

# Measurement of ${}^3\overline{\text{He}}$ absorption cross-section with ALICE

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# Introduction and motivation

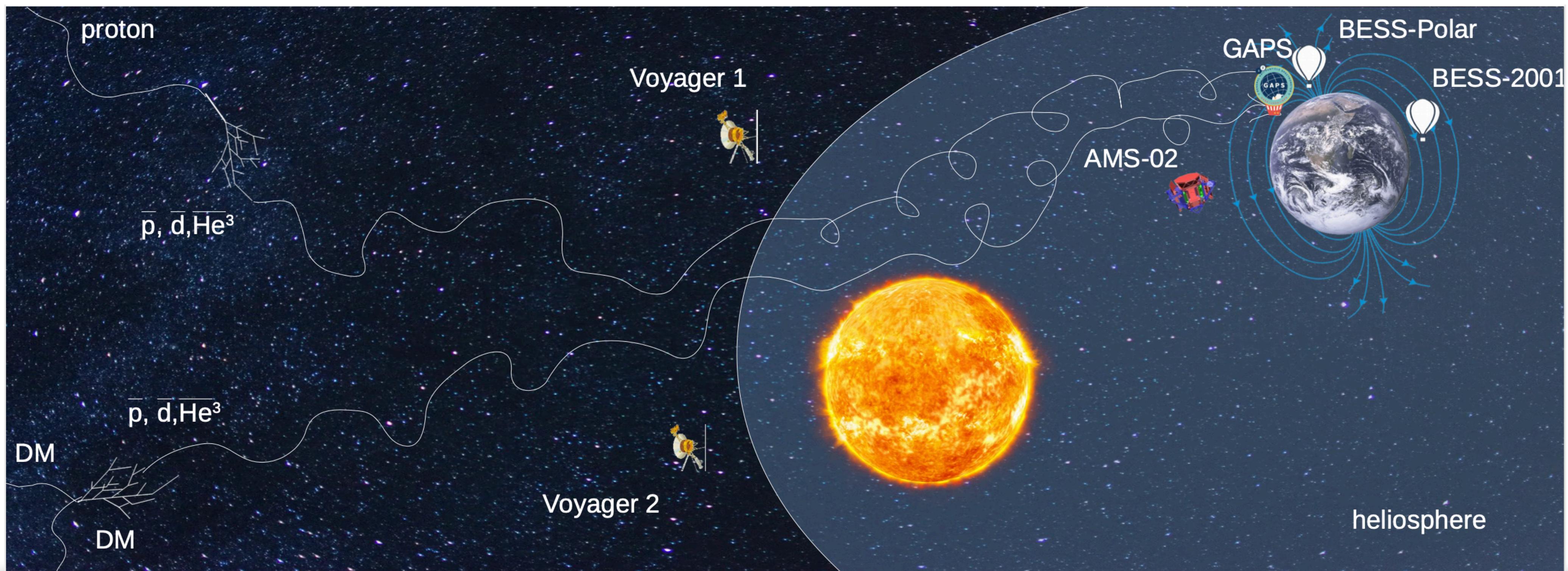
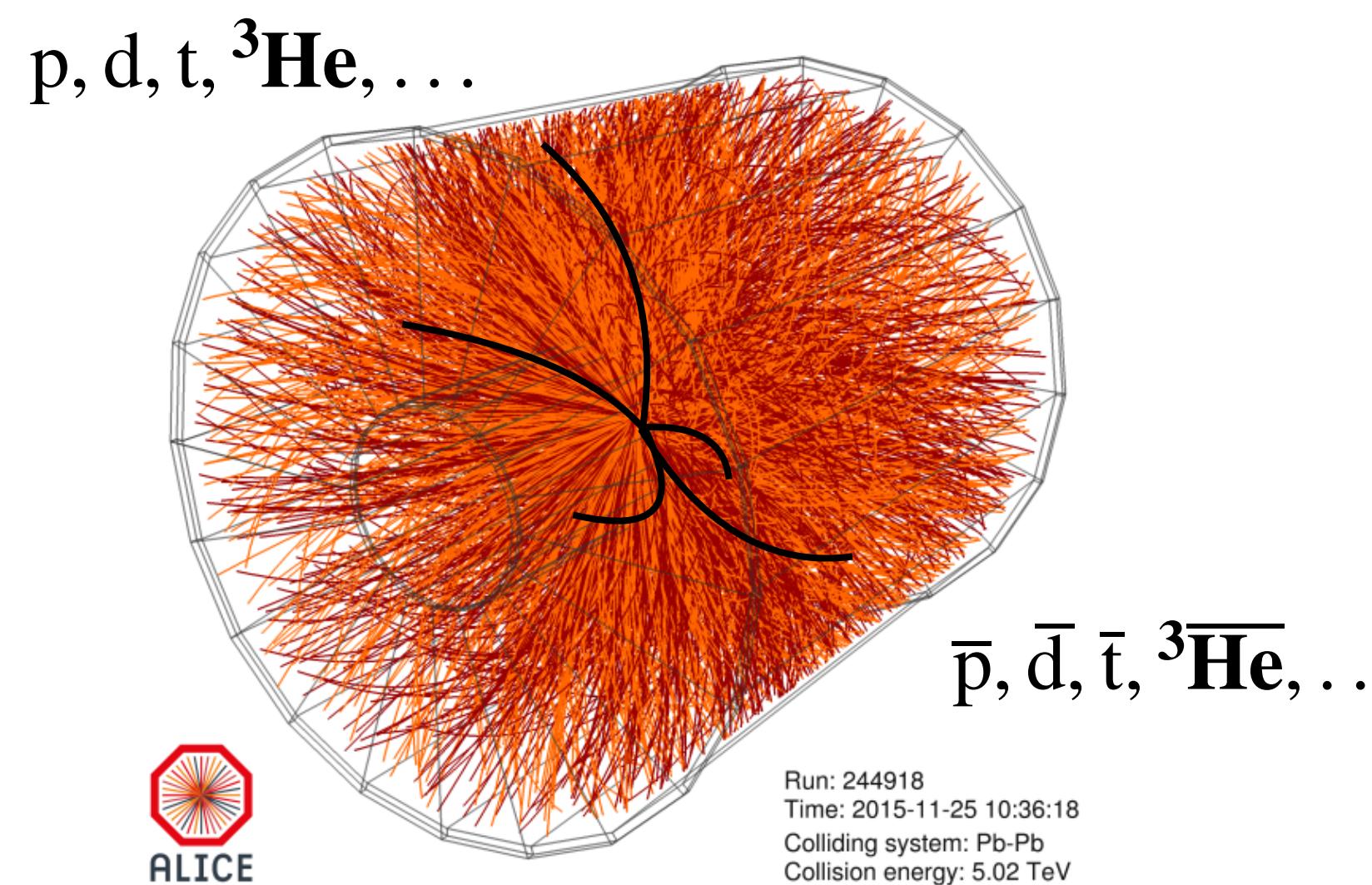
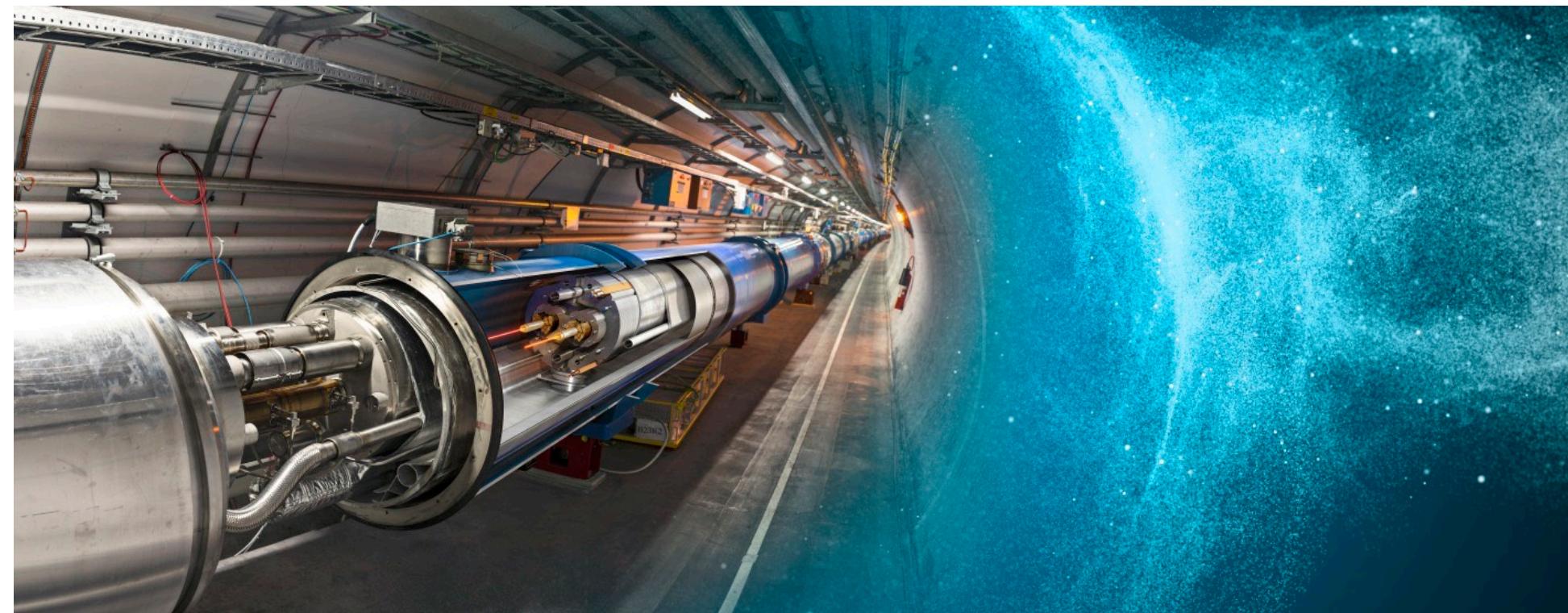


Figure by L. Šerkšnytė

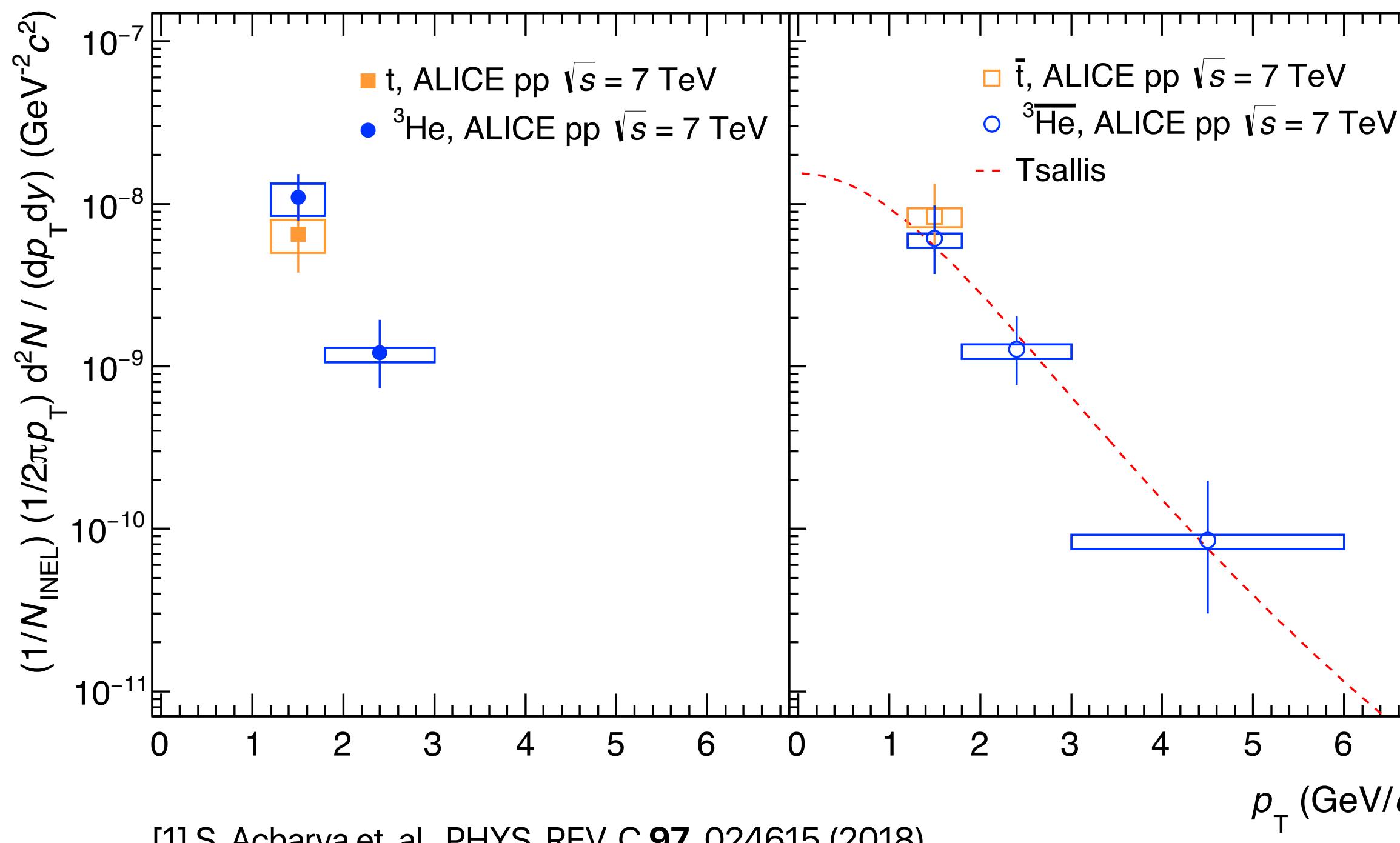
- Cosmic ray antinuclei - unique Dark Matter probe
- Antinuclei flux currently being measured by satellite and balloon-borne experiments
- Inelastic processes during propagation of antinuclei in space → crucial to determine signal and background correctly
- **No data for  ${}^3\bar{\text{He}}$  inelastic cross section. It has never been measured!**

# Antimatter production at the LHC



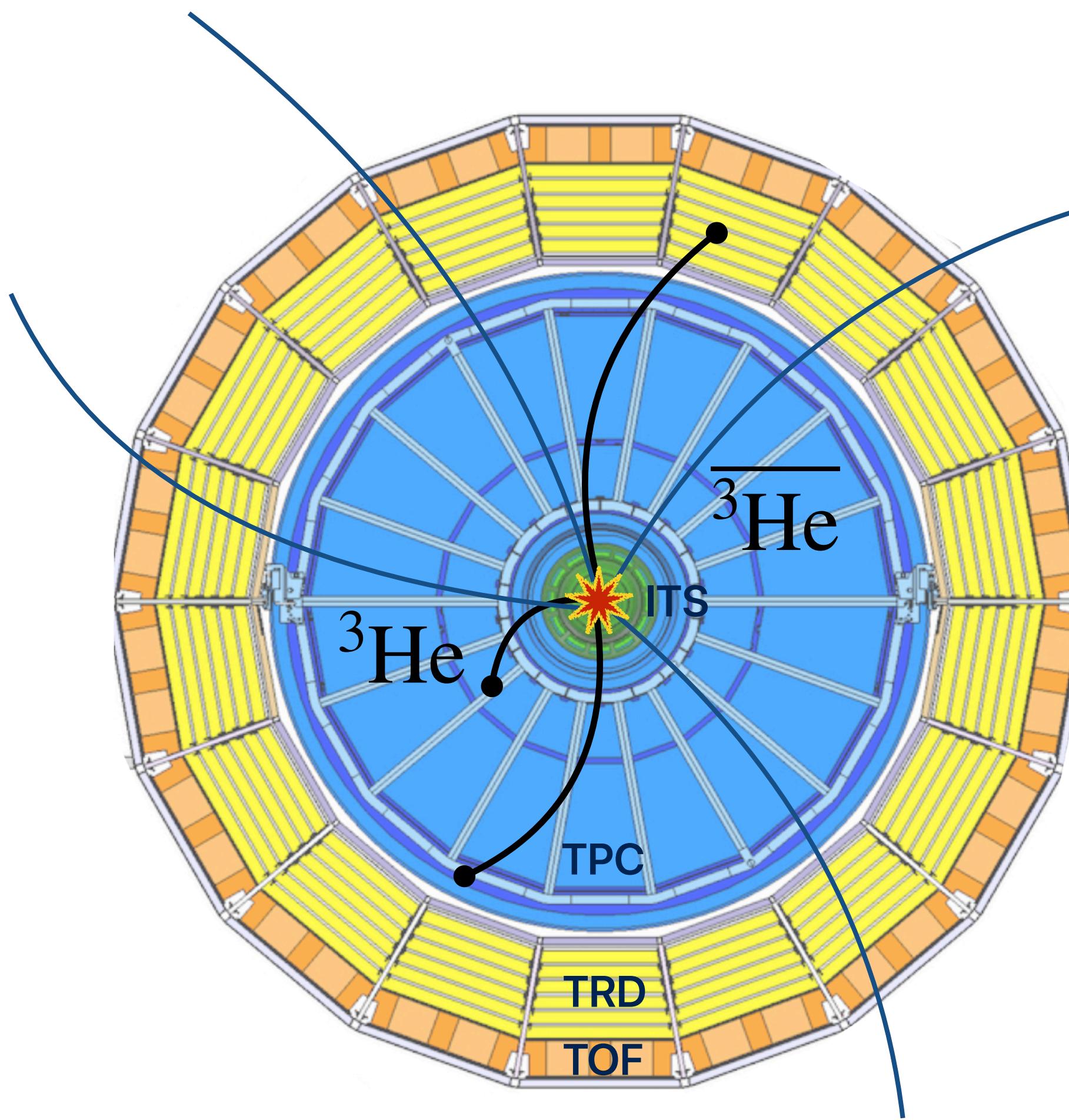
- High energy collisions at LHC = the most suitable environment to produce and study light (anti)nuclei
- At LHC energies matter and antimatter are produced in almost equal amounts → both  ${}^3\text{He}$  and  ${}^3\overline{\text{He}}$  are produced and propagate through detector material
- The (anti)nuclei get absorbed inside the detector → in ALICE we are in a unique position to quantify it!

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# ALICE detector as a target



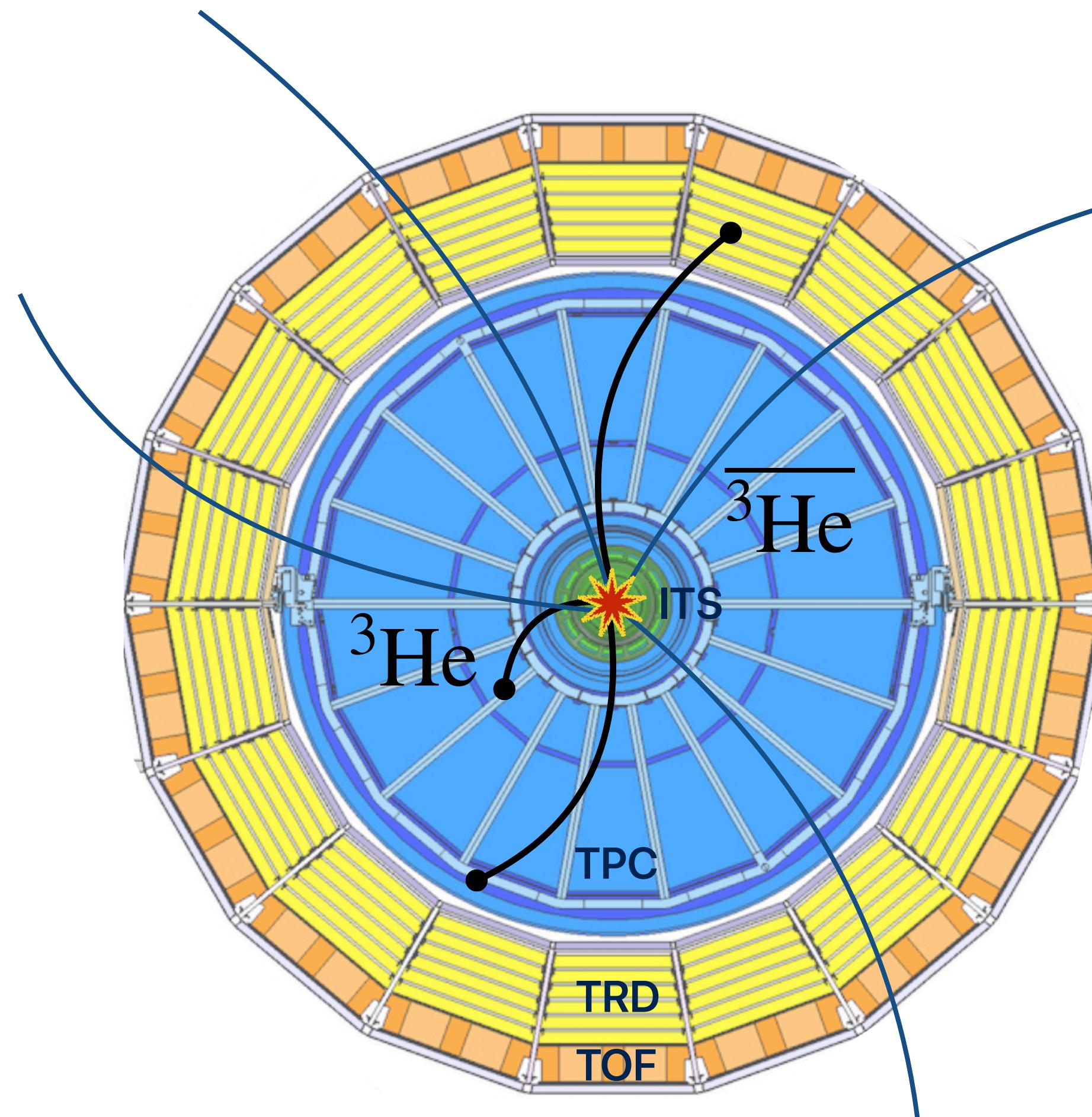
Absorption of produced (anti)matter inside the detector material:

- Beam pipe ( $\sim 0.3\% X_0$ )
- ITS ( $\sim 8\% X_0$ )
- TPC ( $\sim 4\% X_0$ )
- TRD ( $\sim 25\% X_0$ )
- Space frame ( $\sim 20\% X_0$ ) between TPC and TOF detectors

**Idea: use raw reconstructed antiparticle to particle ratios:**

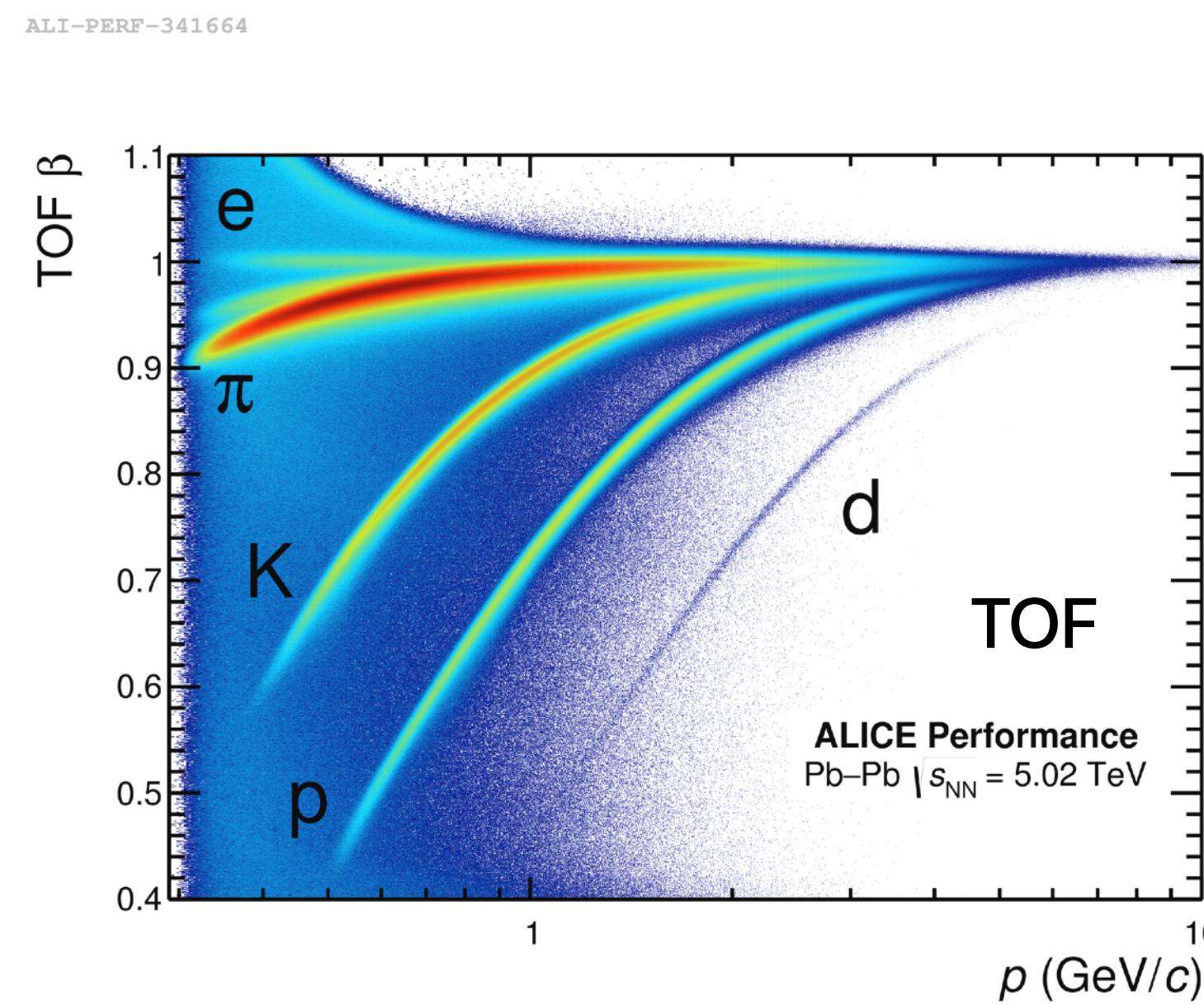
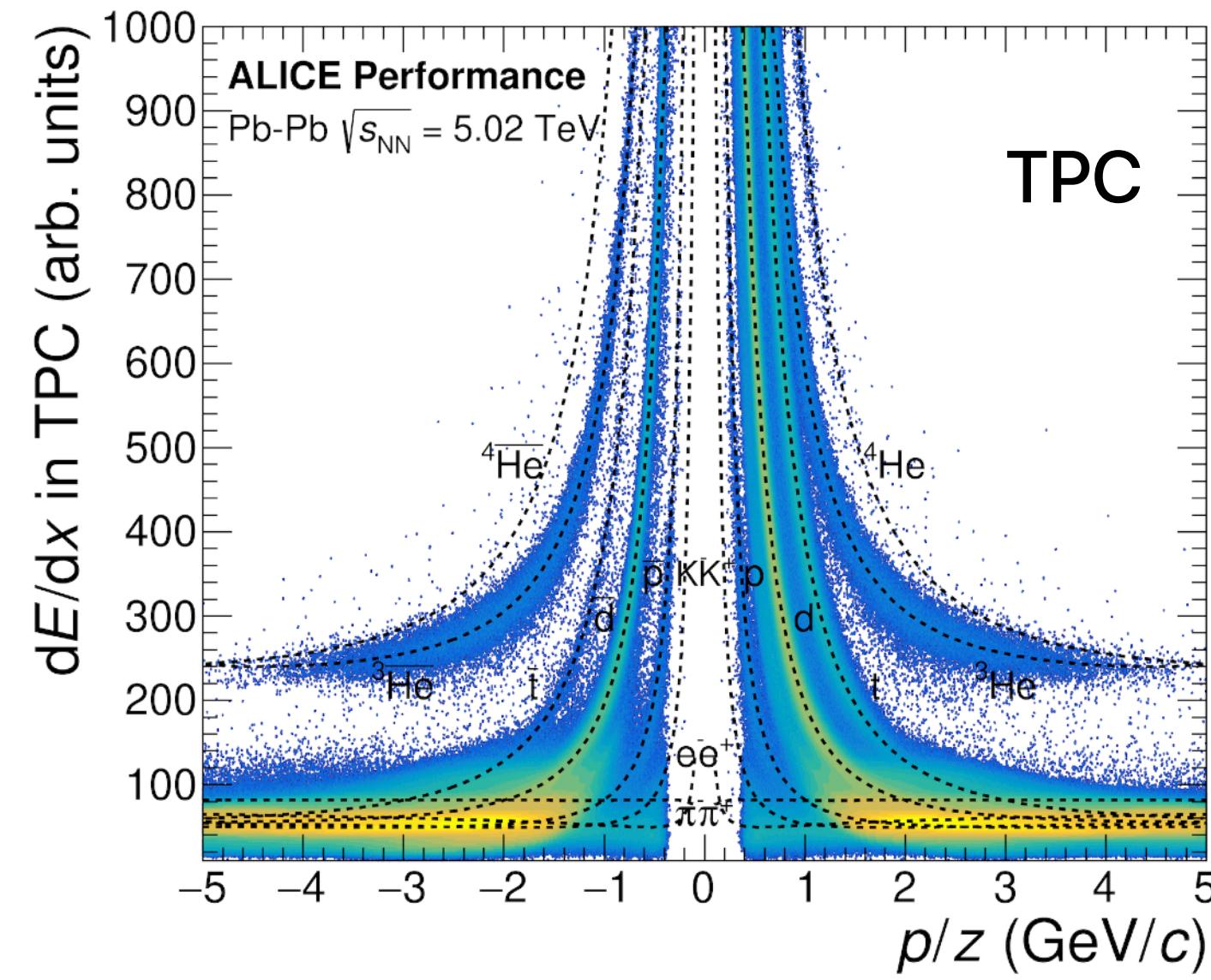
- No correction due to detection efficiency or absorption
- Correction for secondary (anti-)particles from weak decays or spallation processes
- Raw reconstructed  $\overline{{}^3\text{He}}/{}^3\text{He}$  ratio is sensitive to  $\sigma_{\text{INEL}}(\overline{{}^3\text{He}})$
- Constrain  $\sigma_{\text{INEL}}(\overline{{}^3\text{He}})$  via comparison with dedicated MC simulation (Geant4)

# ALICE detector as a target



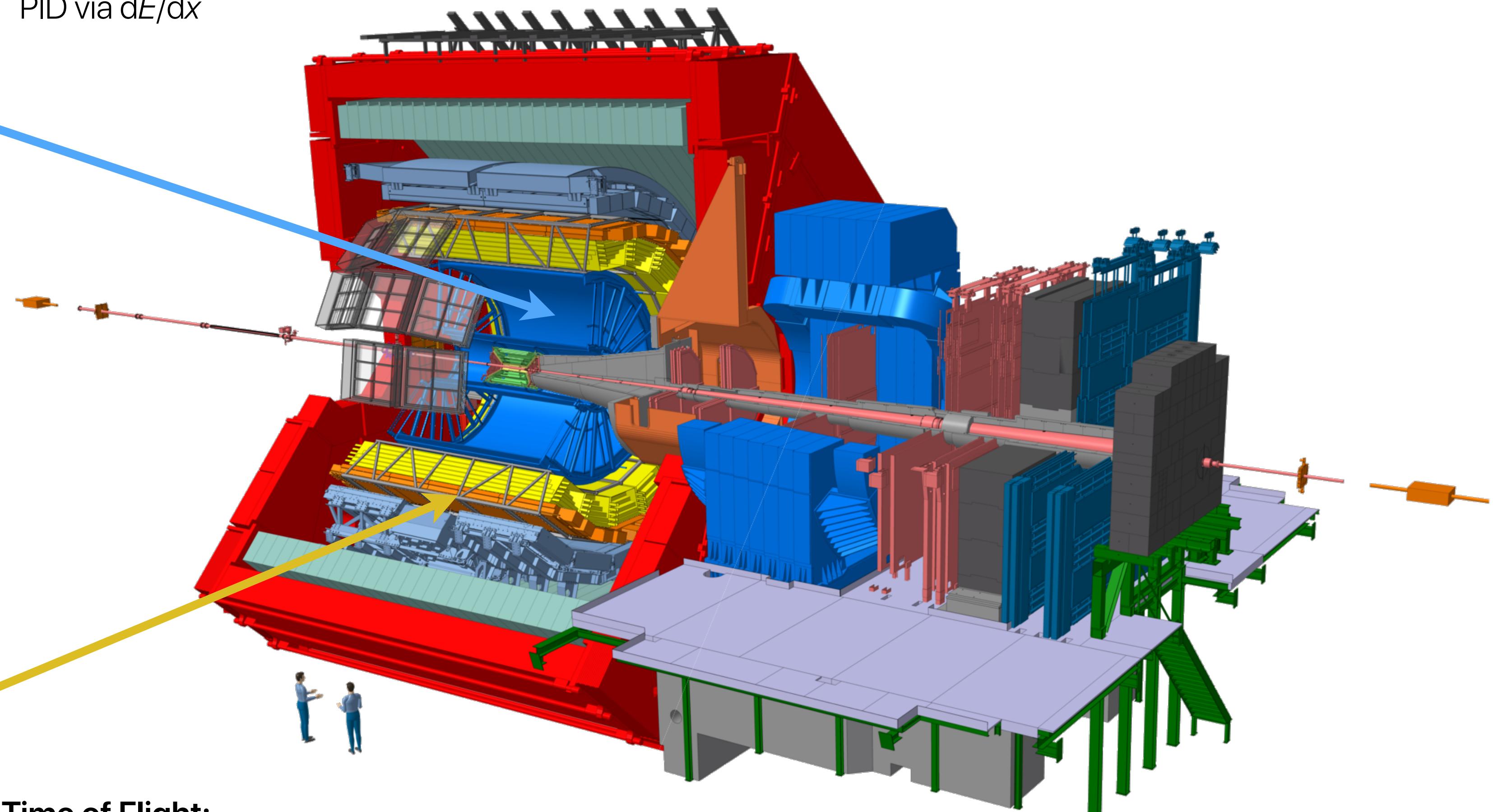
- ALICE has successfully measured low-energy  $\sigma_{\text{INEL}}(\bar{d})$ :  
[arXiv:2005.11122](https://arxiv.org/abs/2005.11122)
- This talk → measurement of  $\sigma_{\text{INEL}}(^3\bar{\text{He}})$  in high multiplicity pp collisions at 13 TeV with ALICE

# Detectors used in the analysis



**Time Projection Chamber:**

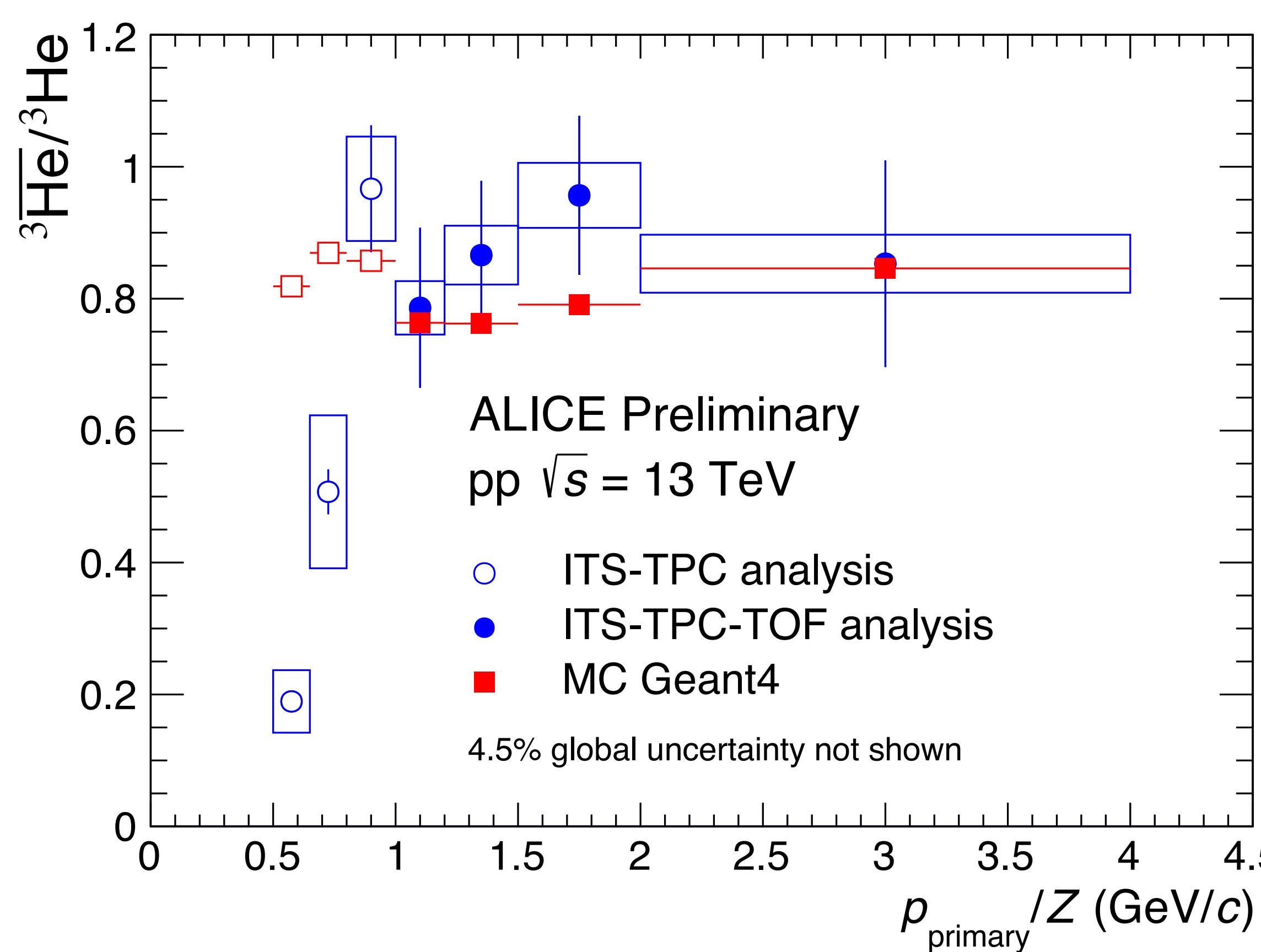
PID via  $dE/dx$



**Time of Flight:**

PID via time-of-flight measurement

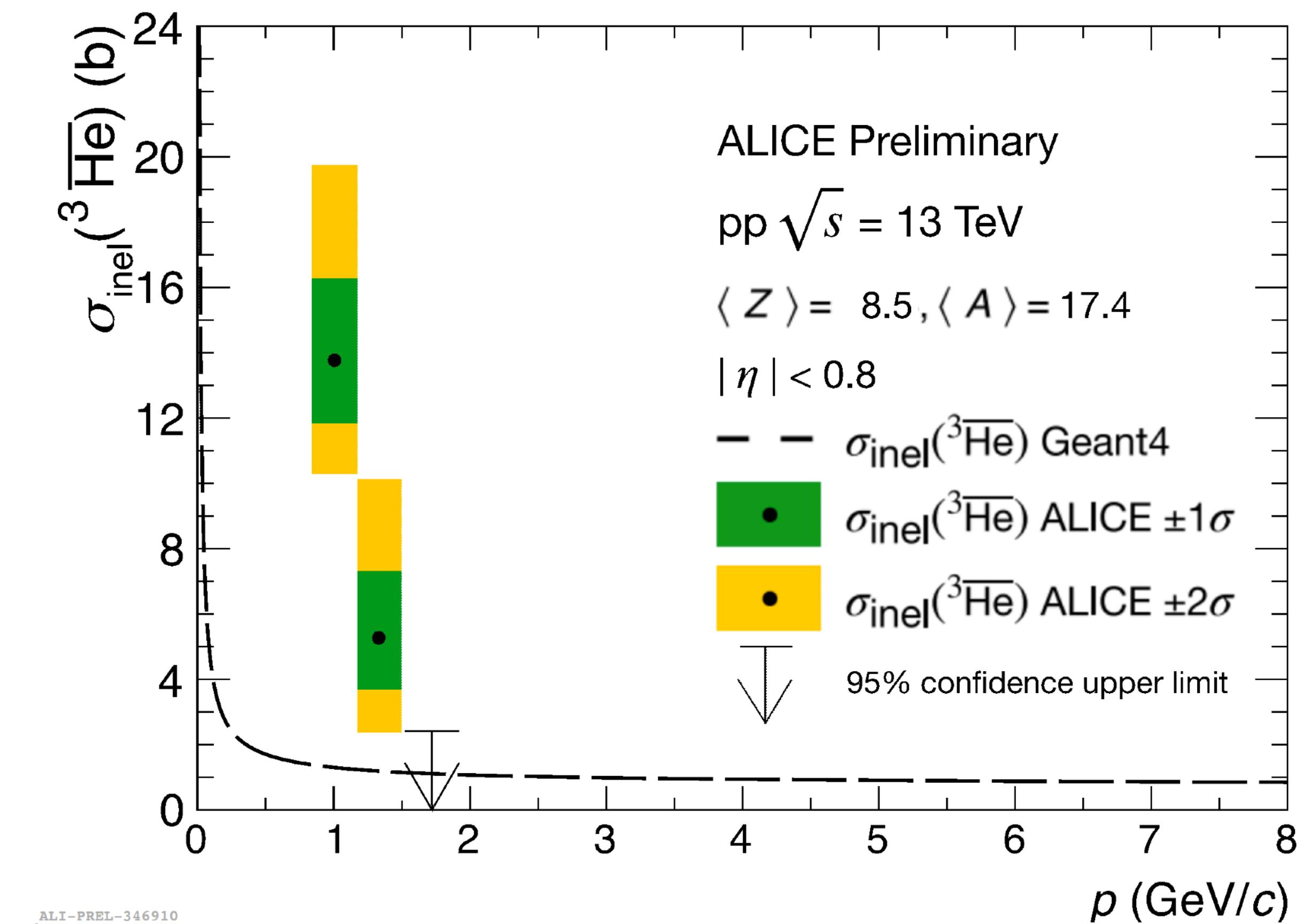
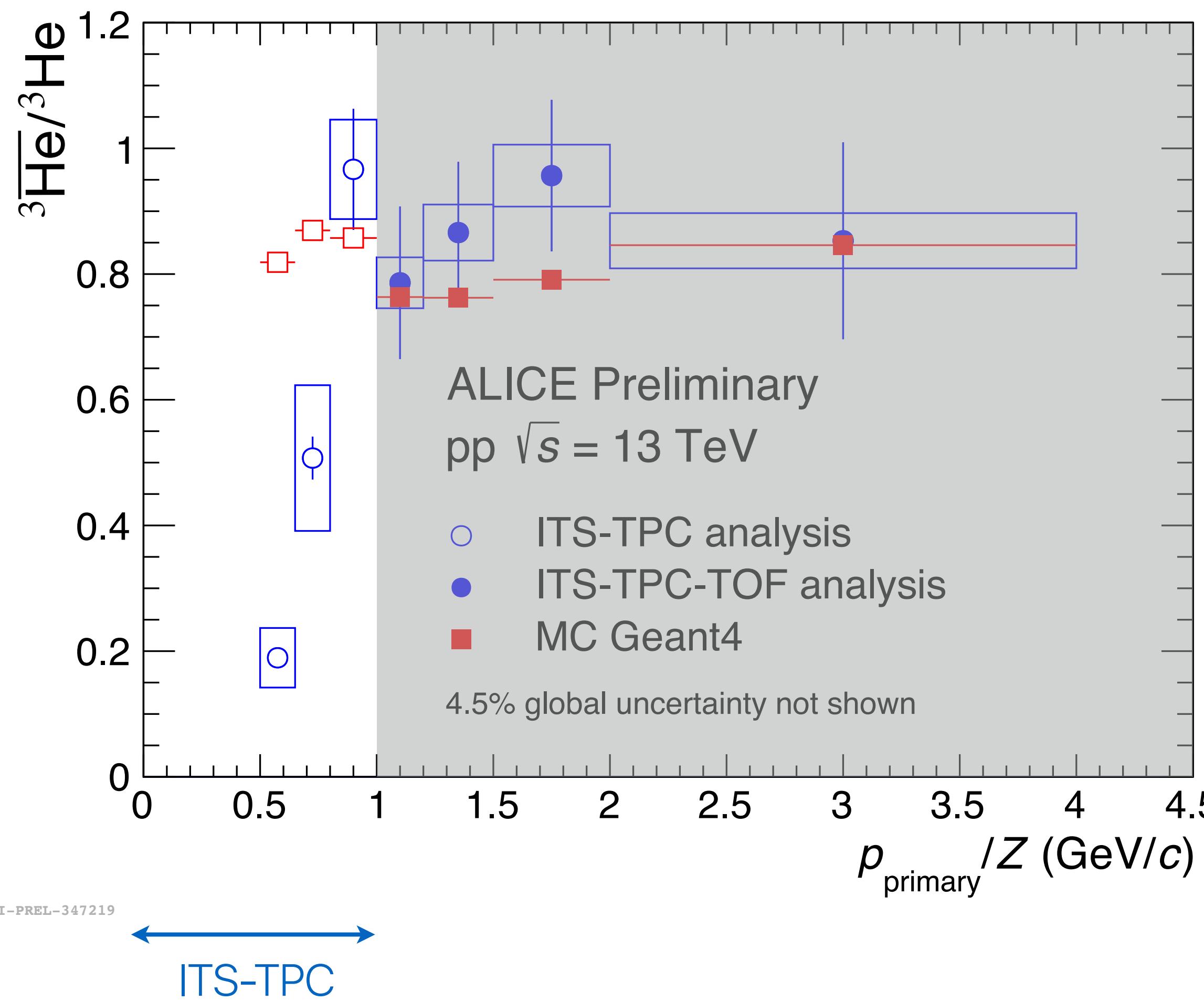
# Raw primordial ${}^3\overline{\text{He}}/{}^3\text{He}$ ratio



- Raw primordial  ${}^3\overline{\text{He}}/{}^3\text{He}$  ratio: larger absorption of antiparticles, especially at low momentum
- Dedicated Monte Carlo simulation with varied hadronic inelastic cross-section of  ${}^3\overline{\text{He}}$ :  $\pm 50\%$  w.r.t. the default in Geant4
- Vary the  $\sigma_{\text{INEL}}({}^3\overline{\text{He}})$  in Monte Carlo to reach the  $\pm 1\sigma^*$  and  $\pm 2\sigma$  experimental limits in data
- The variation corresponds to  $\pm 1\sigma$  and  $\pm 2\sigma$  constraints on the  ${}^3\overline{\text{He}}$  inelastic cross section

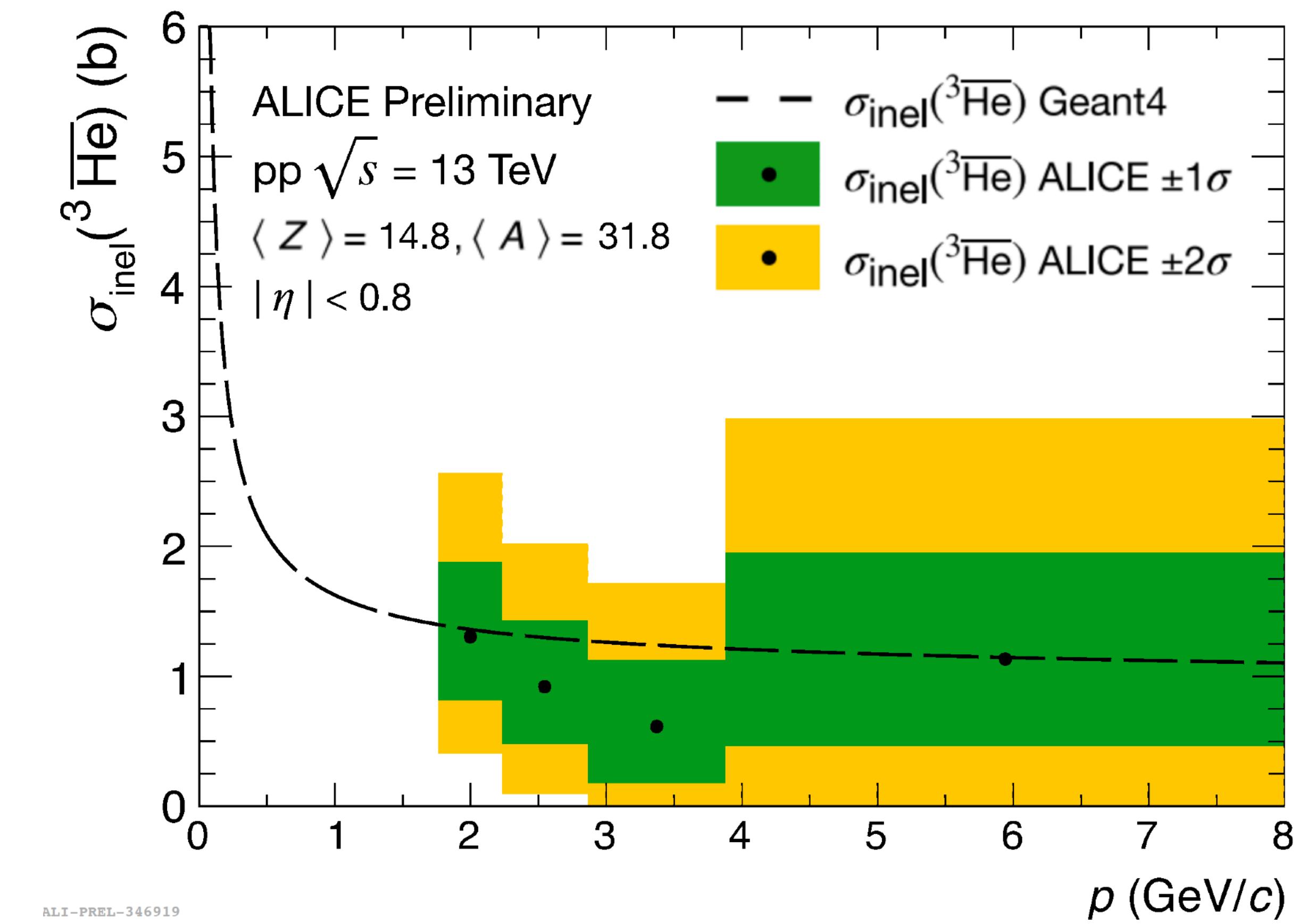
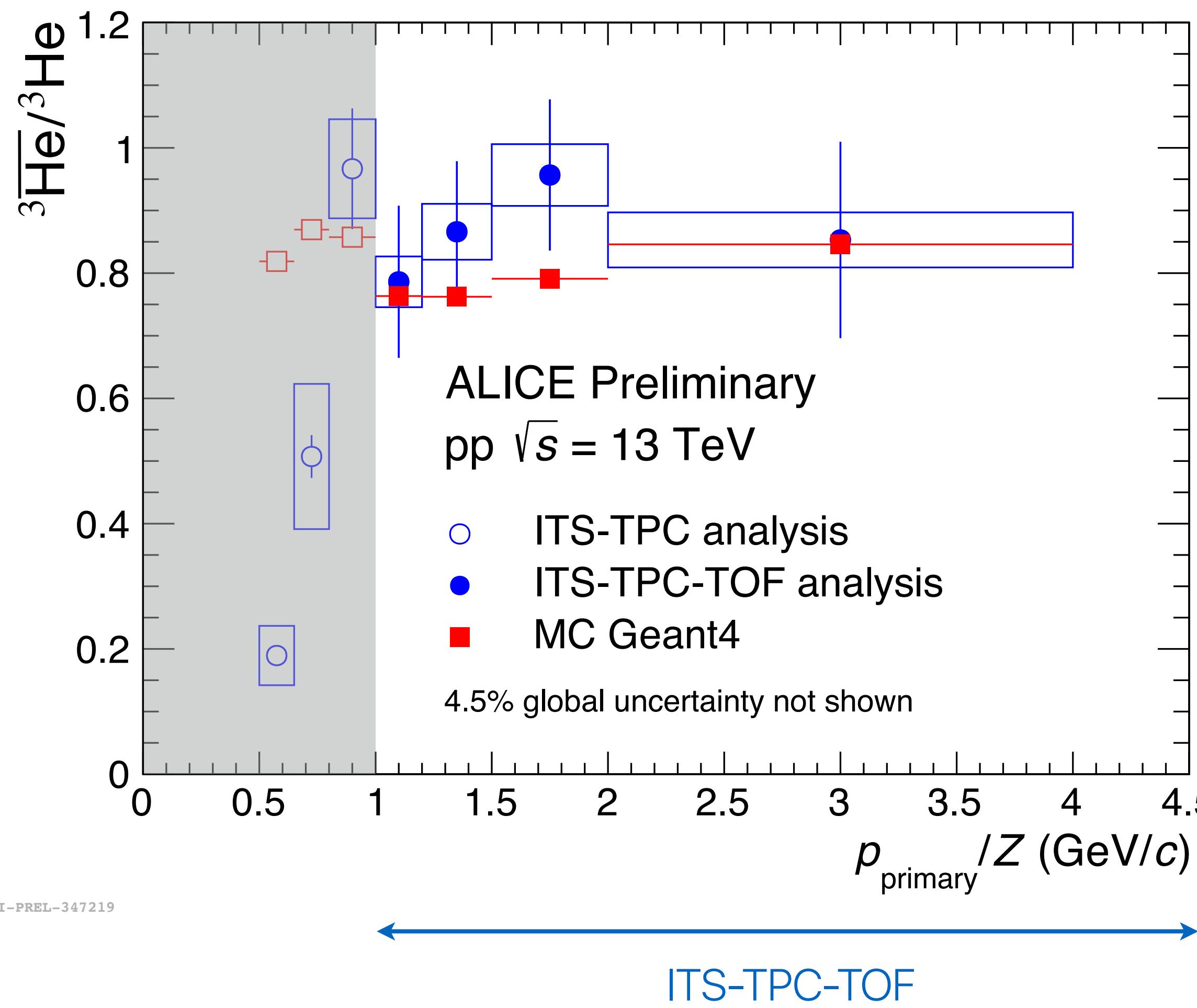
\* $\sigma$  includes statistical, systematic and global uncertainties

# Results: ${}^3\overline{\text{He}}$ inelastic cross-section



$\sigma_{\text{INEL}}({}^3\overline{\text{He}})$  at low momentum: steeper rise with respect to Geant4

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$\sigma_{\text{INEL}}({}^3\overline{\text{He}})$  at high momentum: good agreement with Geant4

# Summary and outlook

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- **First measurement of  ${}^3\overline{\text{He}}$  inelastic cross-section** using raw primordial antiparticle to particle ratio
- Dedicated Monte Carlo simulations to extract the constraints on  $\sigma_{\text{INEL}}({}^3\overline{\text{He}})$
- $\sigma_{\text{INEL}}({}^3\overline{\text{He}})$  shows steeper rise towards lower momentum w.r.t Geant4 and good agreement at momenta  $> 1.5 \text{ GeV}/c$
- Crucial input for the propagation of antinuclei in space and eventual determination of mean free path of  ${}^3\overline{\text{He}}$  - how far can we observe the antinuclei candidates in the Universe?

**Thank you for your attention!**