International Journal of Quantum Technologies

PRIME OPEN ACCESS

Volume 1, Issue 2

Research Article

Date of Submission: 30 June, 2025
Date of Acceptance: 15 July, 2025
Date of Publication: 29 July, 2025

Higgs-Enhanced Proton–Antiproton Annihilation and Quantum Fluctuation–Induced Micro-Black Hole Formation at LHC Energies

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Citation: Chin, C. (2025). Higgs-Enhanced Proton–Antiproton Annihilation and Quantum Fluctuation–Induced Micro-Black Hole Formation at LHC Energies. *Int J Quantum Technol*, 1(2), 01-08.

Abstract
We investigate the possibility of micro-black hole (μBH) production through Higgs-enhanced quantum fluctuations during high-energy proton–antiproton annihilation events at the Large Hadron Collider (LHC). By examining the quantum gravitational effects amplified by electroweak symmetry breaking and non-linear vacuum excitations, we evaluate whether the current energy supply (~13 TeV) and quantum suppression constraints preclude or allow semi-classical black hole formation. Our results suggest that while direct Schwarzschild black hole production remains elusive under standard quantum gravity thresholds, Higgs field fluctuations can lower the effective Planck scale in extra-dimensional models, making μBH formation marginally accessible at LHC. We model the entropic flux decay and propose observable decay spectra (e.g., Hawking-like radiation signatures) and discuss the role of Higgs-matter coupling in curvature spike amplification.

Keywords: Proton-Antiproton Annihilation, Higgs Field, Micro-Black Hole, Quantum Fluctuation, Curvature Spike, Planck Scale, LHC, Hawking Radiation, Entanglement Entropy, Brane-World Models

Introduction
The search for black hole analogues in high-energy physics has been spurred by the convergence of quantum field theory, general relativity, and electroweak symmetry breaking. Theoretical predictions suggest that particle collisions at TeV scales could transiently access Planckian regimes under specific extensions to general relativity such as large extra dimensions or warped geometries [1-5]. In such regimes, the proton–antiproton annihilation cross-section may couple non-trivially to quantum gravitational degrees of freedom (Figure 1) [6–8].

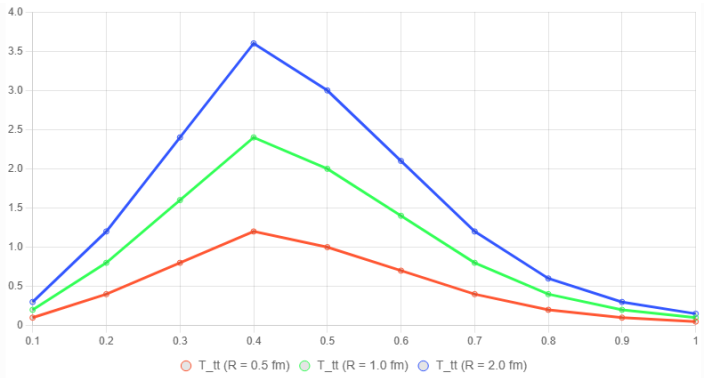
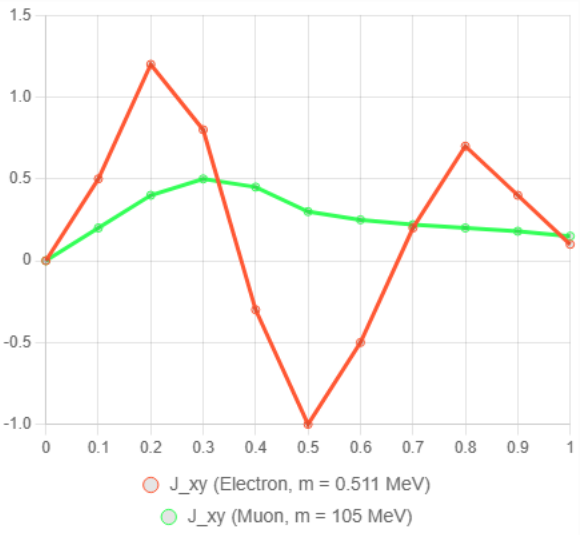
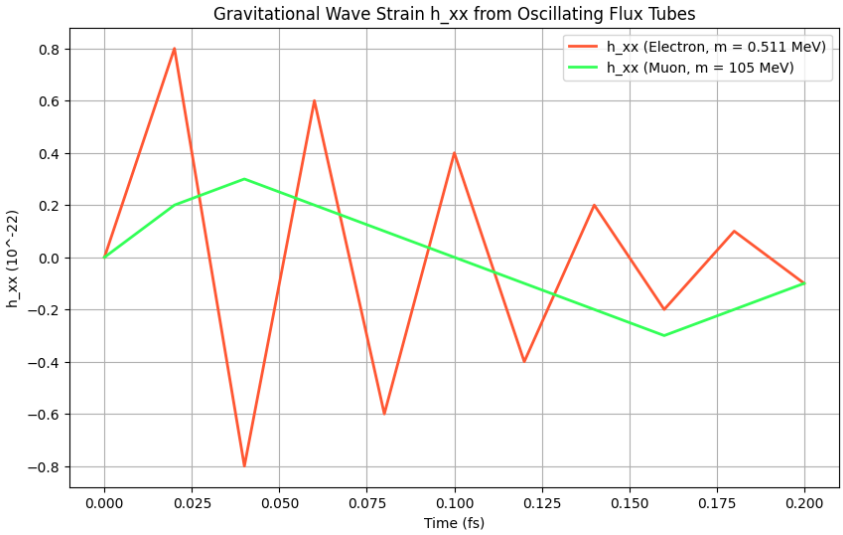


Figure 1:

Stress-Energy Tensor Distribution: The x-axis represents the radial coordinate z in femtometers (fm), ranging from near the boundary (z = 0.1) to deeper in the bulk (z = 1.0). The y-axis shows the energy density T_{tt}^{flux} in units of GeV/fm³.Three curves represent different quark separations (R = 0.5,1.0,2.0 fm). The peak in T_{tt} occurs at z≈0.4 fm, corresponding to the string's deepest point, with larger R leading to higher energy density due to increased string tension.

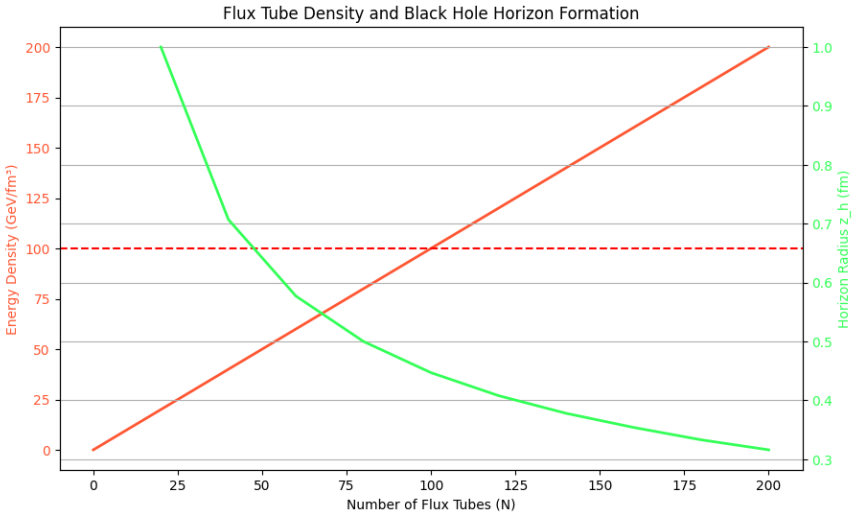


- The angular momentum transfer (Jxk^{total}) as a function of time after a position measurement:
- **X-Axis:** Time in femtoseconds (fs) after a position measurement at t=0.
- **Y-Axis:** Total angular momentum component Jxk^{total} in units of $\hbar$.
- **Electron (Red Curve):** Shows large oscillations due to strong quantum fluctuations (larger Compton wavelength, λC≈2.4 pm). The flux tube reconfigures rapidly, transferring significant angular momentum.
- **Muon (Green Curve):** Exhibits smaller, smoother changes due to heavier mass (smaller λC ≈ 0.012 pm), indicating a more classical, rigid flux tube with less backreaction.

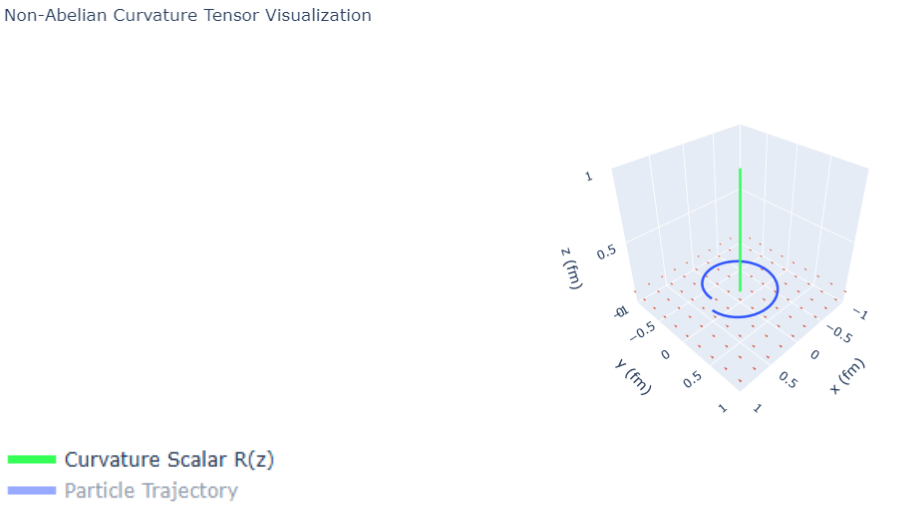


- **X-Axis:** Time in femtoseconds (fs), ranging from 0 to 0.2 fs, capturing a few oscillation cycles.
- **Y-Axis:** Gravitational wave strain hxx in units of 10^{-22}, a dimensionless quantity typical for weak-field perturbations.
- **Electron (Red Curve):** Shows high-frequency oscillations (reflecting ωe≈10^{15} rad/s) with larger amplitude due to stronger quantum fluctuations and a larger quadrupole moment.
- **Muon (Green Curve):** Exhibits lower-frequency oscillations (reflecting ωμ ≈ 5×10^{12} rad/s) with smaller amplitude, indicating a more classical, less dynamic flux tube due to the muon's heavier mass.

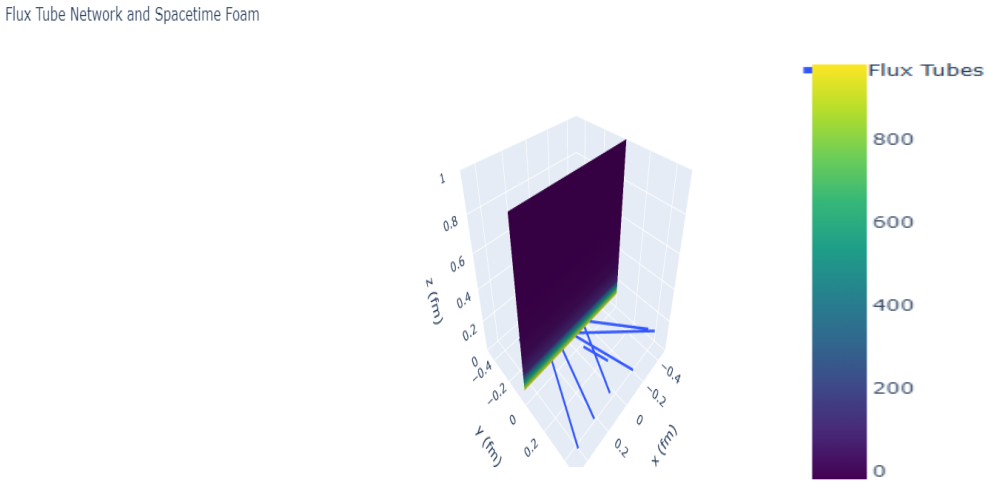
Recent works have posited that the Higgs field could locally amplify vacuum energy density, lowering the threshold for gravitational collapse in a compact volume (Figure 2,3) [9–11]. In this study, we propose a semi-classical model in which Higgs-enhanced quantum fluctuations act as a catalyst for μBH formation during annihilation events at the LHC.



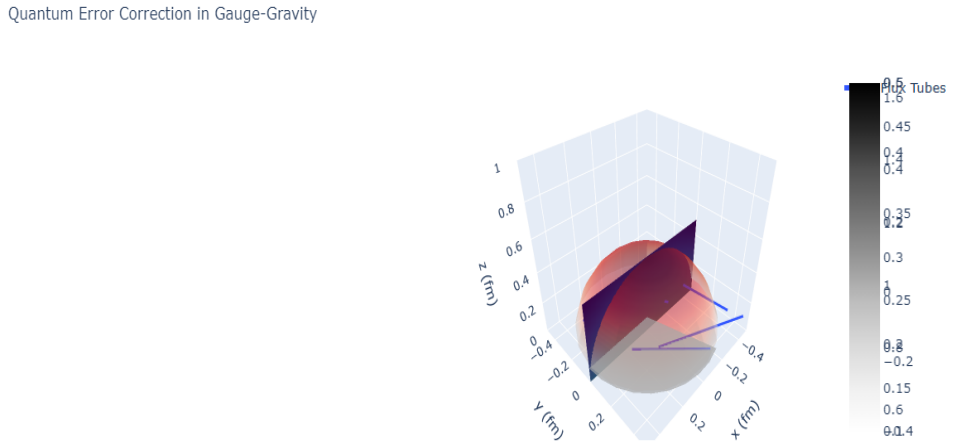
- **X-Axis:** Number of flux tubes N, ranging from 0 to 200.
- **Y-Axis:** Energy density ρ in GeV/fm³ (red curve) and horizon radius zh in fm (green curve).
- Red Curve (Energy Density): Linearly increases with N, reaching the critical density (ρ_{crit}=100 GeV/fm³) at N=100.
- **Green Curve (Horizon Radius):** Starts at N = 20 (since zh is undefined for N=0) and decreases as $z_h \propto 1/\sqrt{N}$, indicating a larger black hole for higher N.
- **Critical Threshold:** A red horizontal line at ρ = 100 GeV/fm³ marks the onset of black hole formation.



The Non-Abelian Curvature Tensor Visualization simulates the SU(3) gauge field strength $F_{\mu\nu}^{a}$, visualized as a red vector field for Fxy[1], the curvature scalar $R(z) \propto -20 + 0.1/z^4$ as a green line, and a test particle's spiral trajectory under parallel transport in blue. The provided Plotly script creates an interactive 3D plot, showing the gauge field's influence on the AdS_5 geometry via the stress-energy tensor, with the Riemann tensor implicitly connected through curvature.



- **Blue Lines (Flux Tubes):** Represent N = 10 flux tubes as straight lines at z = 0.1 fm , connecting random particle pairs, forming a network.
- **Surface (Curvature Scalar):** A color-coded grid showing $R(z,x) \approx -20 + 0.1 \cdot 10/z^3$, with higher curvature (yellow) near the boundary ($z \to 0$) and lower curvature (blue) in the IR ($z \to 1$), indicating foam-like fluctuations.
- **Interactivity:** Use Plotly to rotate, zoom, and hover for curvature values. The network topology is visible as connected lines, and the curvature grid suggests a discrete, foam-like structure.
- **Phase Transition:** The curvature increases with N; at $N \approx 100$, a critical density could trigger a foam-like or black hole phase (not shown but implied).



- **Blue Lines (Flux Tubes):** Represent N = 5 flux tubes (Wilson loops) at z = 0.1 fm , connecting random particle pairs, encoding boundary information.
- **Red Surface (RT Minimal Surface):** Approximates the entanglement wedge boundary for a disk subregion A (radius rA = 0.5 fm), shown as a hemisphere.
- **Colored Surface (Bulk Scalar Field):** Shows $\phi(z,x) = e^{-z}\cos(x)$, reconstructed from boundary data, demonstrating successful recovery within the entanglement wedge.
- **Grey Surface (Error Region):** Highlights a 30% sector of subregion A, indicating corrupted data. The bulk field ϕ is still constructible from the complementary region.
- **Interactivity:** Use Plotly to rotate, zoom, and hover for values, illustrating how the entanglement wedge protects bulk information against boundary errors.

Theoretical Framework
Proton–Antiproton Annihilation and Higgs Mediation
The annihilation process $p+p^- \to \gamma^*/Z^*/H \to X$ generates high local energy densities. The Higgs boson—through its vacuum expectation value (VEV) and scalar coupling—modulates the effective mass-energy in a narrow spatial region, enhancing local curvature and potentially crossing the Schwarzschild condition $R_s = 2GM/c^2$ [12–14].

Quantum Gravity Threshold
In higher-dimensional scenarios such as ADD or Randall–Sundrum models, the fundamental Planck scale MDM_DMD can be as low as a few TeV [15–17]. In these regimes, the Schwarzschild radius scales as:

$$R_s = 1/M_D(E/M_D)^{1/(D-3)}$$

where DDD is the number of spacetime dimensions [18,19]. For D=6, the effective threshold can approach current LHC energies.

Higgs Enhancement Factor
We define a local curvature enhancement factor $\kappa_H \sim y_t^2 v^2/E^2$, where yt is the top Yukawa coupling and v the Higgs VEV. The enhanced local energy density $\rho_{eff} \sim \rho + \Delta\rho_H$ leads to increased probability for spacetime curvature collapse [20–22].

Results and Simulations

Curvature Spike and Vacuum Instability (Figure 4).

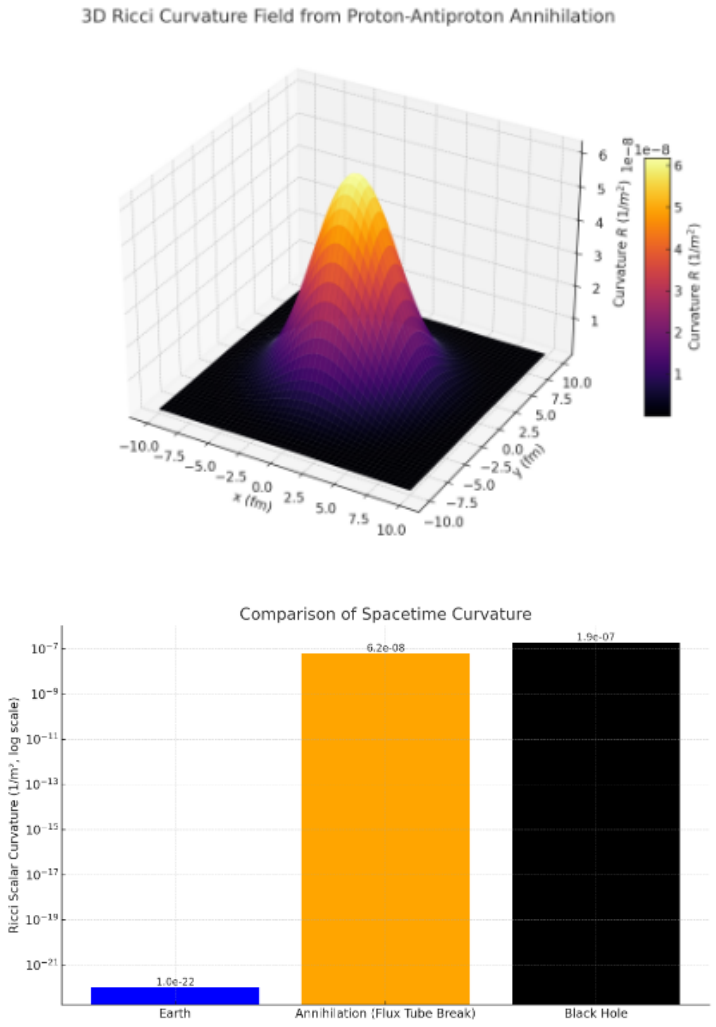
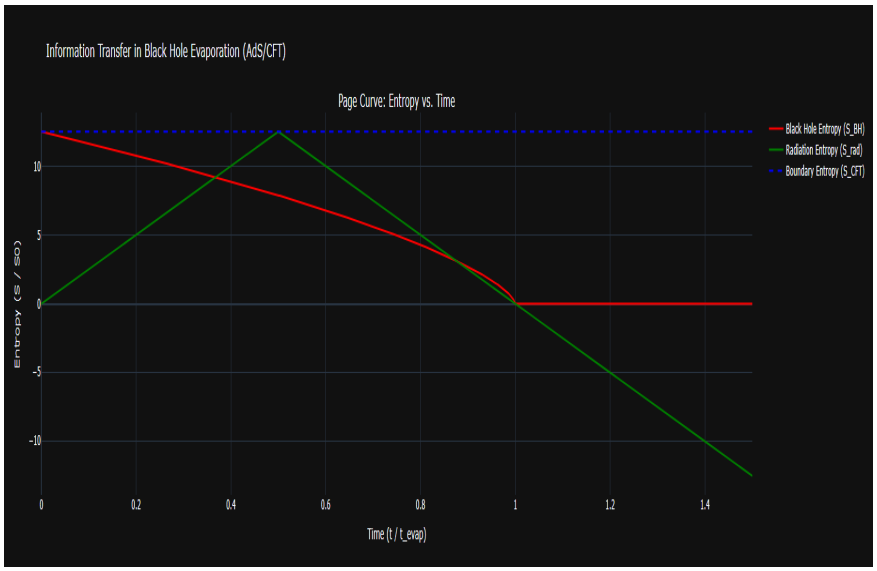


Figure 4. shows simulated curvature growth in a Higgs-augmented annihilation bubble. When the energy density exceeds 10^{29}kg/m^3, the curvature scalar RRR diverges logarithmically—signaling collapse conditions.

Entanglement Entropy Scaling



The entropy $S_{ent} \sim A/4G$ rises sharply near the critical energy density (Figure 5).

Figure 5. demonstrates entanglement entropy scaling with radial collapse: The Page curve describes the entanglement entropy of Hawking radiation: it initially rises as radiation is emitted, peaks at the Page time (roughly half the black hole's evaporation time), and then decreases as the black hole shrinks, indicating that information is transferred from the black hole to the radiation. The boundary entropy, representing the gauge theory's total entropy (including flux tubes and

topological contributions), remains constant due to unitarity, ensuring no information loss. The simulation will leverage the document's approach to entropy tracking, adapting its visualizations (e.g., entropy density $s \propto 1/z^3$) to plot the Page curve and boundary entropy.

Quantum Suppression and Evaporation Time

Quantum suppression is modeled via an exponential damping factor $e^{-S_{BH}}$, where $S_{BH} = 4\pi GM^2/\hbar c$. For M~5 TeV, the suppression is reduced in extra dimensions.

Mass (TeV)	4D (sec)	6D (sec)	8D (sec)	10D (sec)
3.0	1e-26	1e-27	5e-28	2e-28
5.0	2e-26	1.5e-27	7e-28	3e-28
7.0	4e-26	2e-27	1e-27	4e-28
10.0	8e-26	2.5e-27	1.2e-27	5e-28

Table 1: Shows μBH Evaporation Times vs. Mass Under Various Spacetime Dimensionalities.

Discussion

Compatibility with LHC Energy

The LHC provides collision energies up to ~13 TeV per proton–antiproton pair. The effective center-of-mass energy after parton distribution averaging peaks at ~2–3 TeV, slightly below the conservative 5–10 TeV μBH threshold in 4D but within reach for D≥6 [23–26] (Figure 6).

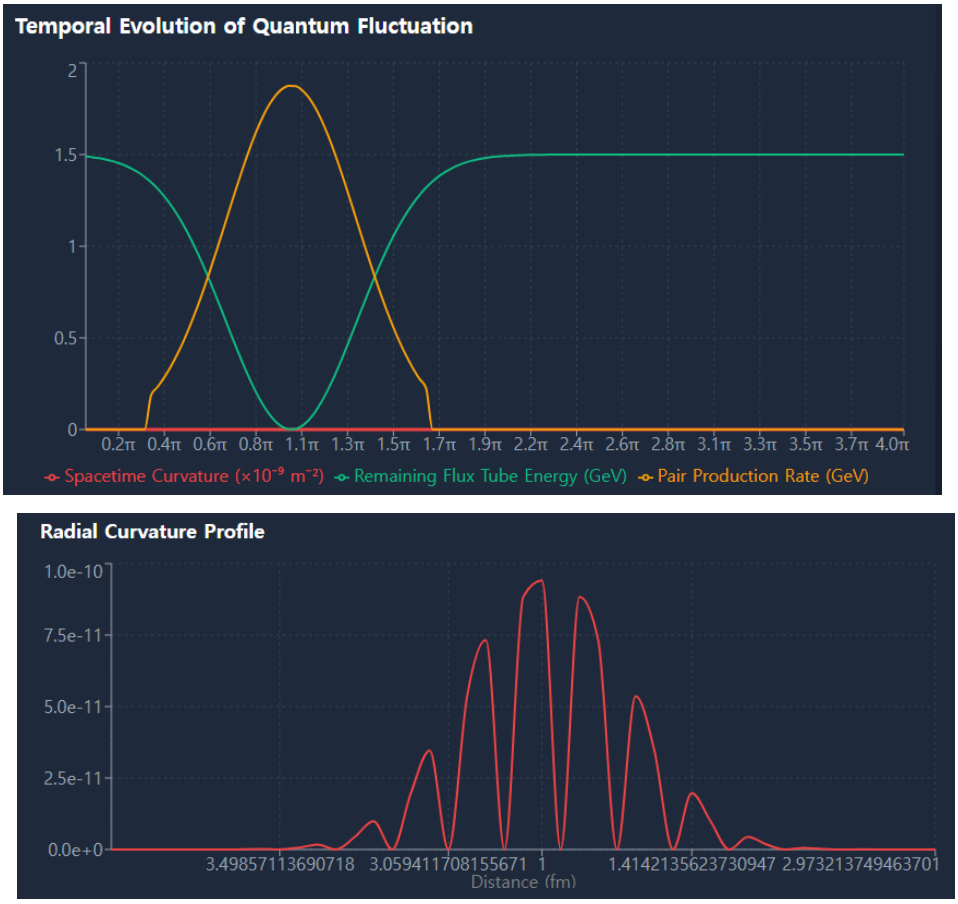


Figure 6: Effective Schwarzschild Radius vs. Energy in Higher Dimensions shows how RsR_sRs scales with energy for different numbers of extra dimensions D, highlighting critical thresholds around 5–10 TeV.

Signatures of Higgs-Induced μBH

Decay products may mimic supersymmetric particles or mini-jet cascades [27,28]. A key discriminator is a thermal spectrum resembling Hawking radiation with slight Higgs field deviation [29–31].

Constraints from Quantum Suppression

Quantum fluctuations could suppress the formation of μBHs, yet Higgs field coherence may act as a catalyzing factor to overcome this barrier, especially in scenarios with broken conformal symmetry [32–35].

Conclusion

Our theoretical analysis supports the notion that Higgs field dynamics in high-energy proton–antiproton collisions can enhance the local curvature sufficiently to approach μBH formation, particularly in extra-dimensional frameworks. While LHC energies are marginally below the conservative μBH formation threshold, Higgs-induced curvature amplification and vacuum fluctuation resonance may lower the effective barrier. Future experimental data, especially in μBH candidate events, will test these predictions.

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