

ALICE

# Antihelium-3 fluxes near Earth using data-driven estimates for annihilation cross section

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# Antihelium-3 cosmic rays and interactions

## Propagation

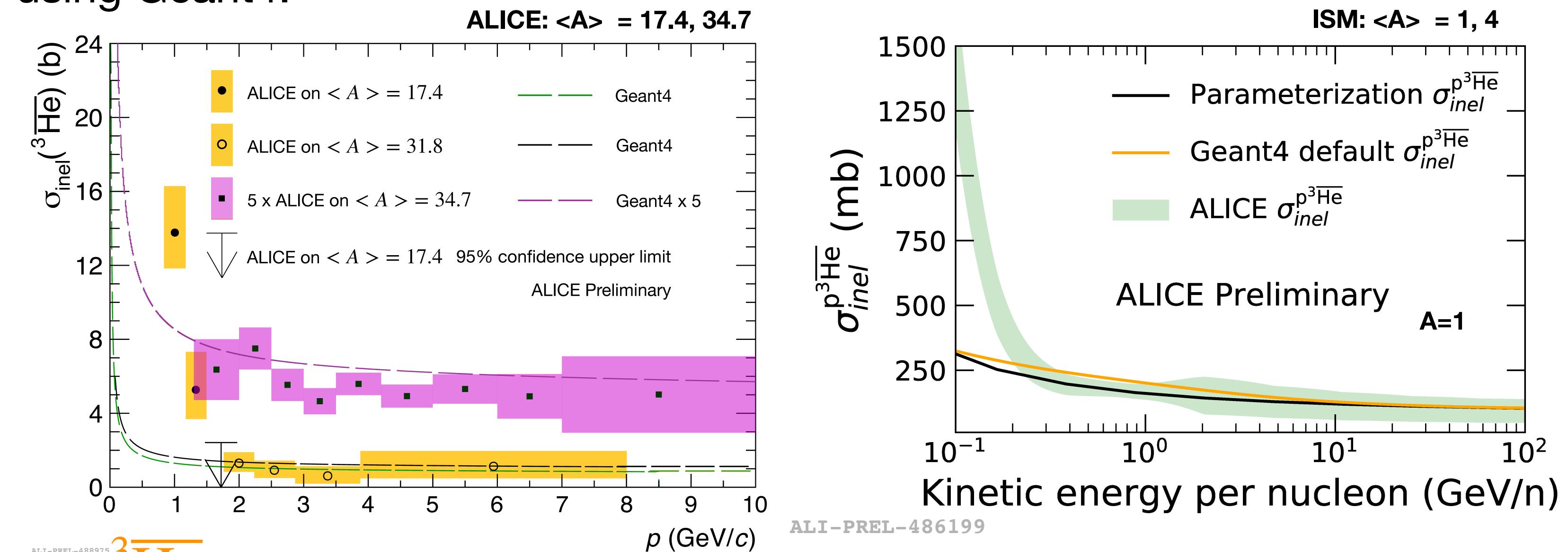
- Using GALPROP [1].
- Parameters from [2] were used here.

$$q(\vec{r}, p) + \vec{\nabla} \cdot (D_{xx} \vec{\nabla} \psi - \vec{V} \psi) + \frac{\partial}{\partial p} p^2 D_{pp} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial p} - \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \left[ \psi \frac{dp}{dt} - \frac{p}{3} (\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{V}) \psi \right] - \frac{\psi}{\tau_f} = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t}$$

## ${}^3\bar{\text{He}}$ Source Functions

- ${}^3\bar{\text{He}}$  spectra produced in DM annihilation taken from [3].
- ${}^3\bar{\text{He}}$  production cross section in cosmic ray collisions with interstellar medium taken from [4].

- ${}^3\bar{\text{He}}$  Annihilation Cross Section
- ${}^3\bar{\text{He}}$  inelastic cross section measured using ALICE detector as a target material.
  - The annihilation cross sections on proton and helium-4 targets were estimated using Geant4.



# Results

- ALICE measurement allows estimate of the  ${}^3\overline{\text{He}}$  CR annihilation in the Galaxy.
- The transparency of the Galaxy shows survival probability of  ${}^3\overline{\text{He}}$  in the interstellar medium.
- Uncertainty is shown only for annihilation CS.
- Solar modulation - Force Field with Fisk potential 0.4 GV.
- Rather constant transparency of 50% for DM scenario (similar results obtained for  $b\bar{b}$ ) and 25-90% for background (TOA).

