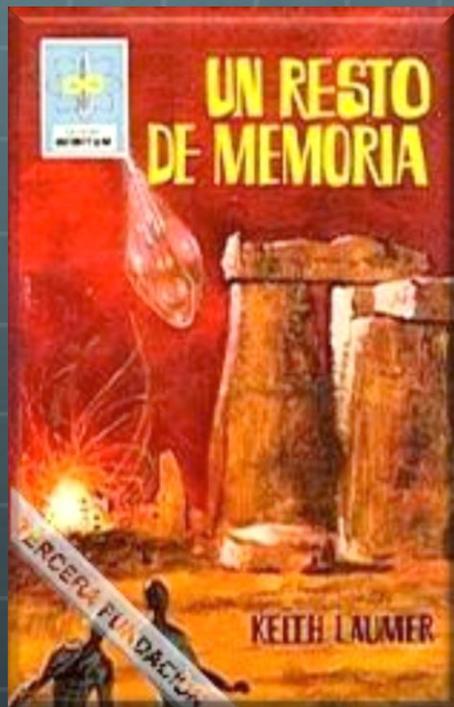
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(1955-2001, 2001-)



Revista Nueva Dimensión / Dronte (1968-1983)

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ciencia ficción y fantasía

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número dedicado a HUGO CORREA

ciencia ficción y fantasía

**nueva
dimensión**



Y la galaxia...

H. Beam Piper
F. M. Busby
Frederik Pohl
Orson Scott Card
Christopher Priest
Douglas Adams
Vernor Vinge
Bob Shaw
Robert L. Forward
Neil Gaiman
C. J. Cherryh
Alastair Reynolds
Brian W. Aldiss
Gregory Benford
Charles Sheffield
James Alan Gardner
Arthur C. Clarke
Bruce Sterling
Keith Roberts
Fred Hoyle
Poul Anderson
Richard Matheson
Michael Crichton
Robert Silverberg
David Gerrold
Hal Clement
Charles Stross
Spider Robinson
Colin Kapp
Piers Anthony
Julian May
Michael Bishop
Clifford D. Simak
William Gibson
Michael Coney
Theodore Sturgeon
Kim Stanley Robinson
Katharine Kerr
Catherine Asaro
Anne McCaffrey
Connie Willis
Dan Simmons
Nicola Griffith
Samuel R. Delany
Sheri S. Tepper
Joanna Russ
J. Gregory Keyes
Vonda N. McIntyre
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Norman Spinrad
Joe Haldeman
Phillip K. Dick
James Tiptree, Jr.
Geoff Ryman
Isaac Asimov
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China Miéville
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Wilson Tucker
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Kage Baker
Nancy Kress
Walter D. Edmonds
Neil Gaiman
Naomi Mitchison
John W. Burt Foster, Jr.
Neil Stephenson
Robert A. Heinlein
Thomas M. Disch
Harry Turtledove
Robert J. Sawyer
Jack Vance
Orson Scott Card
Ward Moore
Rigel Keenan
Frank Herbert
Phillip José Farmer
John Varley
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Richard K. Morgan
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Stanislaw Lem
Larry Niven
Anthony Burgess
Jack Vance
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Edgar Pangborn



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Chapter 16

Using Science Fiction in Chemical Engineering Education

SYLVANA DERJANI-BAYEH¹ and CLAUDIO OLIVERA-FUENTES²

^{1,2}Simón Bolívar University, TADiP Group, Department of Thermodynamics and Transport Phenomena, Caracas 1080, Venezuela. E-mail: claudio@usb.ve

In this paper, we look at how science fiction settings and ideas can be used to teach chemical engineering principles and processes. We first describe three examples drawn from our experience in teaching courses on Thermodynamics, Transport Phenomena, and Mass Transfer Operations. We then give a brief list of science fictional works and topics that might also be used in a course to stimulate discussion and research in these and other chemical engineering subjects.

PROLOGUE

Science fiction (SF) can be hard to define. In the words of famous SF author Robert A. Heinlein, “a handy short definition of almost all science fiction might read: realistic speculation about possible future events, based solidly on adequate knowledge of the real world, past and present, and on a thorough understanding of the nature and significance of the scientific method” [1]. The respected SF critic and editor Groff Conklin added one important element when he stated that SF “consists of stories in which one or more definitely scientific notion or theory or actual discovery is carried beyond the realm of the immediately possible in an effort to see how much fun the author and reader can have exploring the imaginary outer reaches of a given idea’s potentialities” [2]. Thus, good SF in book, television, film or any other form should depict imaginary but rigorously argued applications of science and technology, and should do so in an entertaining and thought-provoking way. Not surprisingly, therefore, SF has long been recognized as a valuable resource in teaching basic principles of science [3–6]. SF movies and TV shows in particular, with their use of ever more spectacular special effects, usually provide amusing if unintentional examples of situations that violate the laws of physics [7–16]



¿Qué es la CF?

 Patrick Parrinder:

-  “Las definiciones de la CF, más que una serie de acercamientos lógicos a un ideal escurridizo, son en sí mismas un pequeño subgénero parásito”.

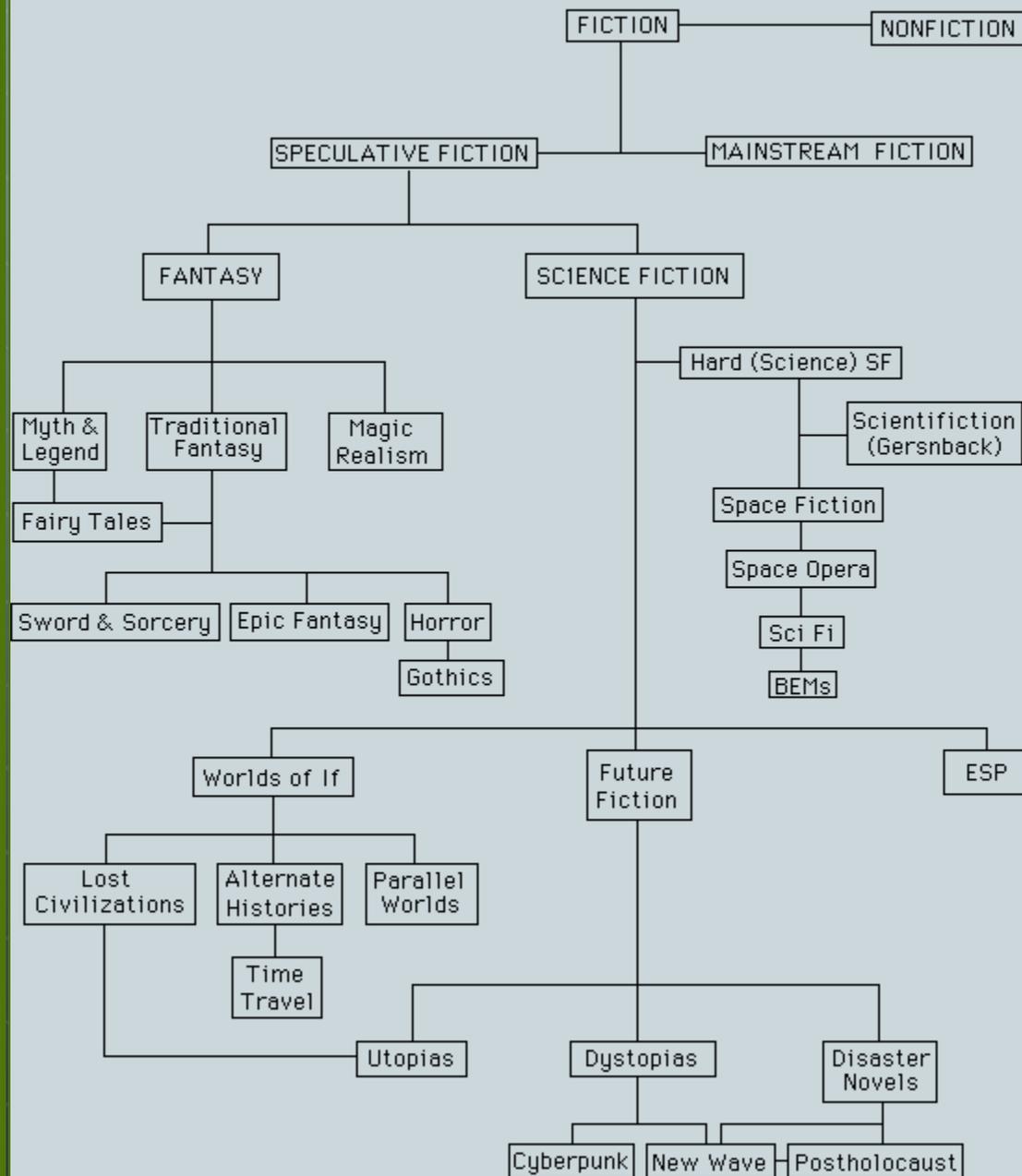
 Kim Stanley Robinson:

-  “En toda narración de CF hay una historia de ficción, implícita o explícita, que conecta al período descrito con nuestro momento actual, o con algún momento de nuestro pasado”.

 Groff Conklin:

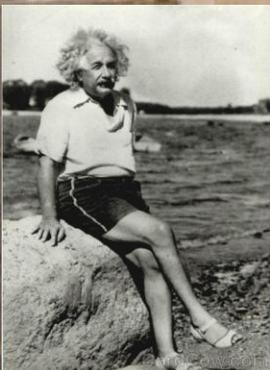
-  “Historias en las cuales uno o más conceptos, teorías o descubrimientos científicos son [...] llevados más allá del terreno de lo inmediatamente posible, en un afán de ver cuánto se pueden **divertir** el autor y los lectores explorando las posibilidades extremas de una idea determinada”.

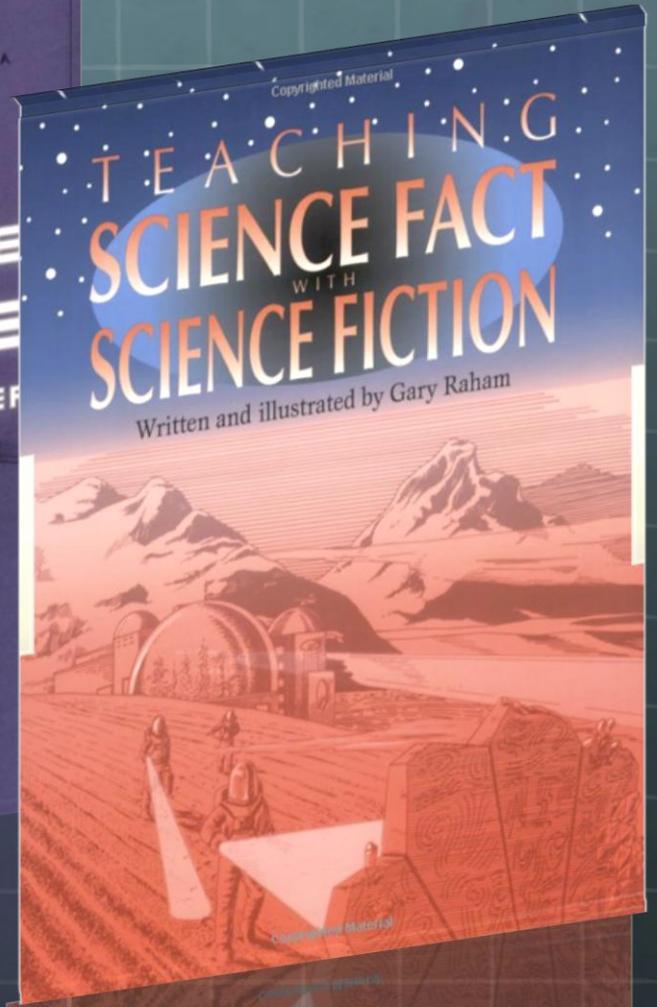
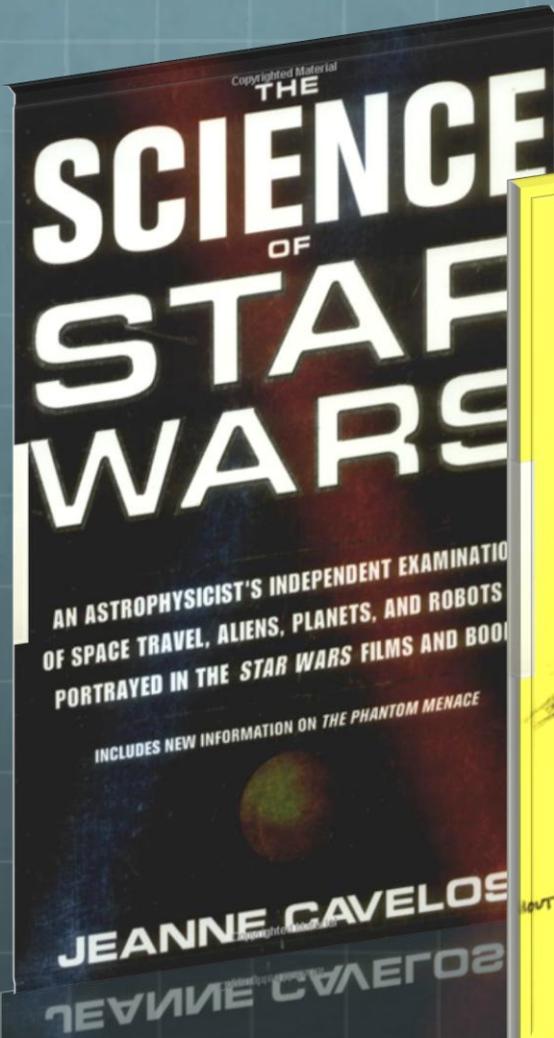
SPECULATIVE FICTION GENRE CHART



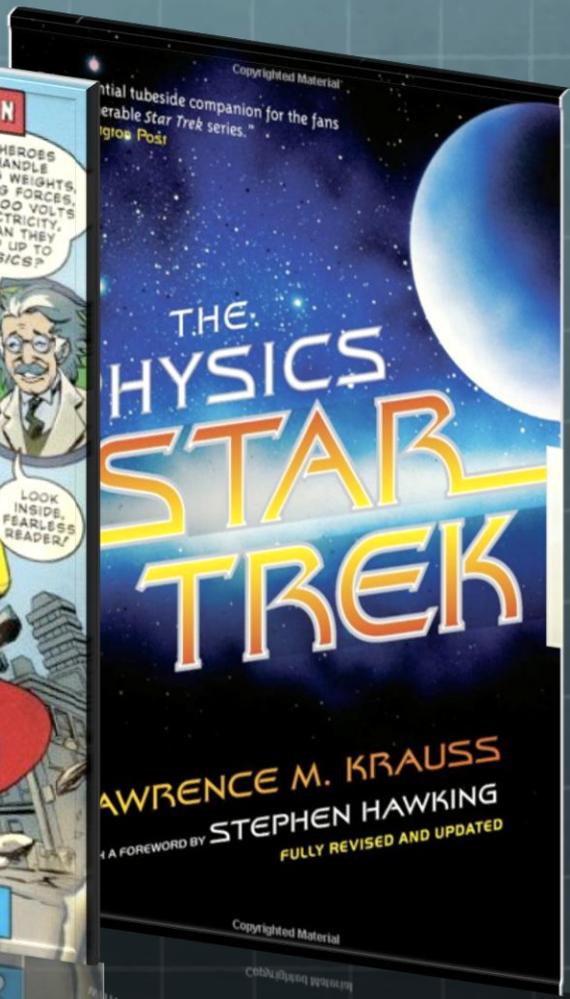
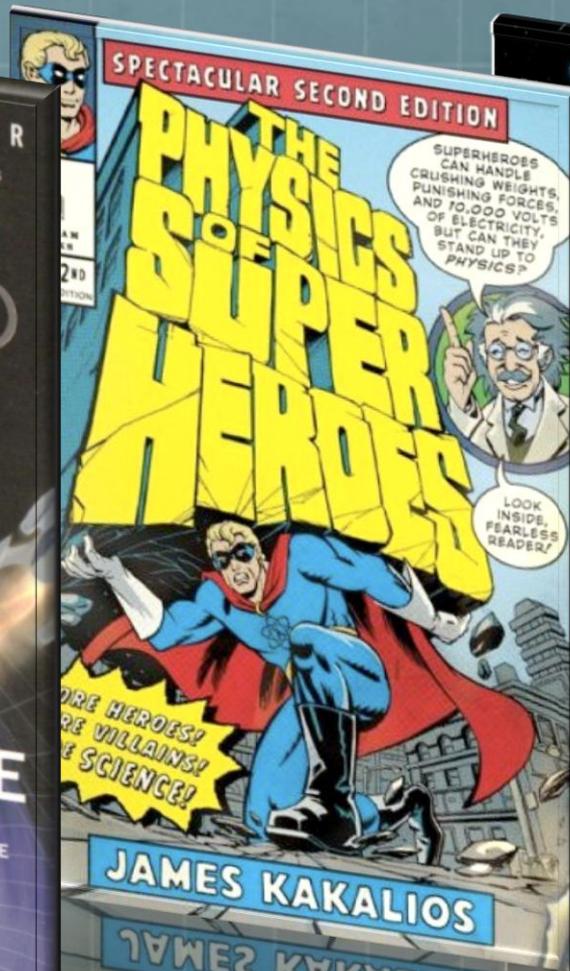
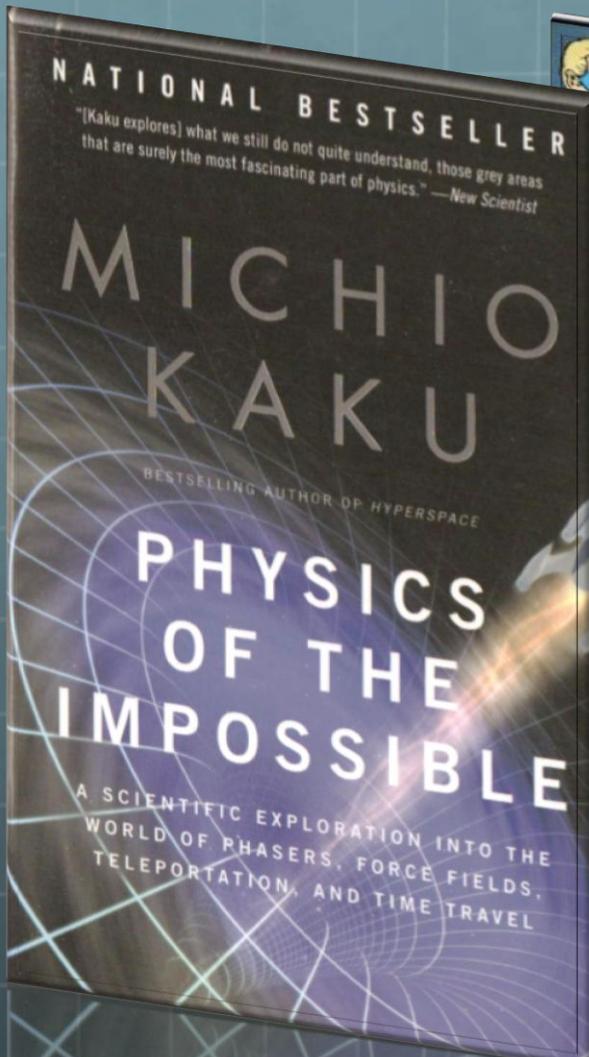
R. Runté, *The NCF Guide to Canadian Science Fiction*, 4th Ed. (2000)

C. Sheffield, Borderlands of science (1999)





Ciencia



Física

REVIEWS

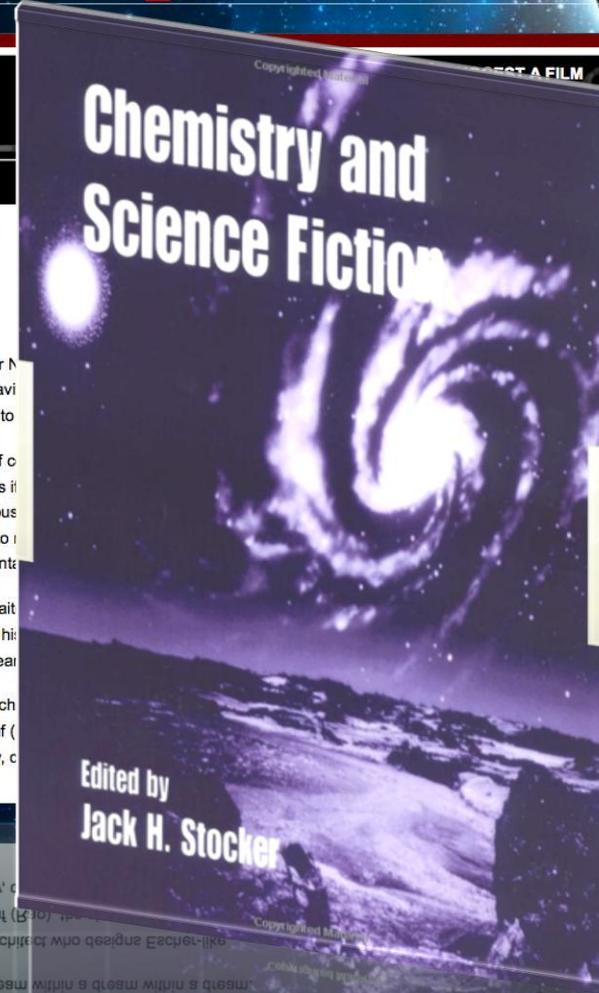
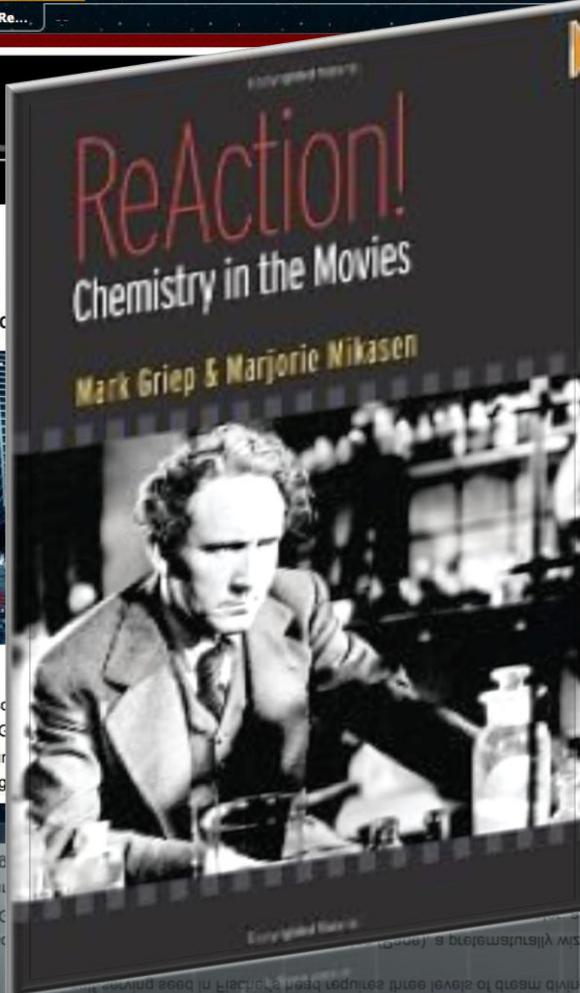
Inception

Bonni McCoy, C&EN



It's a Herculean task, so dreamscapes; Arthur (C powerful enough to plur "projections" of his gorg

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Química



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Biology in Science Fiction

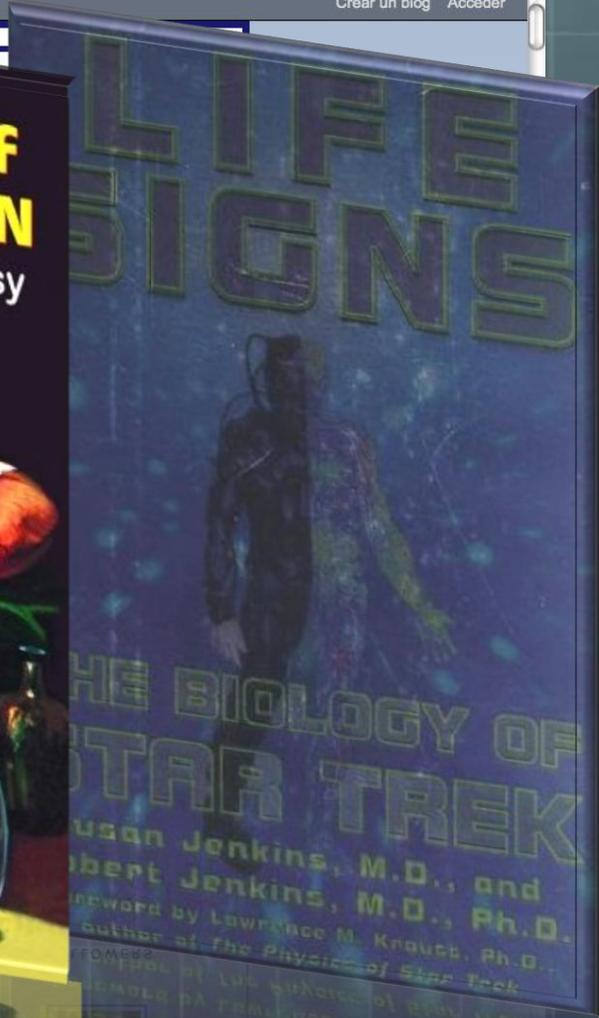
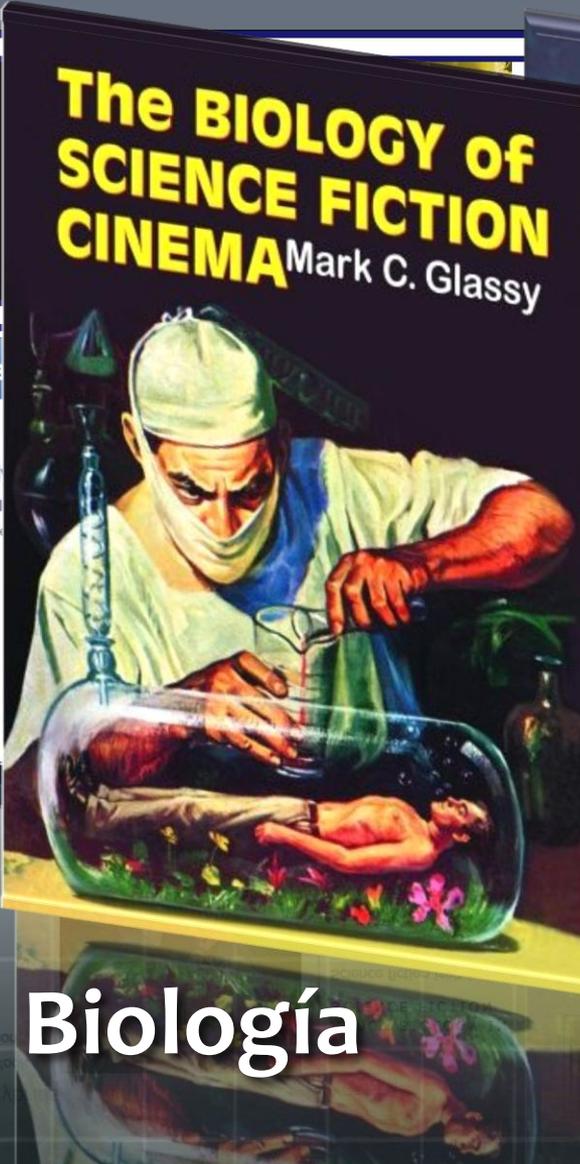
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The Mad Science of Human-Animal H

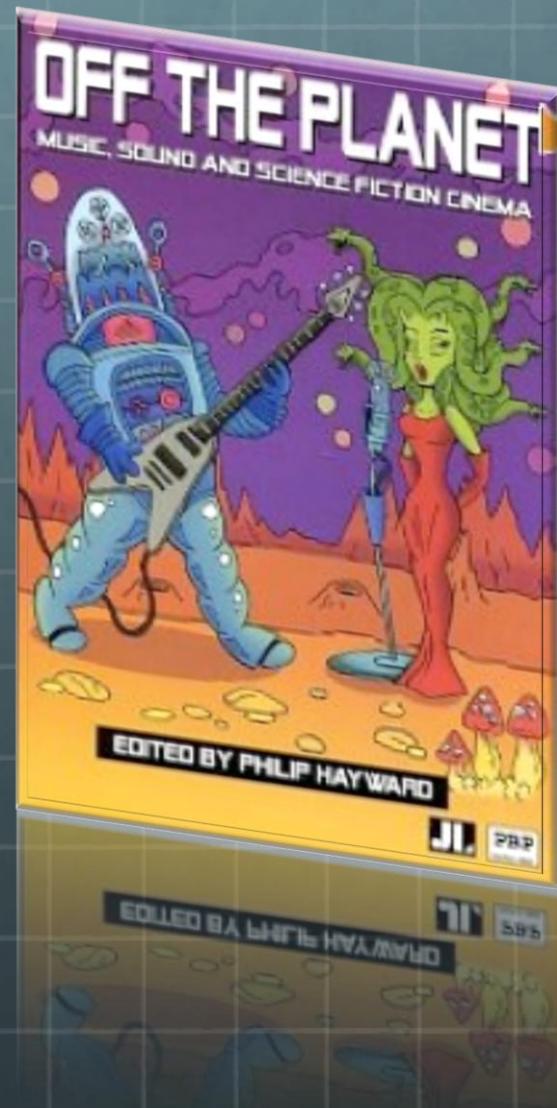
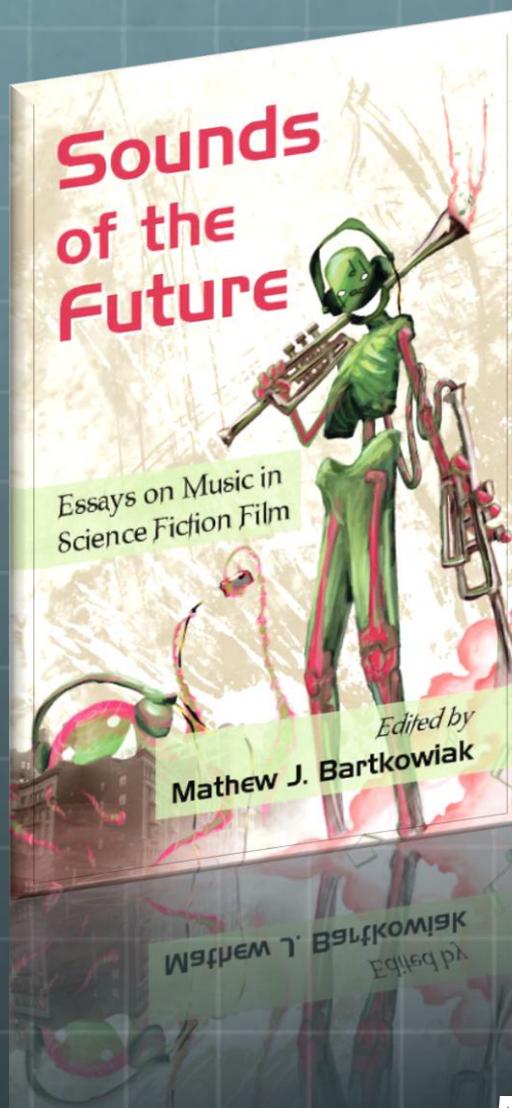
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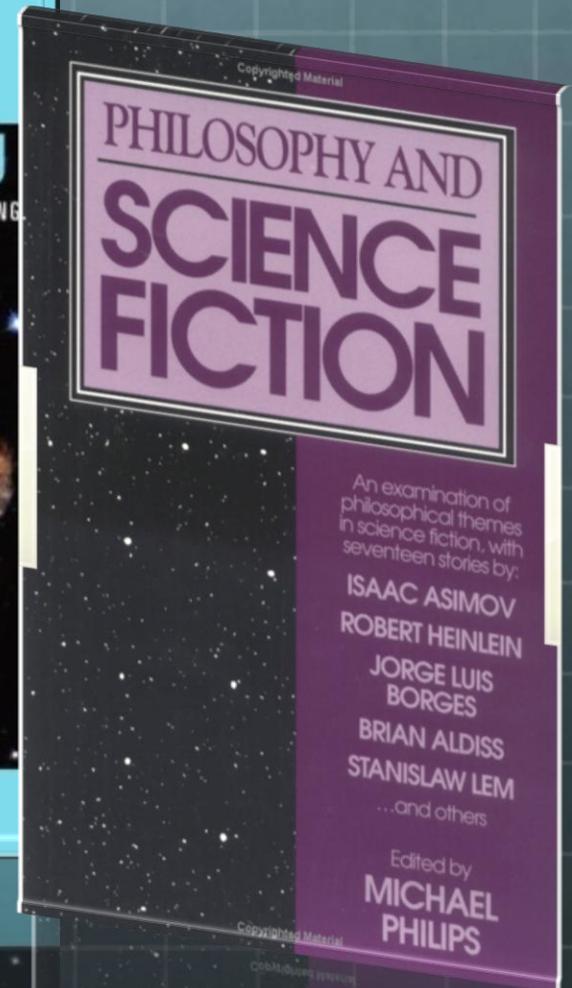
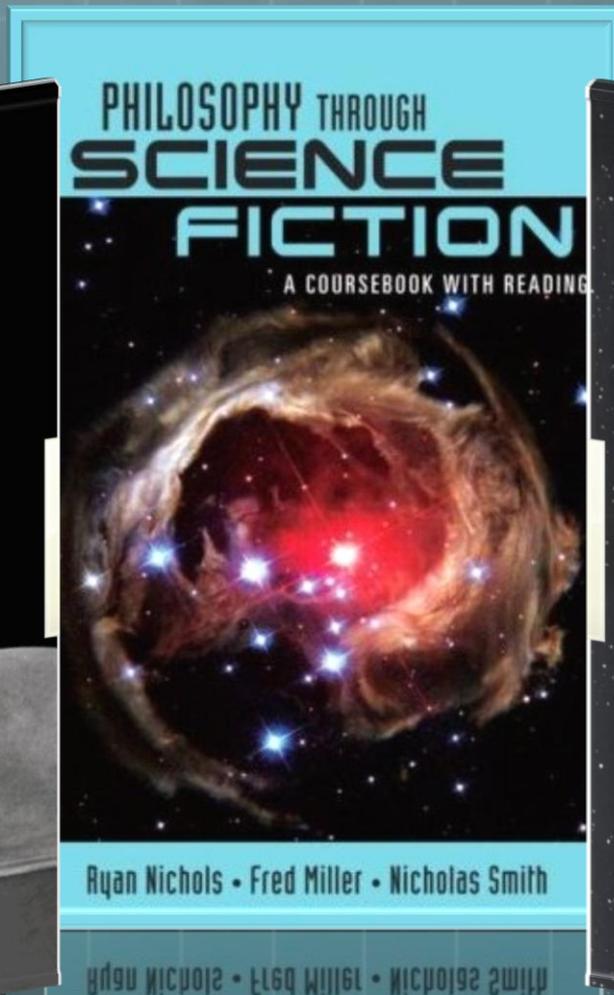
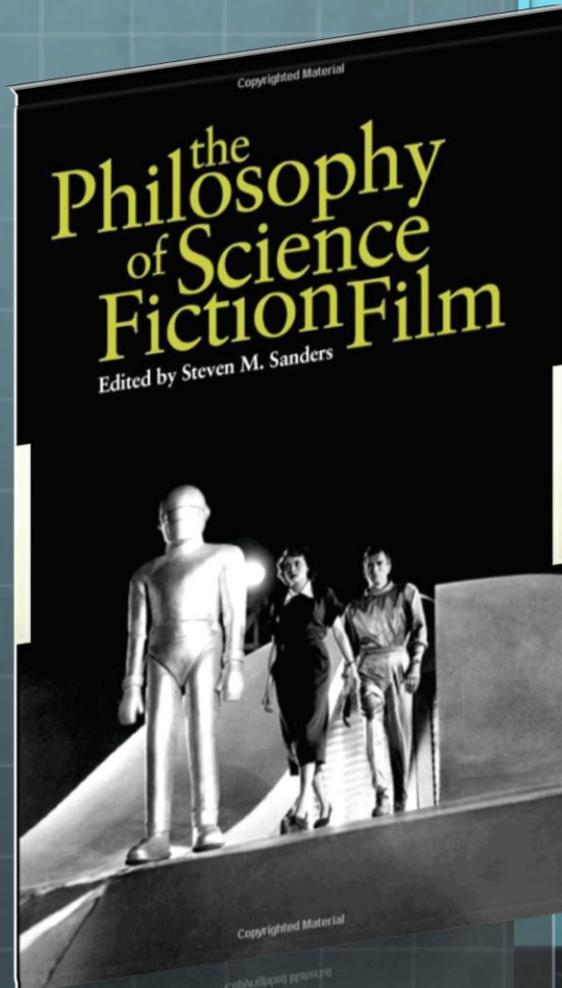
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Biología



Música



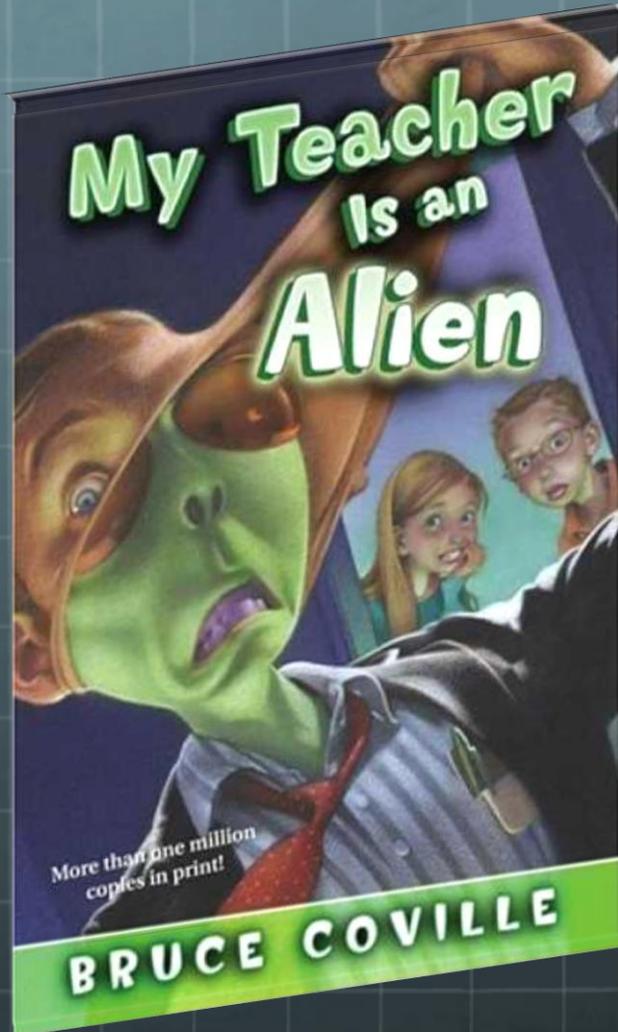
Filosofía



¿Y en Ingeniería Química?

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Ingeniería Química en la Ciencia Ficción



7. CONTENIDOS

1. Definiciones y conceptos fundamentales de la Ciencia Ficción [2 horas]

2. Los superhéroes [4 horas]

2.1 Superman: Conversión de grafito en diamante. Criterio de estabilidad de un sistema termodinámico. Criterio de espontaneidad de una reacción química. Variación de la energía de Gibbs con la presión y temperatura. Discusión sobre otros superpoderes que involucran factores termodinámicos o de transporte.

2.2 Flash: Balance energético del metabolismo humano. Requerimiento energético de la supervelocidad. Energía y peso del combustible.

3. Los planetas [12 horas]

3.1 Venus: Información general. La segunda ley de la termodinámica. Procesos reversibles e irreversibles. El demonio de Maxwell. Cambios de entropía en la separación térmica de un gas y en la separación de mezclas. Velocidad molecular y tiempo de separación. El tubo de Ranque-Hilsch. Resultados experimentales y disponibilidad comercial. Cálculos termodinámicos de primera y segunda ley en el proceso Ranque-Hilsch. Límites de operación. Otras propuestas de violación o inversión de la segunda ley.

3.2 Marte: Información general. Diagrama de fases del dióxido de carbono. Curva de sublimación del hielo seco. Comparación con el diagrama de fases del agua. Fusión del hielo por compresión. Termodinámica del patinaje sobre hielo. Fusión superficial.

3.3 La Tierra: Información general. Equilibrio sólido - líquido de sistemas ideales. Diagrama de fases del sistema nitrógeno - oxígeno. Cristalización conjunta de dos sólidos. Puntos eutécticos.

3.3 Mesklin: Información general. Equilibrio sólido - líquido de sistemas no ideales. Diagrama de fases del sistema amoníaco - agua. Formación de hidratos. Puntos de fusión congruente.

4. Errores de película [6 horas]

Errores científicos y tecnológicos en cine y televisión. "Superman IV". Diagramas de operación de plantas nucleares. Torres de enfriamiento hiperbólicas. "Dante's peak". Influencia de la actividad volcánica sobre la acidez del agua. Resistencia de aleaciones metálicas a la corrosión. Otros ejemplos de ciencia y tecnología errada en cine y televisión.

5. Desafíos y peligros de la extrapolación [12 horas]

5.1 Futuro energético: Predicciones exitosas y fallidas de la Ciencia Ficción. La regla de cálculo y las supercomputadoras. Carbón, petróleo e hidrógeno como fuentes energéticas. Otras fuentes de energía alterna y renovable.

5.2 Iniciativa tecnológica: El mundo de "1632" y "Grantville Gazettes". Desarrollo de procesos industriales. El mundo de "Slow River". Procesos de tratamiento de aguas.

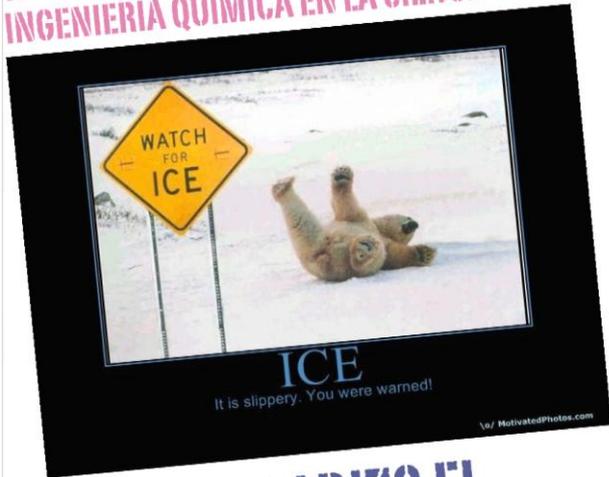
Smallville S05 E12





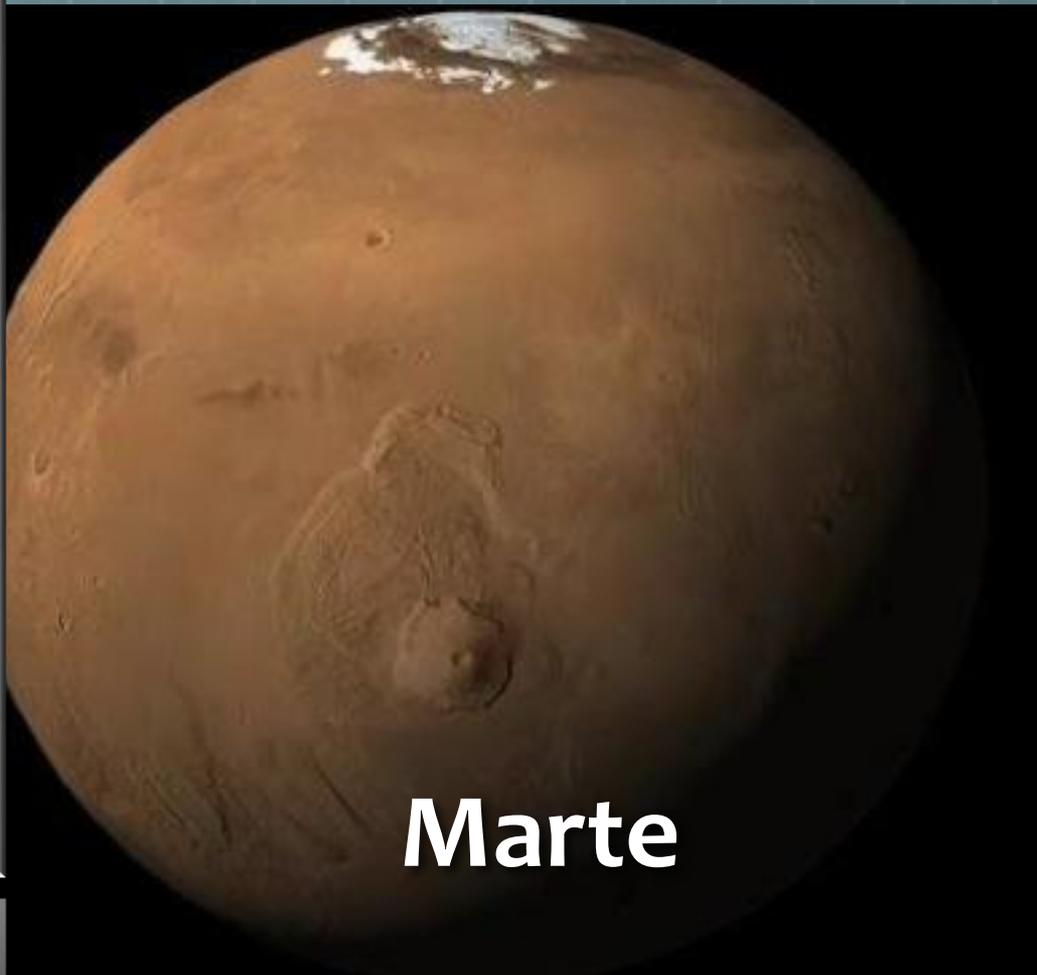
- 🌐 Superman tiene el superpoder de transformar el grafito en diamante con solo apretarlo en su mano.
- 🌐 ¿Qué presión debe ejercer como mínimo, si la conversión ocurre a su temperatura corporal de 308 K?
- 🌐 ¿Cómo hizo Clark / Kal-El para obtener el diamante cortado, pulido y facetado?
- 🌐 ¿Por qué no usó un trozo más grande de carbón?
- 🌐 ¿Qué respondió Lana? [ver anterior!]

NUEVA ELECTIVA PARA IQ
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¿ES RESBALADIZO EL
HIELO SECO?

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Prof. Sylvana Derjani & Prof. Claudio Olivera

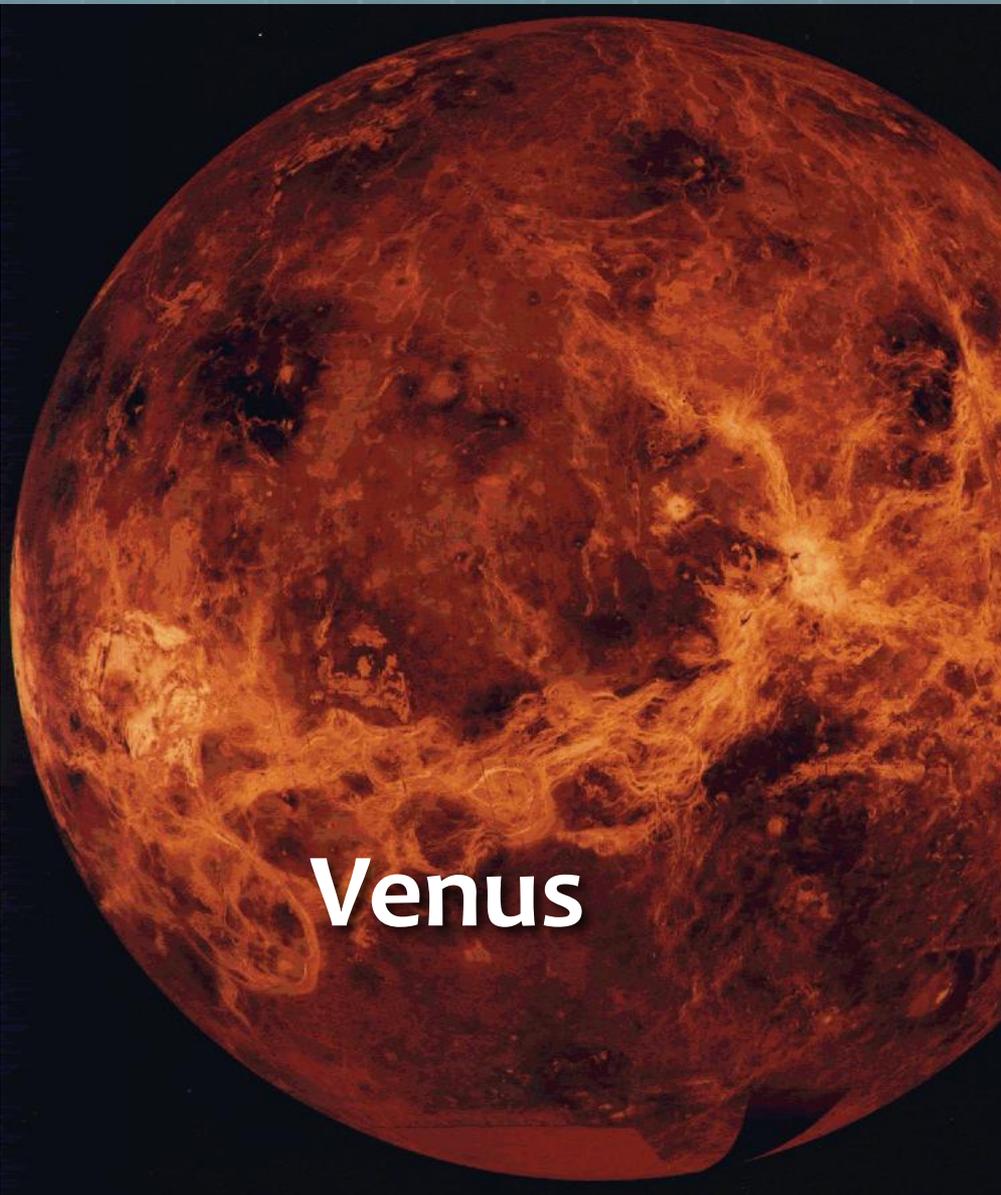


Marte

Prof. Sylvana Derjani & Prof. Claudio Olivera

ENERO - MARZO 2012

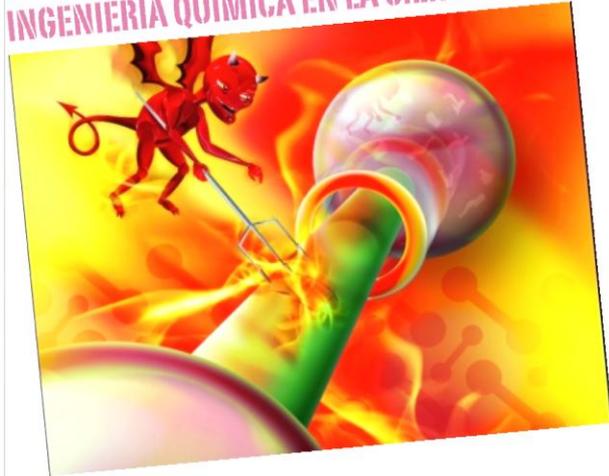
HIELO SECO?



Venus

NUEVA ELECTIVA PARA IQ
TF 4266

INGENIERÍA QUÍMICA EN LA CIENCIA FICCIÓN



¿EXISTE EL
DEMONIO DE MAXWELL?

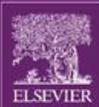
ENERO - MARZO 2012

Prof. Sylvana Derjani & Prof. Claudio Olivera

Prof. Sylvana Derjani & Prof. Claudio Olivera

ENERO - MARZO 2012

DEMONIO DE MAXWELL



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Winds are from Venus, mountains are from Mars: Science fiction in chemical engineering education

Sylvana Derjani-Bayeh, Claudio Olivera-Fuentes*

TADIP Group, Department of Thermodynamics and Transport Phenomena, Simón Bolívar University, AP 89000, Caracas 1080, Venezuela

ABSTRACT

In an elective course recently created at Simón Bolívar University, Chemical Engineering students are encouraged to apply their previously acquired knowledge of thermodynamics, transport phenomena and other core subjects to the analysis and solution of problems drawn from science fiction works. We present a brief outline of the course contents, and describe two case studies that illustrate the general approach. The first example deals with the sublimation of carbon dioxide in Mars, and provides the basis for a discussion of the thermodynamics of phase transitions, the differences between water ice and dry ice, and the phenomenon of surface melting. The second example involves the thermal separation of strong winds in Venus, and is used to develop a simplified model of the Ranque-Hilsch vortex tube that helps understand its working principles, limitations and differences with the equivalent but physically impossible action of Maxwell's demon. In both cases, the science fiction narratives are concluded to be unrealistic, either theoretically unsound or based on inaccurate information.

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Keywords: Science fiction; Surface melting; Sublimation; Maxwell's demon; Ranque-Hilsch vortex tube

1. Introduction

The extraordinary potential of science fiction (SF) as an educational resource has been recognized from the very beginnings of the genre. In what was possibly the first use in print of the term "science fiction", Wilson (1851) wrote: "We hope it will not be long before we may have other works of Science-Fiction, as we believe such books likely to fulfil a good purpose, and create an interest, where, unhappily, science alone might fail." Indeed, to this day, SF works in print or audiovisual format are excellent sources of illustrations and problems that can be used to stimulate students' interest in learning, discussing and investigating scientific principles and their applications. Not surprisingly, therefore, considerable attention has been given to SF as a vehicle for exploring science in general (Barnett et al., 2006; Batchelor, 1993; Cavanaugh and Cavanaugh, 2004; Dubeck et al., 2004; Gresh and Weinberg, 2002, 2005; Perkowitz, 2007; Raham, 2004; Wolverton, 2002), and more specifically physics (Kakalios, 2005; Krauss, 1997, 2007; Perkowitz, 2006), chemistry (American Chemical Society, 2010; Griep and Mikasen, 2009; Stocker, 1998; Sun, 2007), biology (Glassy, 2005; Jenkins

and Jenkins, 1998; Kolm, 2010; Pickover, 1999; Rose, 2003), philosophy (Kowalski, 2007; Nichols et al., 2008; Phillips, 1984; Rowlands, 2005; Sanders, 2008), psychology (Iaccino, 1998), and music (Bartkowiak, 2010; Hayward, 2004). Perception of the relevance of SF in education has become so strong that at least one University opened a bachelor's degree programme in Science and Science Fiction (Brake and Griffiths, 2003), although this initiative appears to have been short-lived and the programme is no longer listed in the institution's webpage (University of Glamorgan, 2010).

The situation is somewhat different when it comes to engineering. While it has been suggested that a distinct sub-genre of speculative literature exists that could be called "engineering fiction" (Hunter, 2009), technological (mechanical, electronic, chemical, genetic or any other) advances tend to be depicted in SF as scientific rather than engineering achievements, and scientists – frequently the "mad" or "evil" persuasion – are more likely protagonists than engineers. Segall (2002, 2007) has pointed out that SF has not been employed extensively as a resource in engineering education. He has discussed many advantages to be gained from incorporating SF themes in the curriculum, and has described his

* Corresponding author. Tel.: +58 212 906 3756; fax: +58 212 906 3743.

E-mail address: claudio@usb.ve (C. Olivera-Fuentes).

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¿Pero en fin, por qué la CF?

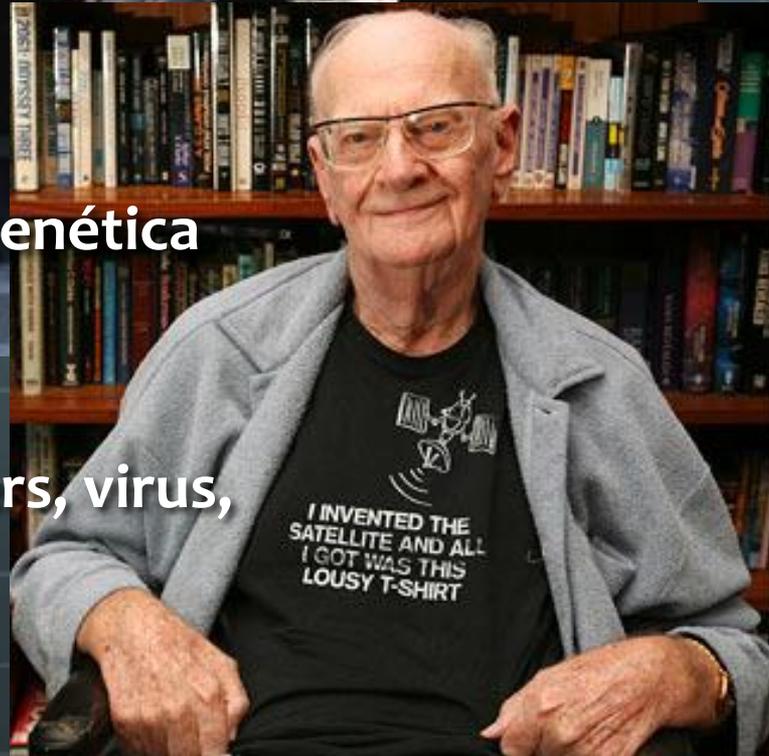
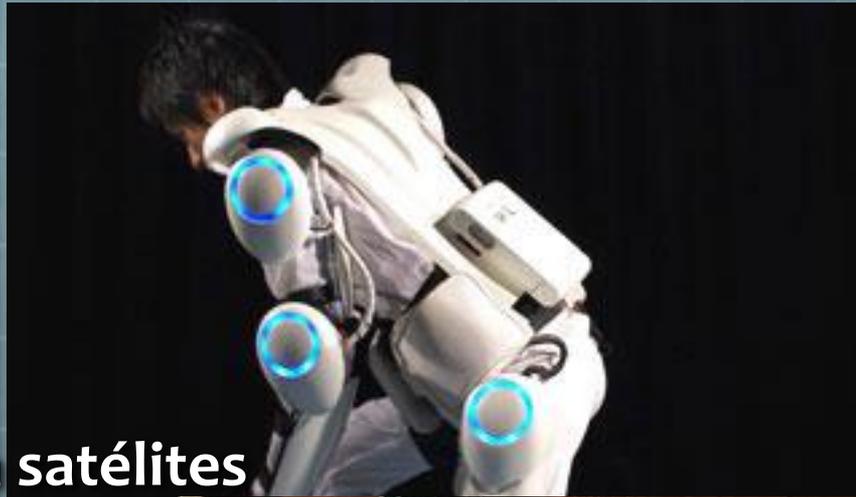
[Primer uso histórico del término “ciencia ficción”]

“Esperemos que no pase mucho tiempo antes de que tengamos otras obras de Ciencia-Ficción, porque nos parece que tales libros cumplen un buen propósito, y **generan un interés que, lamentablemente, la ciencia por sí sola no puede lograr**”.

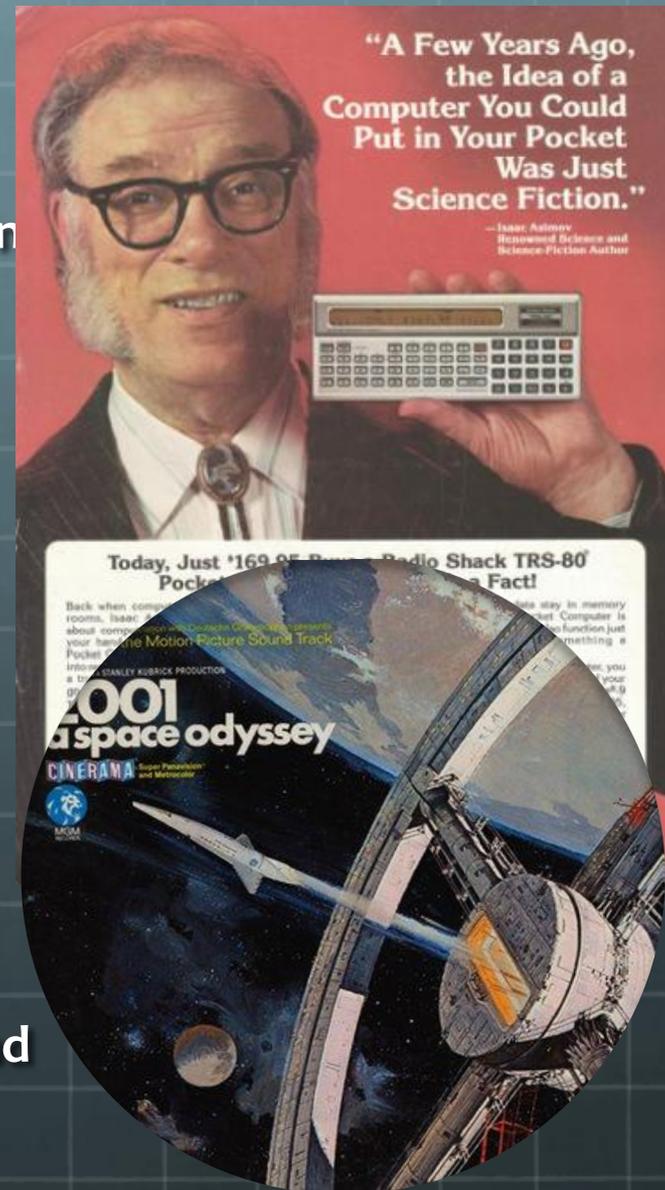
W. Wilson, *A little earnest book upon a great old subject* (1851)
citado en G. Westfahl, *Science fiction quotations* (2005)

Algunos aciertos

- 🌐 Exoesqueletos
- 🌐 Robots
- 🌐 Comunicación vía satélites
- 🌐 Viajes a la Luna
- 🌐 Clonación / Ingeniería genética
- 🌐 Puertas automáticas!
- 🌐 Internet / WWW (hackers, virus, gusanos...)
- 🌐 Colchones de agua!



- **Computadoras:**
 - La regla de cálculo
 - Miniaturización y personalización
 - Inteligencia artificial
- **Política y economía:**
 - Gobierno mundial
 - Prosperidad, igualdad, salud
 - Energía ilimitada y barata
- **Conquista del espacio:**
 - Colonización del sistema solar
 - Viajes interestelares
 - Gravedad artificial y antigravedad
 - Encuentros cercanos
- **Teleportación y viaje en el tiempo**



Algunas fallas

🌐 “Si algo hemos aprendido de la historia de los inventos y descubrimientos, es que a largo (y a veces también a corto) plazo, las profecías más audaces parecen ridículamente conservadoras”.

🌐 Arthur C. Clarke

🌐 “Science fact = science fiction + time”.

🌐 James Kakalios

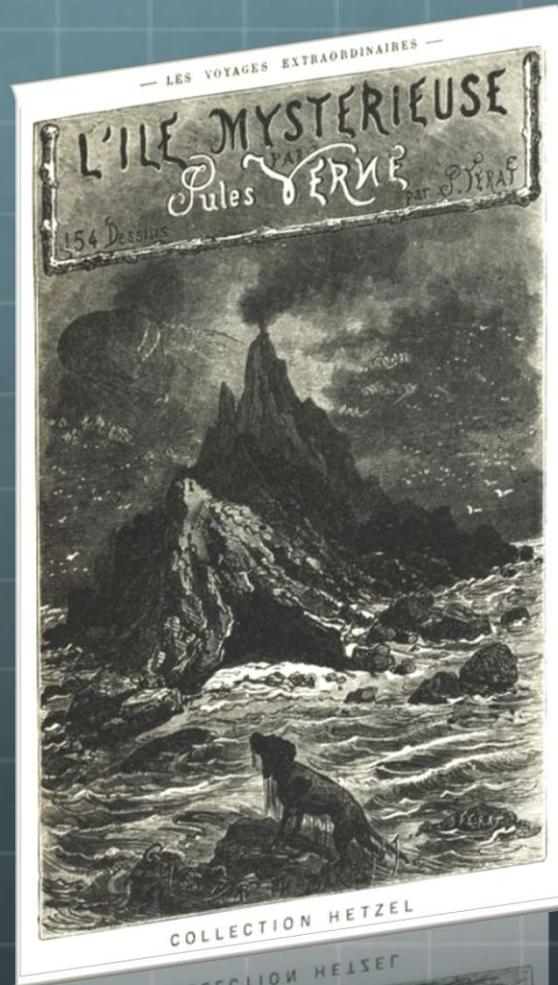
🌐 “Profetizar es muy difícil, sobre todo acerca del futuro”.

🌐 Proverbio chino

🌐 “Nada está más muerto que la ciencia ficción de ayer. Y Julio Verne es de anteayer”.

🌐 Arthur C. Clarke

De anteaer...



“-¡Agua! -respondió Ciro Smith- agua descompuesta sin duda por la electricidad se usará un día como combustible. El hidrógeno y el oxígeno que la constituyen arderán en los hornos con un enorme poder calorífico. El agua es el carbón del porvenir.”

J. Verne, *La isla misteriosa* (1874)

Madrid (2003)



All-TIME 100 Novels

TIME
Entertainment

Critics Lev Grossman and Richard Lacayo pick the 100 best English-language novels published since 1923—the beginning of TIME.

- 🌐 Margaret Atwood - The blind assassin
- 🌐 Anthony Burgess - A clockwork orange
- 🌐 Thomas Pynchon - Gravity's rainbow
- 🌐 David Foster Wallace - Infinite jest
- 🌐 William Gibson - Neuromancer
- 🌐 Kazuo Ishiguro - Never let me go
- 🌐 George Orwell - 1984
- 🌐 Kurt Vonnegut - Slaughterhouse-five
- 🌐 Neal Stephenson - Snow crash
- 🌐 Philip K. Dick - Ubik
- 🌐 Don DeLillo - White noise

“...la ciencia ficción es más que un género de libritos dedicados al consumo masivo; es una herramienta crucial por medio de la cual nuestra era, moldeada por y obsesionada con la tecnología, puede comprenderse a sí misma”

Lev Grossman

¿Es hora, no?



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12 ítems, 102,65 GB disponibles



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