

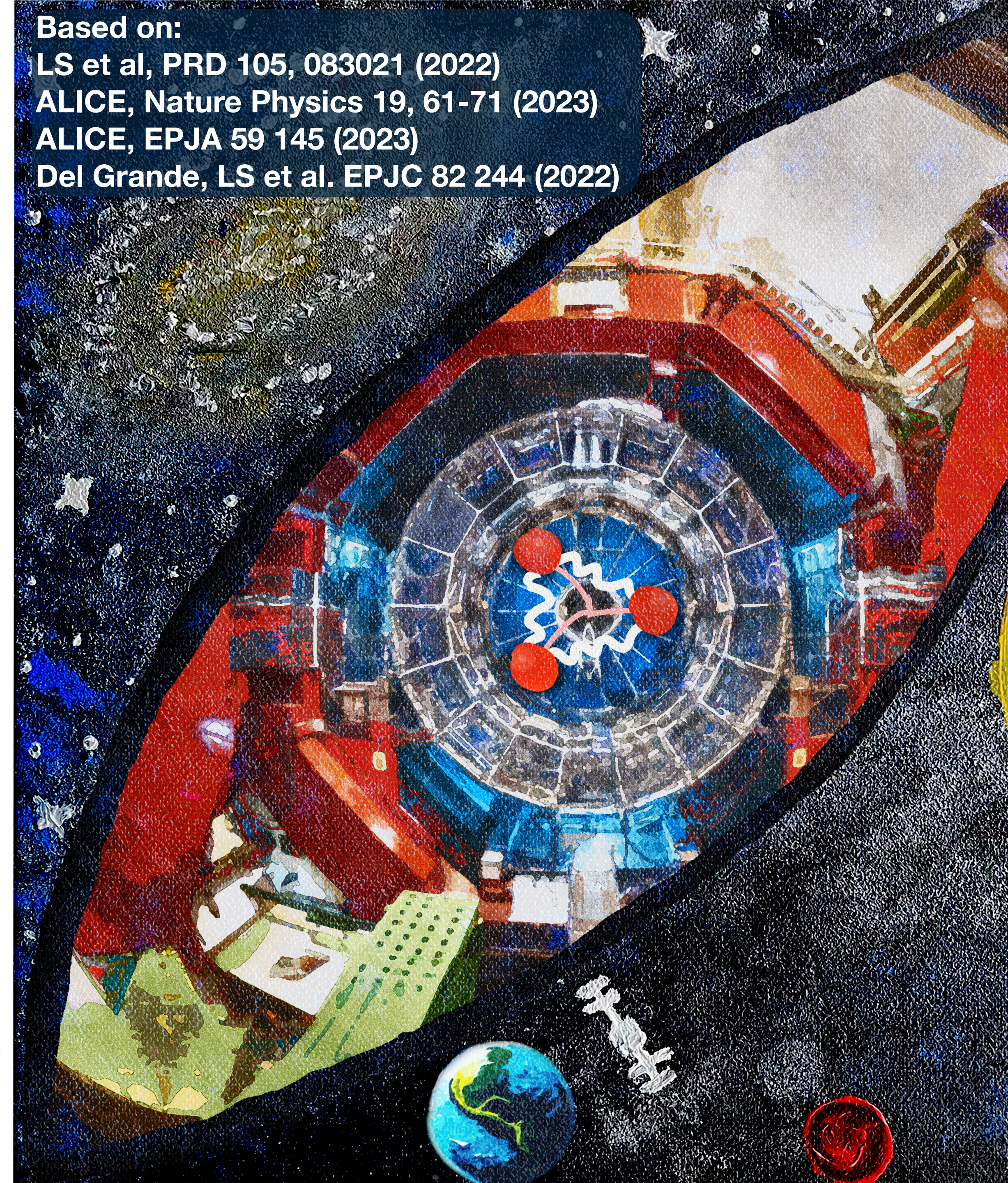


Unlocking the mysteries of nuclear interactions and their astrophysical impact

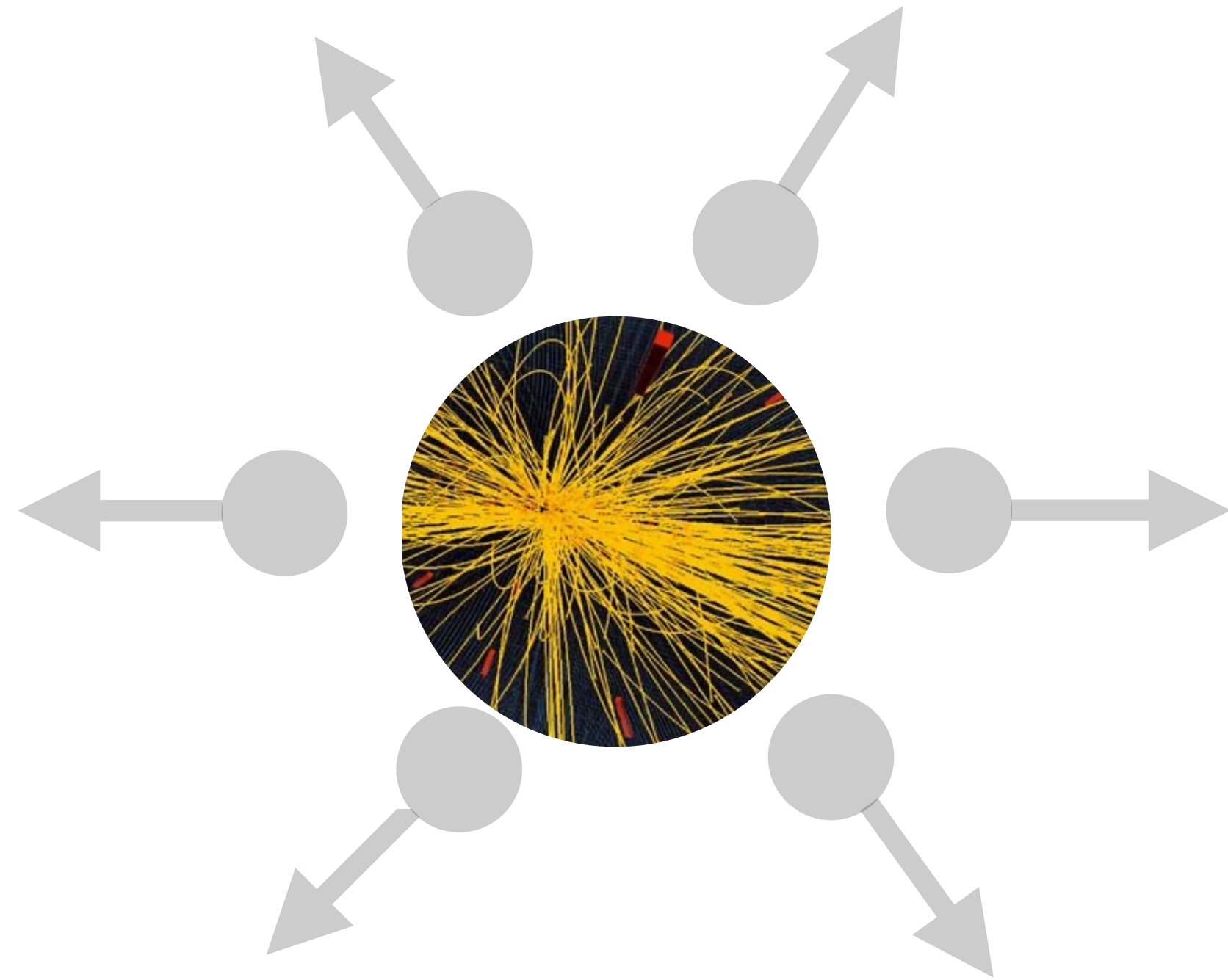
Laura Šerkšnytė
Supervisor: Prof. Dr. Laura Fabbietti
Technical University of Munich

Dissertation Prize Symposium
11th March 2024, Gießen

Based on:
LS et al, PRD 105, 083021 (2022)
ALICE, Nature Physics 19, 61-71 (2023)
ALICE, EPJA 59 145 (2023)
Del Grande, LS et al. EPJC 82 244 (2022)

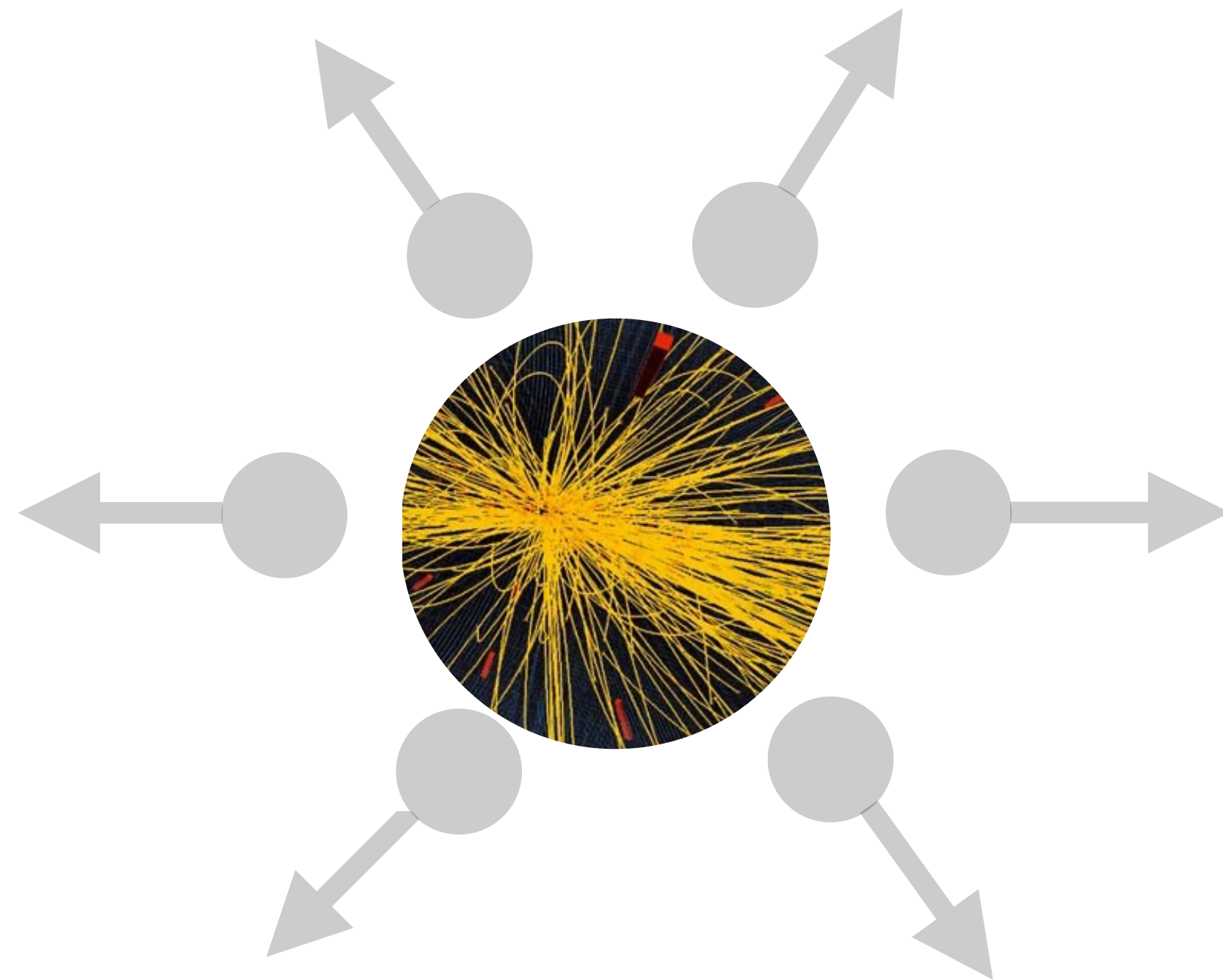


Nuclear studies on Earth

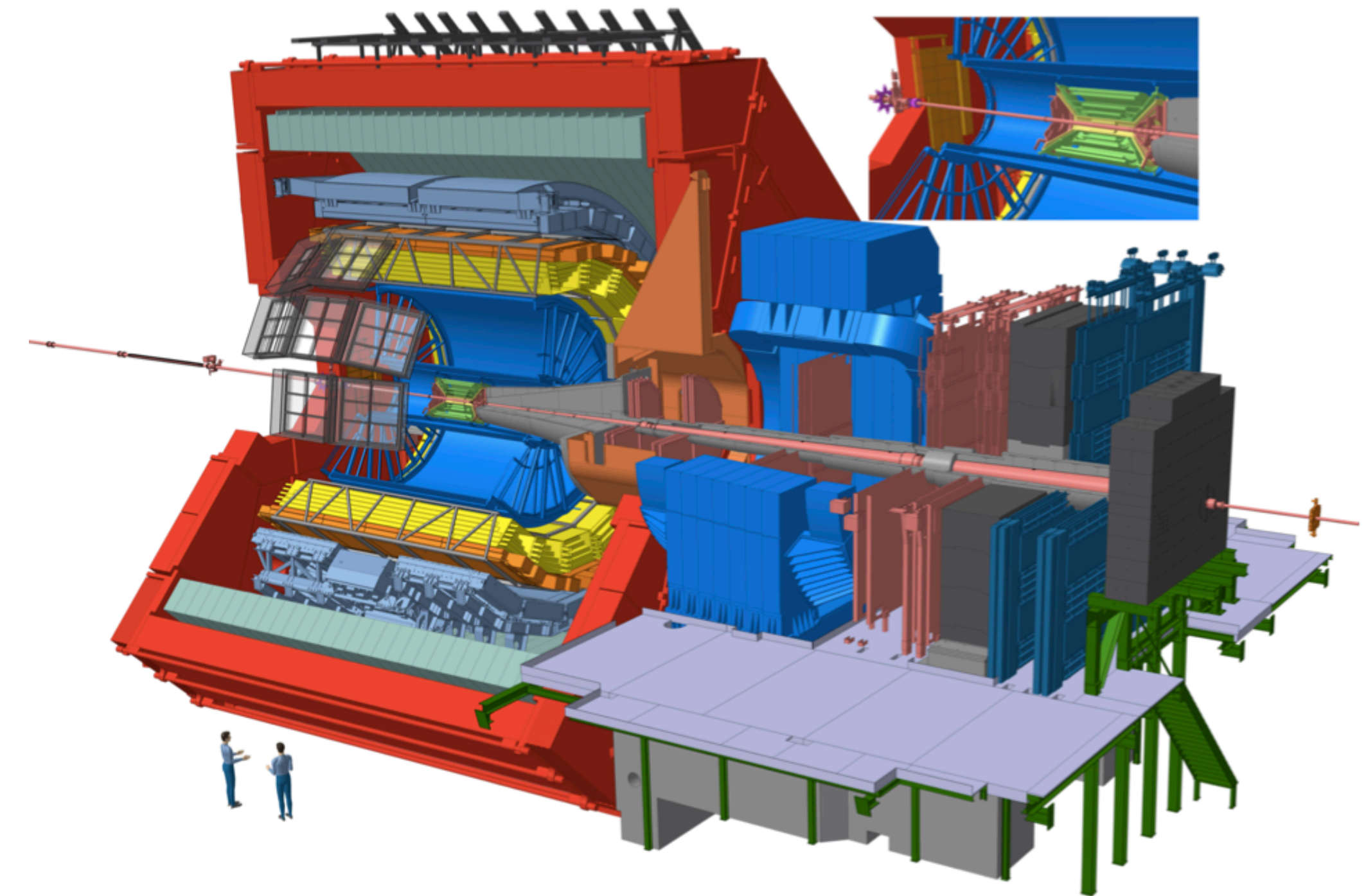


Nuclear studies on Earth

ALICE



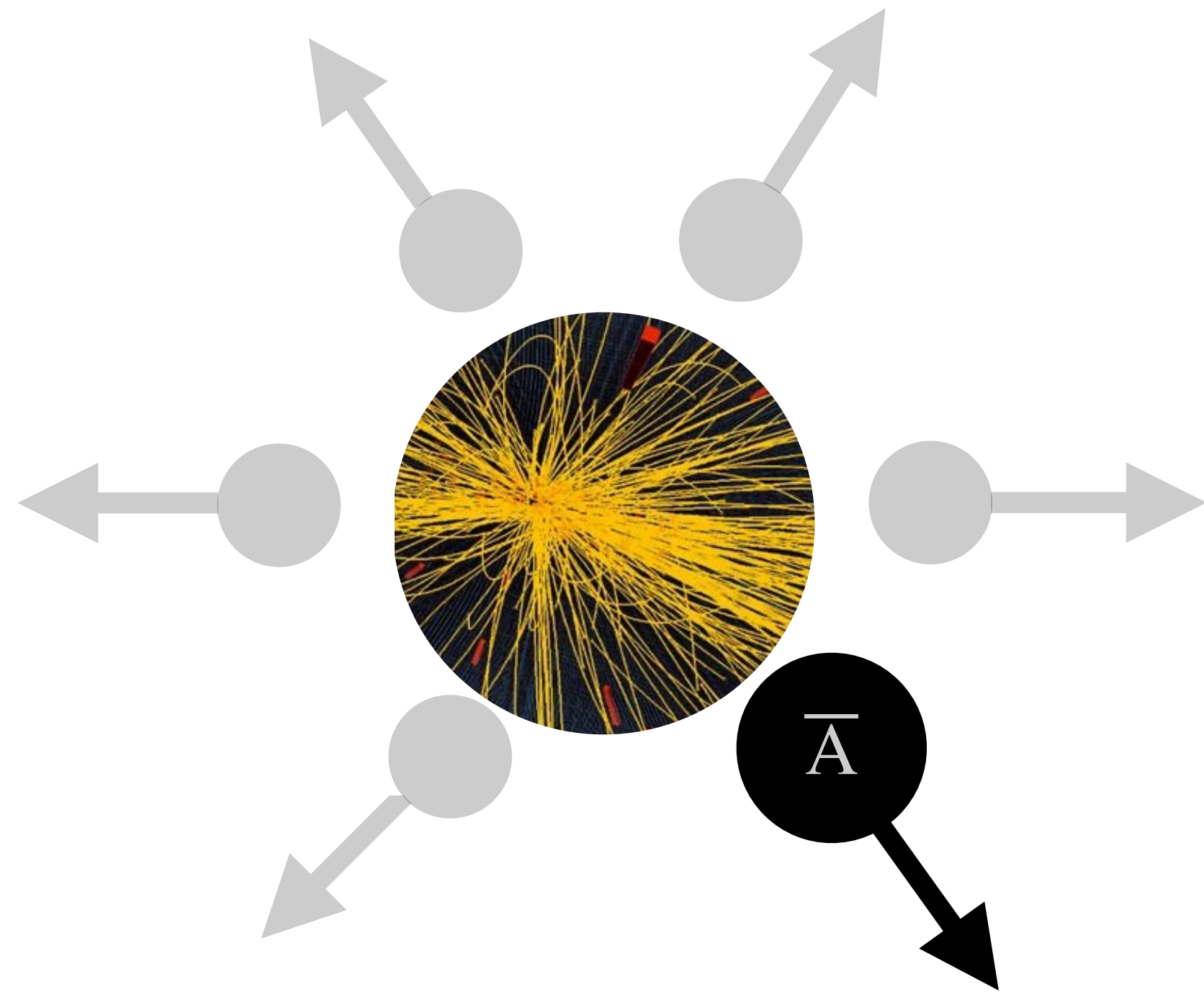
Measure: π , K, p, d, He . . .



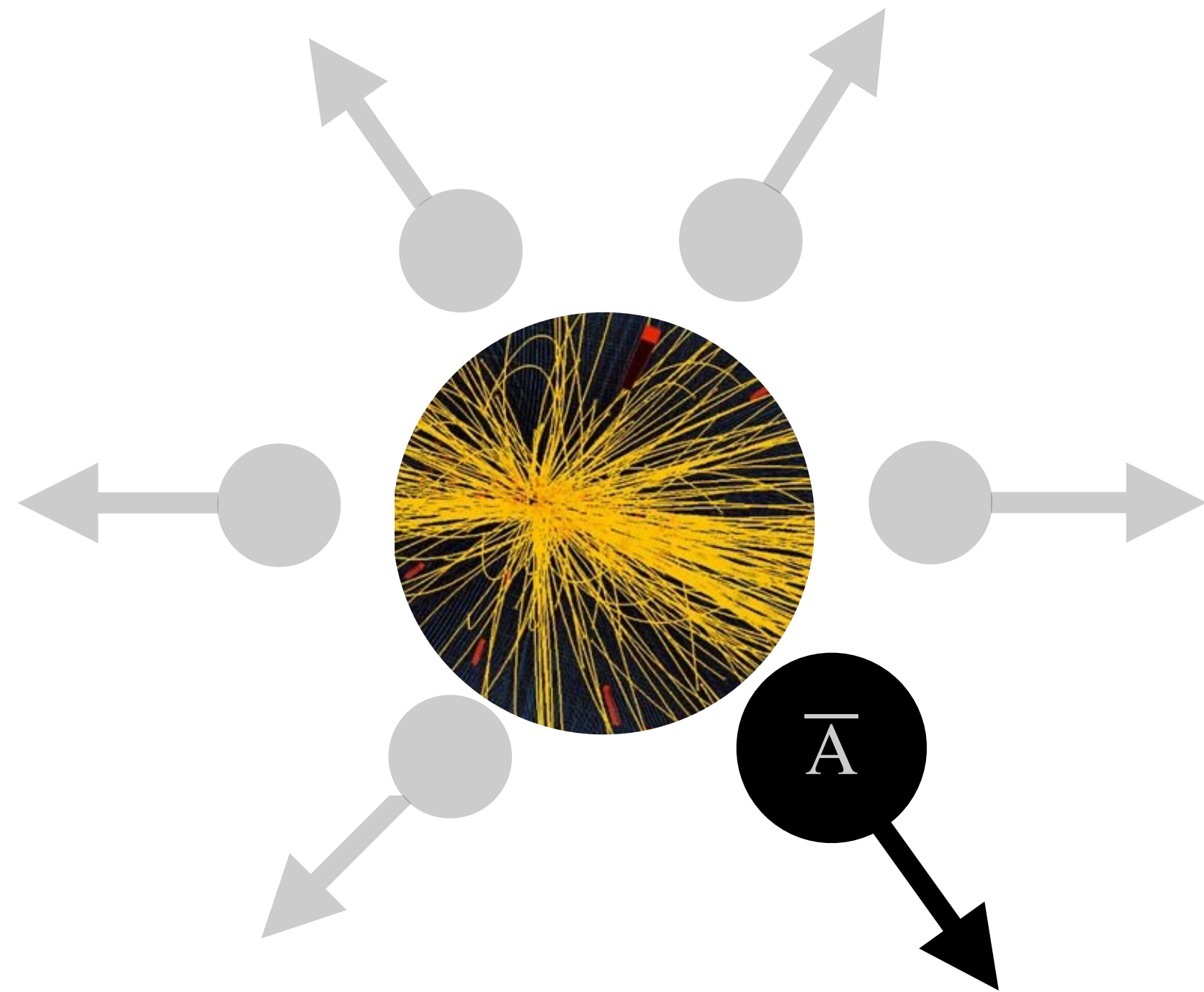
Excellent particle tracking and identification capabilities

LHC Run 2 pp @ $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV: 1.2 billion events!

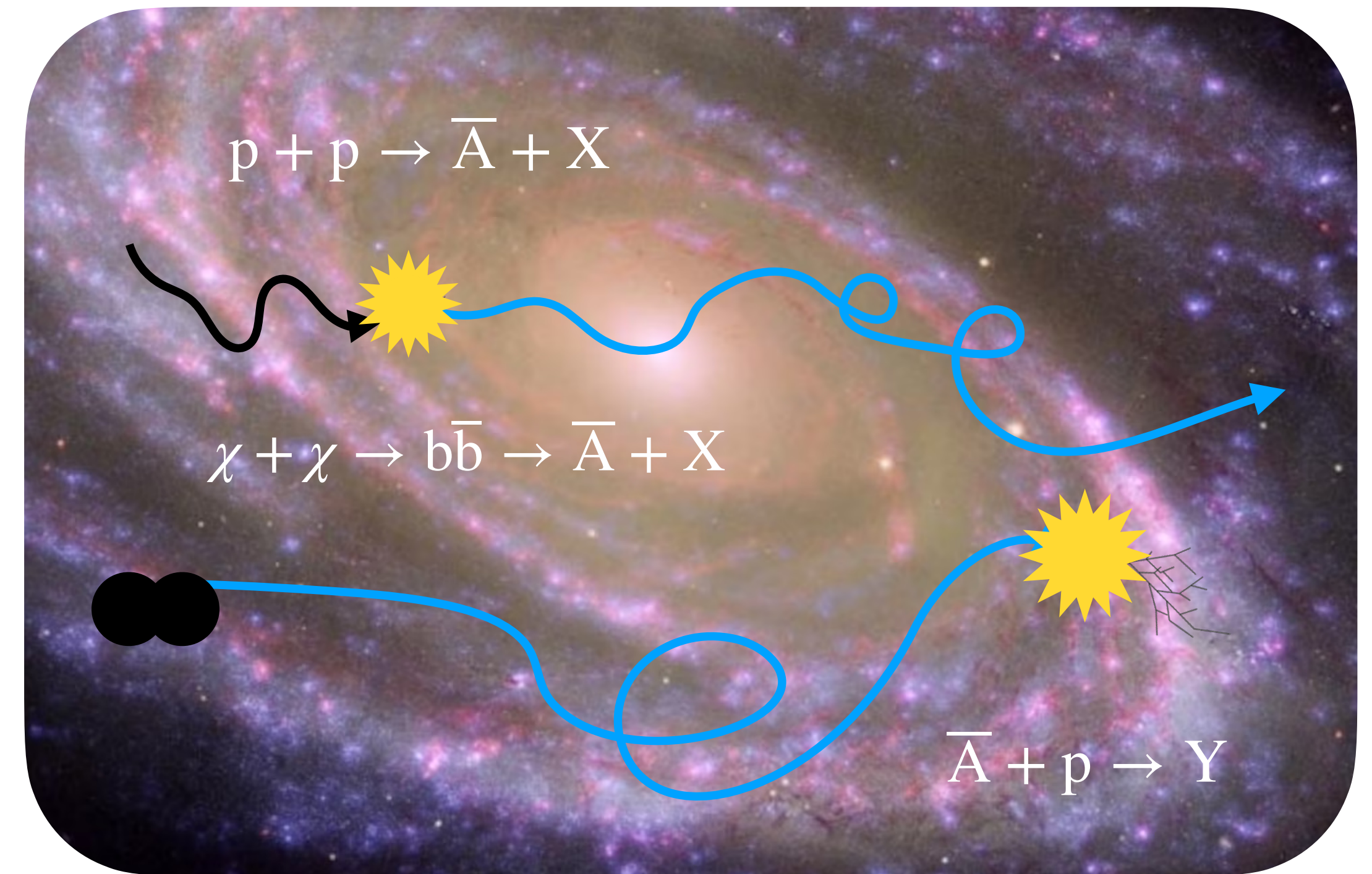
ALICE, Int.J.Mod.Phys.A 29 (2014) 1430044
ALICE, JINST 3 (2008) S08002

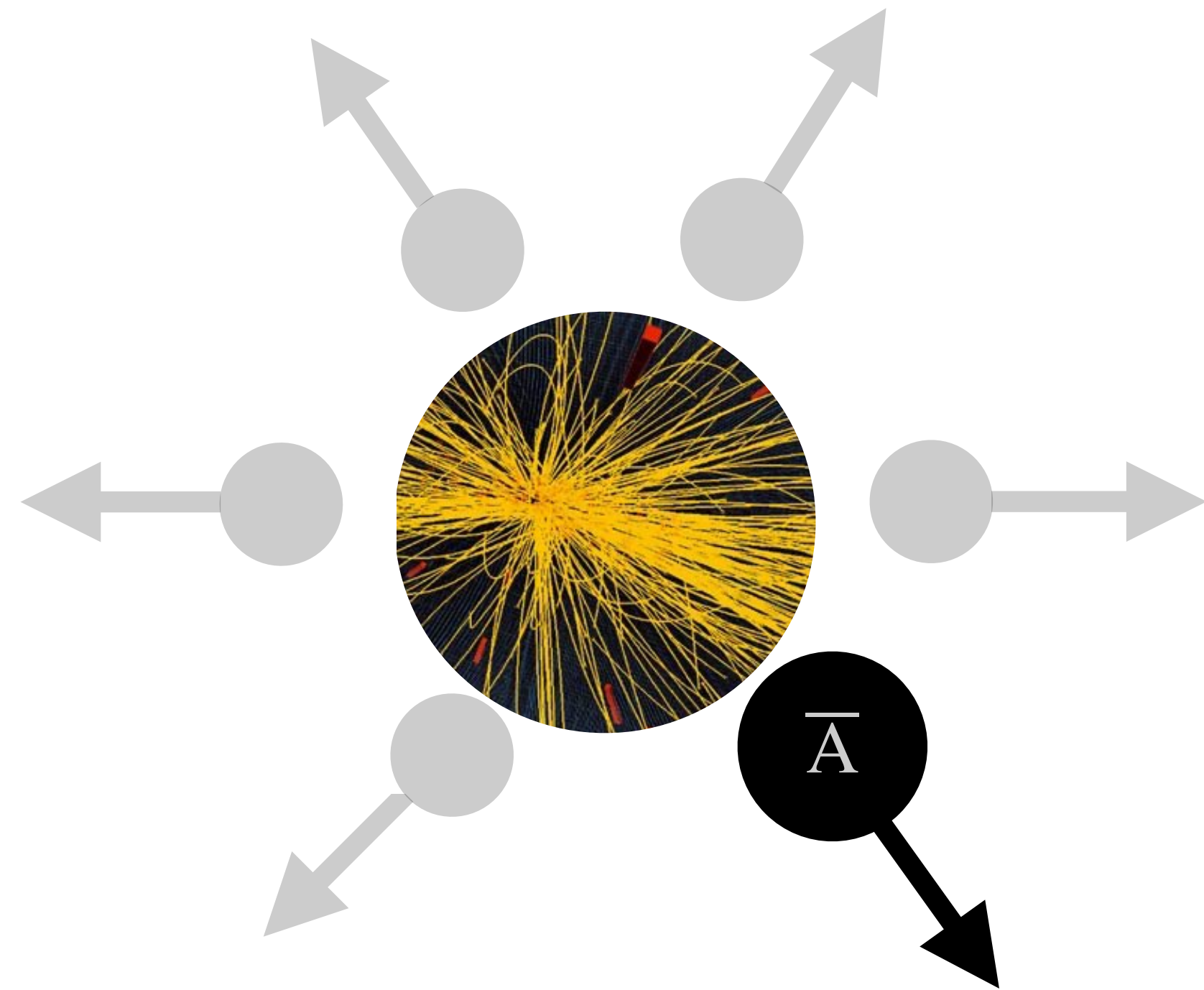


Measure: \bar{d} , $\overline{{}^3\text{He}}$

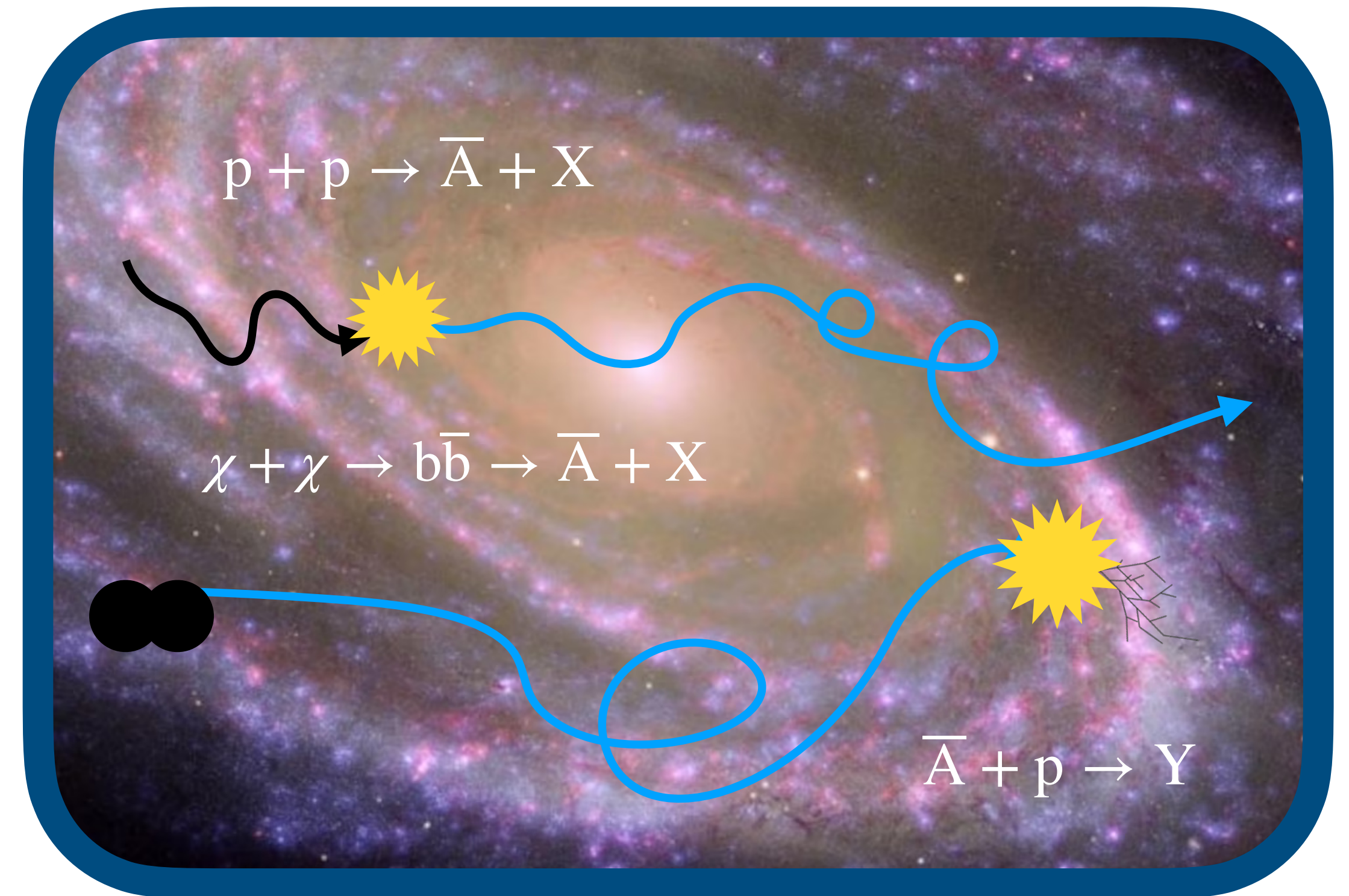


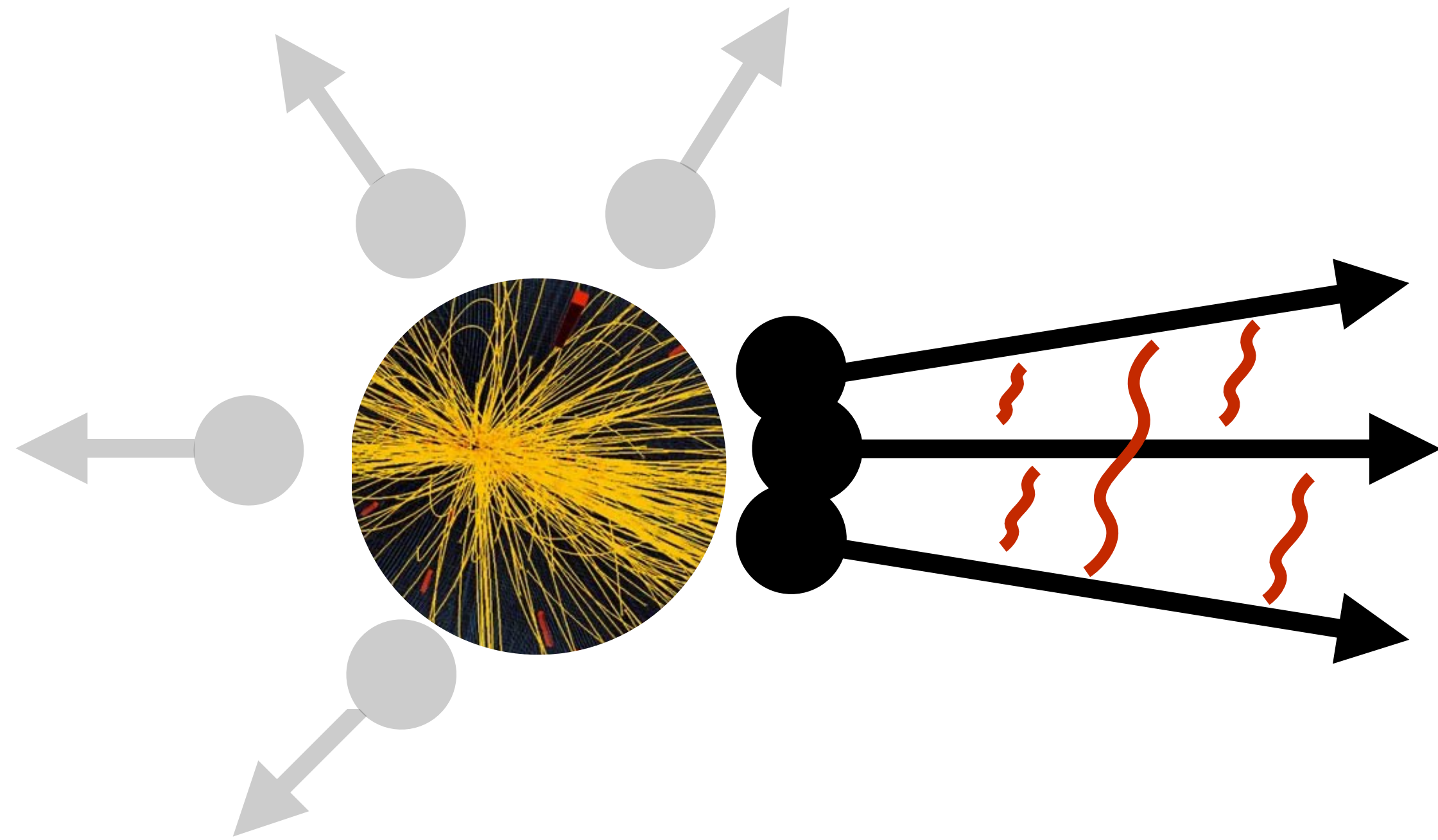
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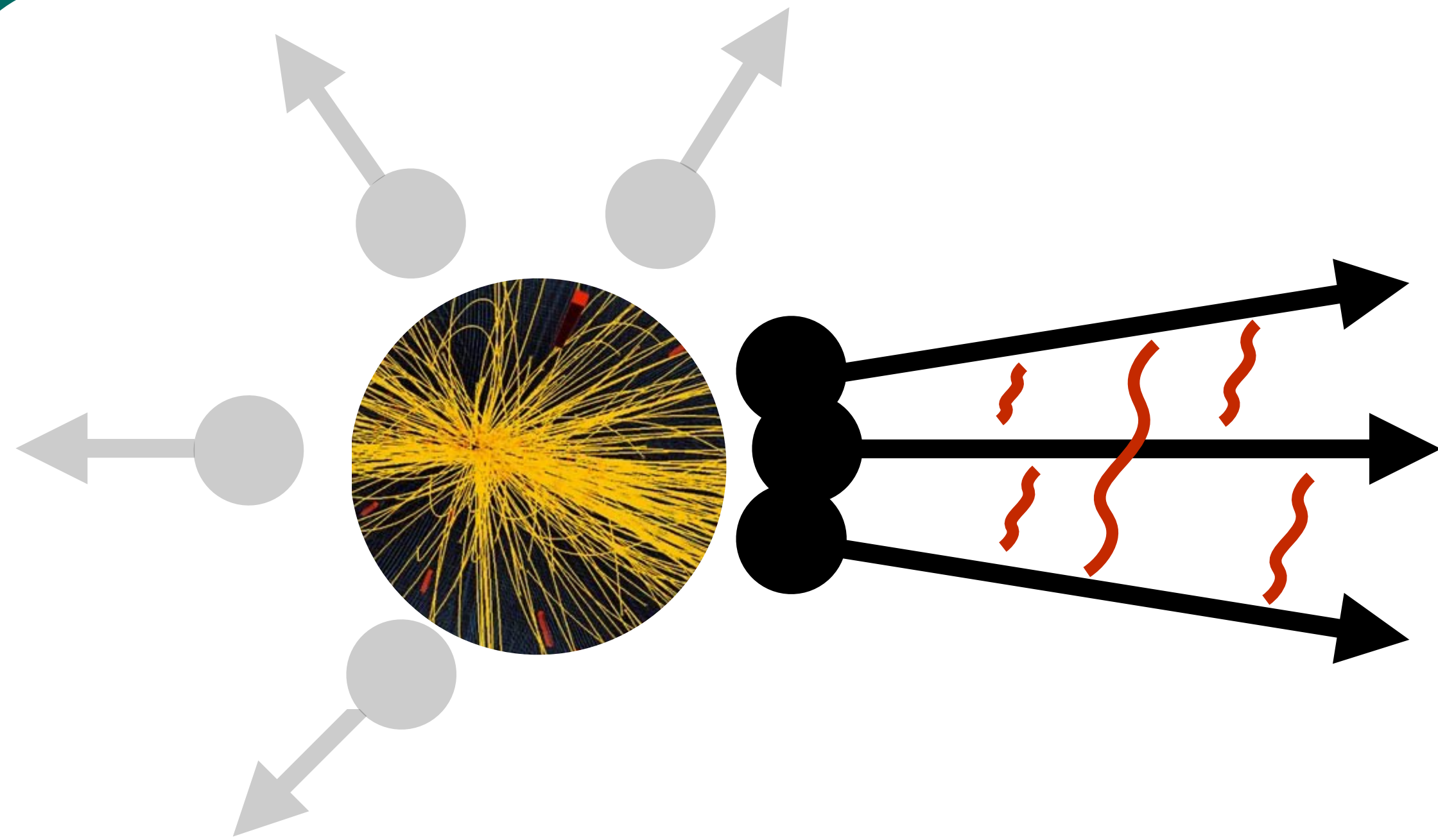


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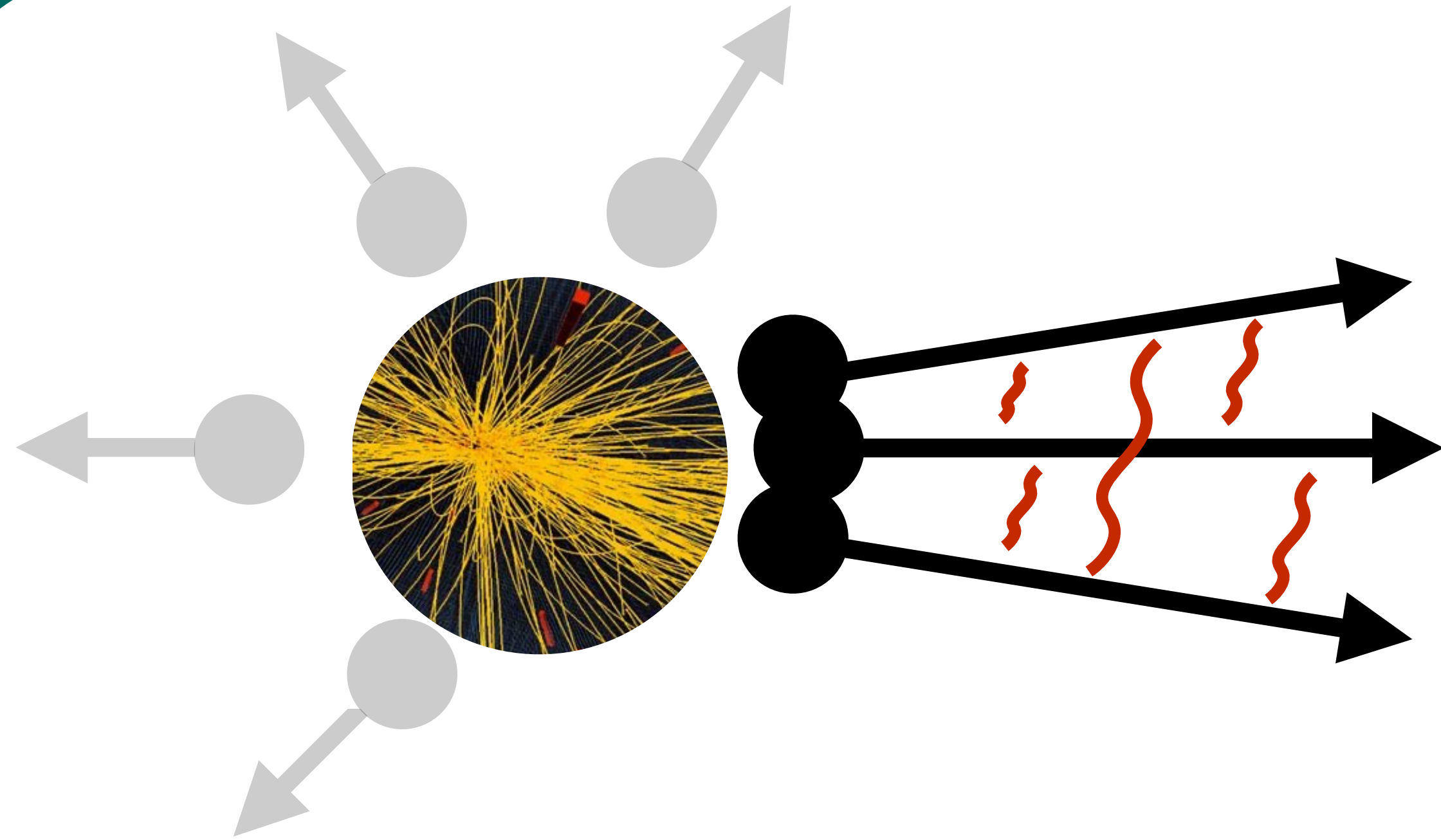




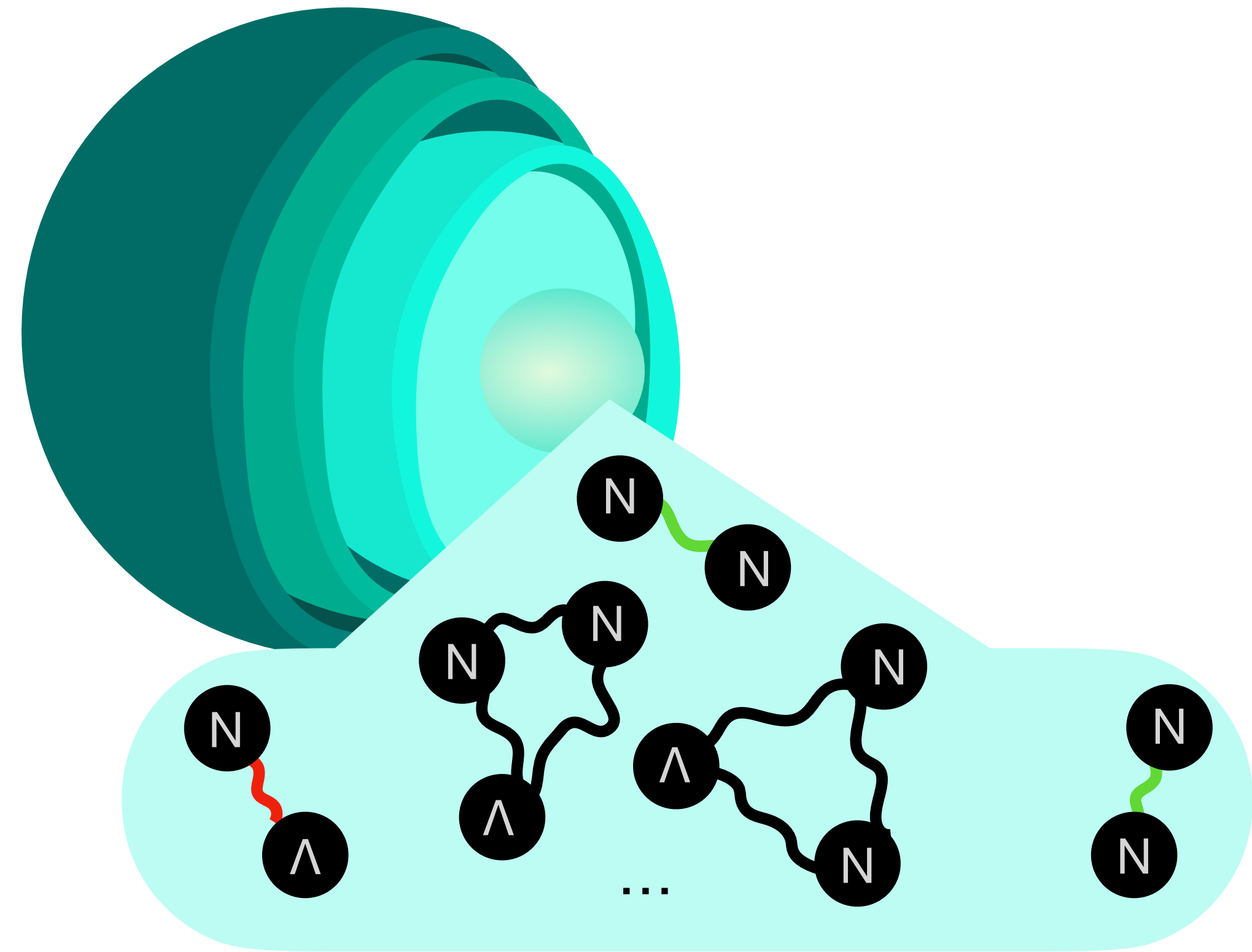
Measure: $p - p - p$, $p - p - \Lambda$



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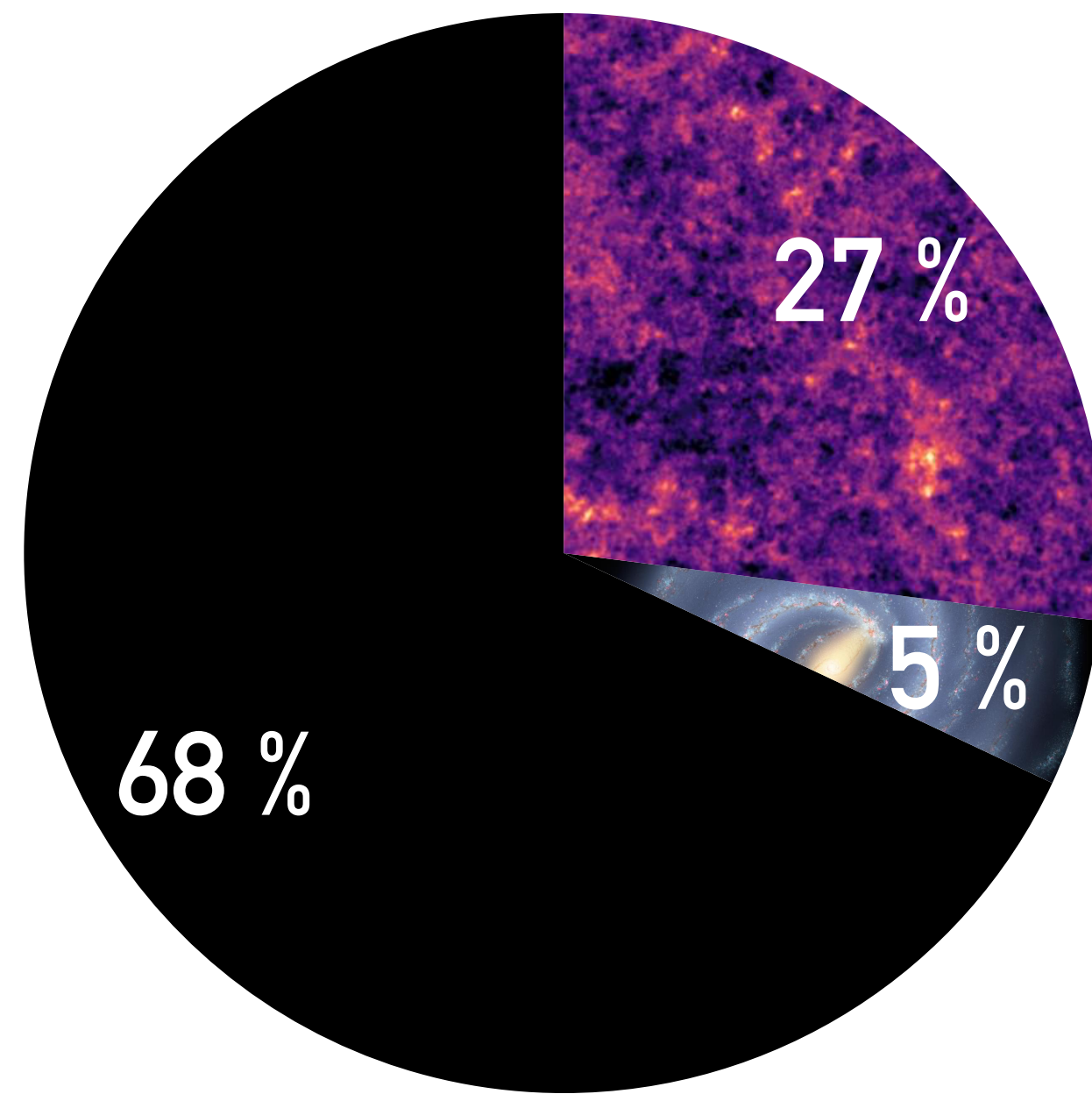


Measure: $p - p - p$, $p - p - \Lambda$



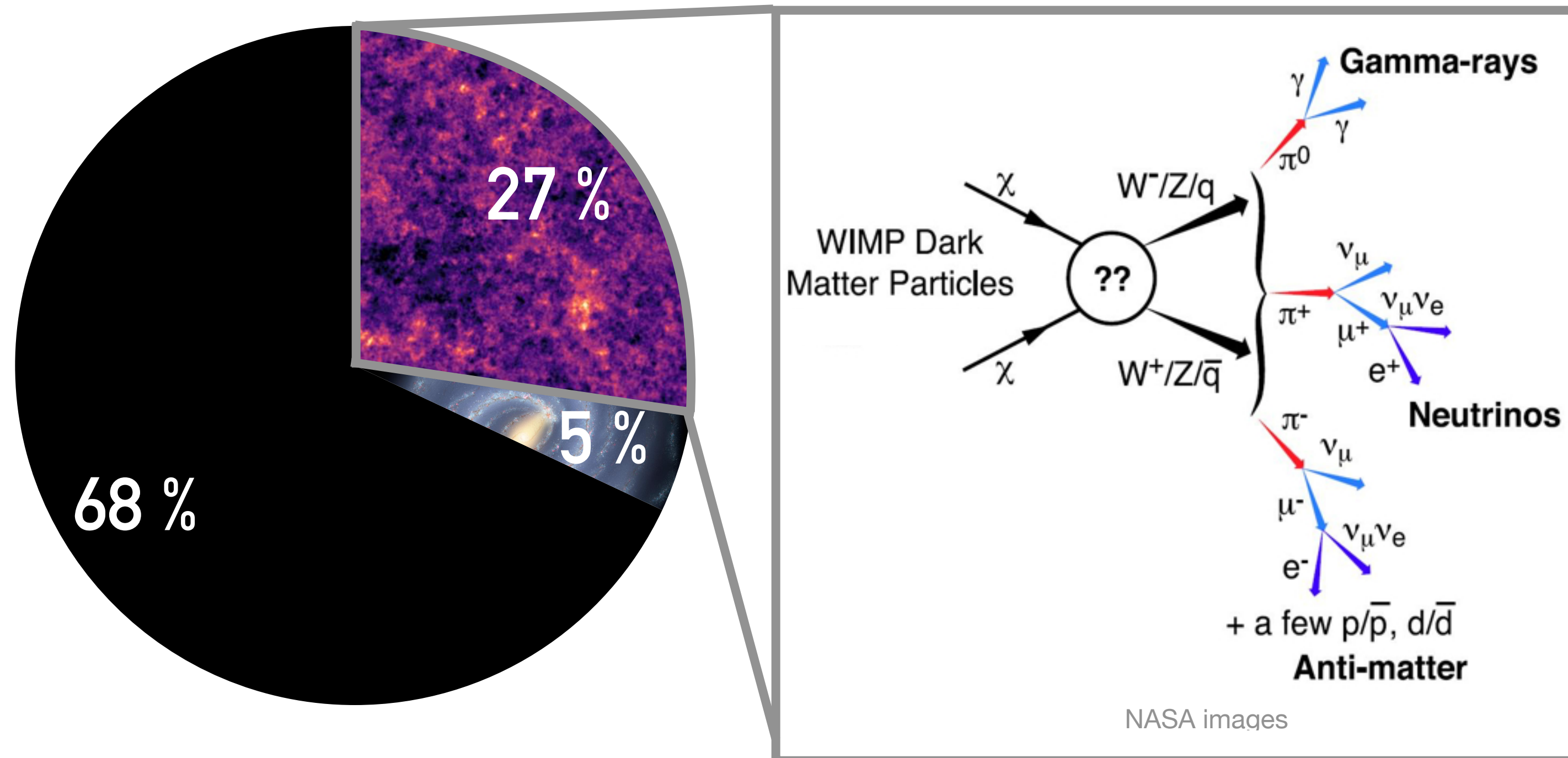
Dark matter searches

- Universe - around 27% made of dark matter



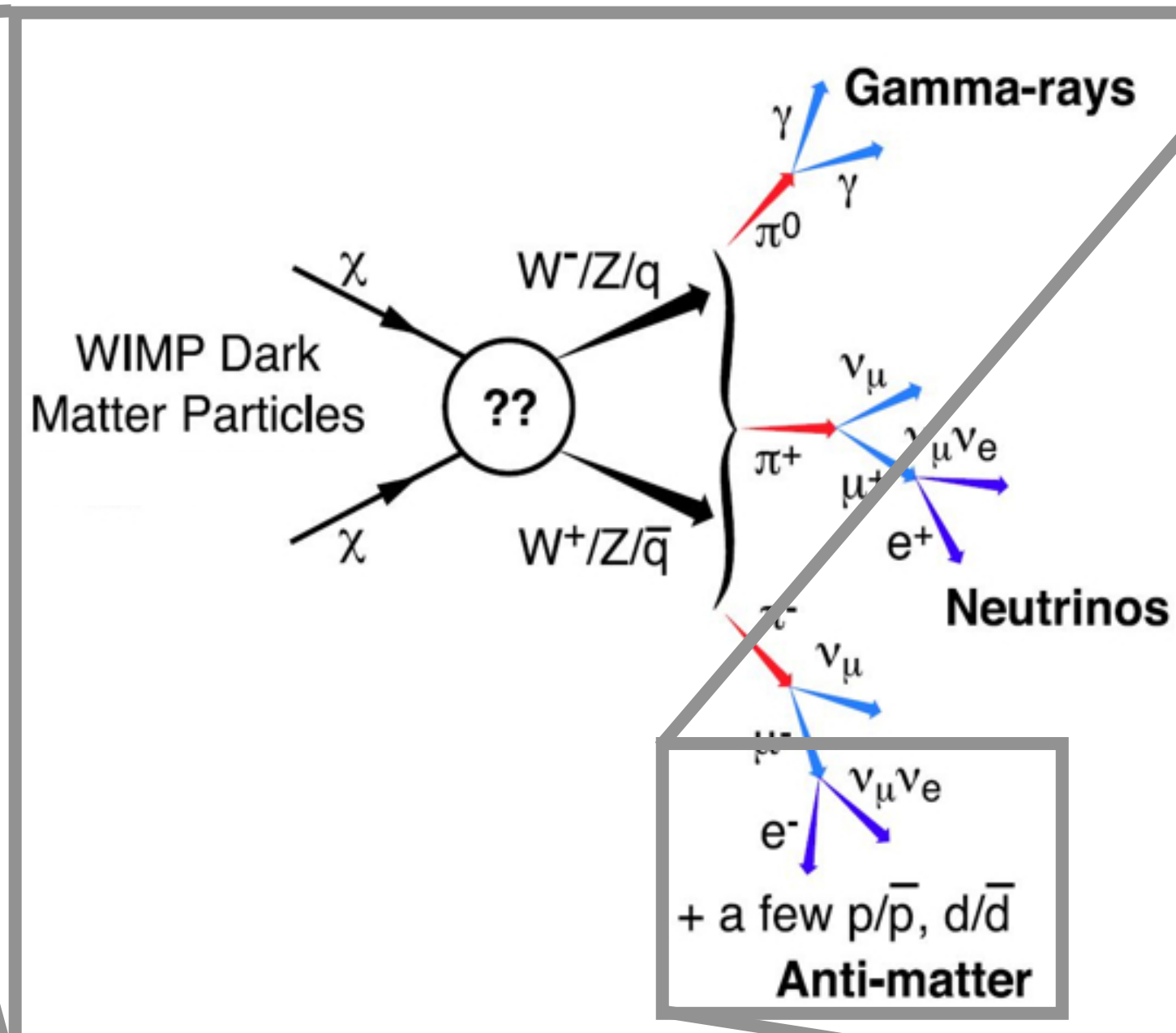
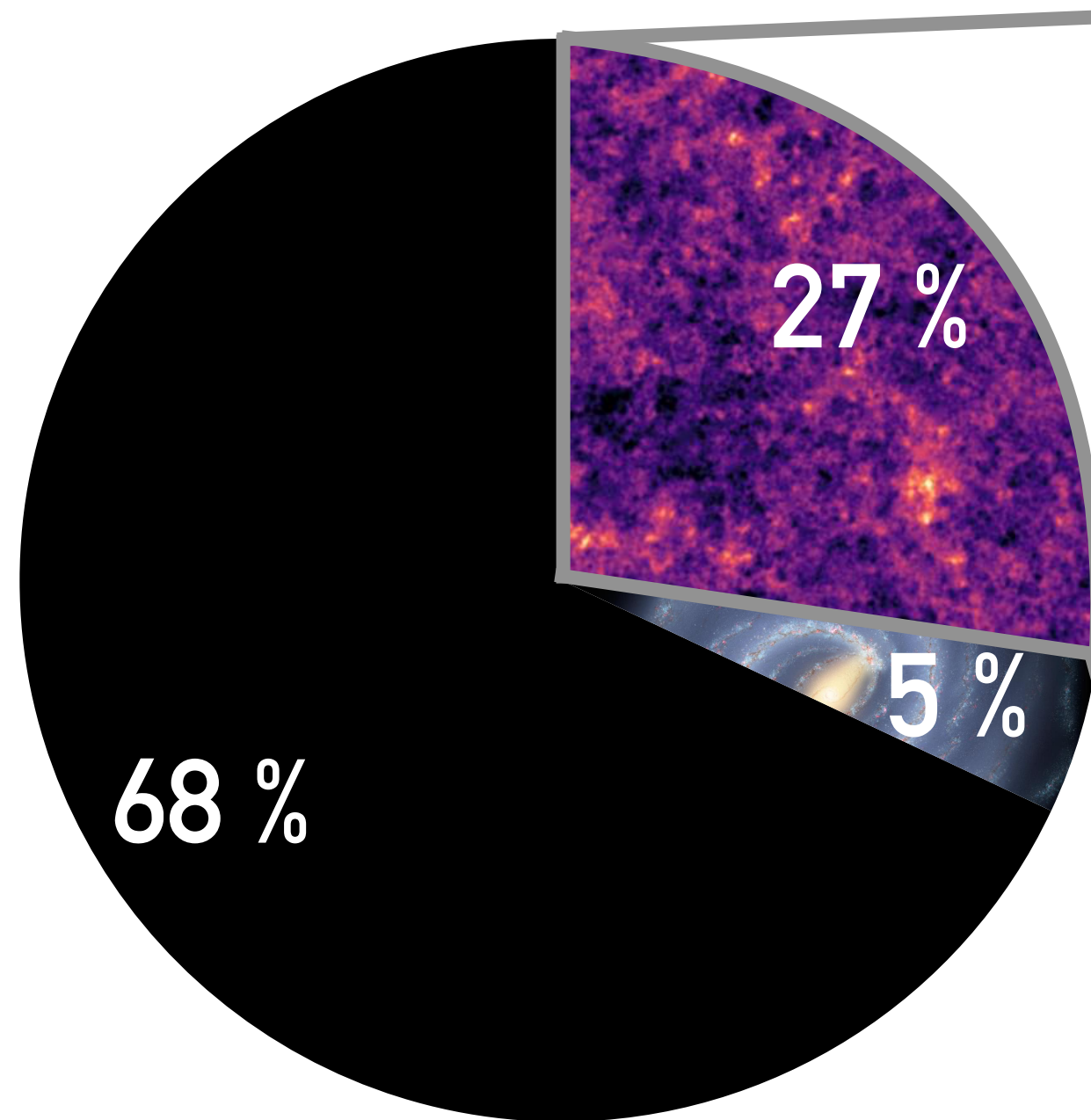
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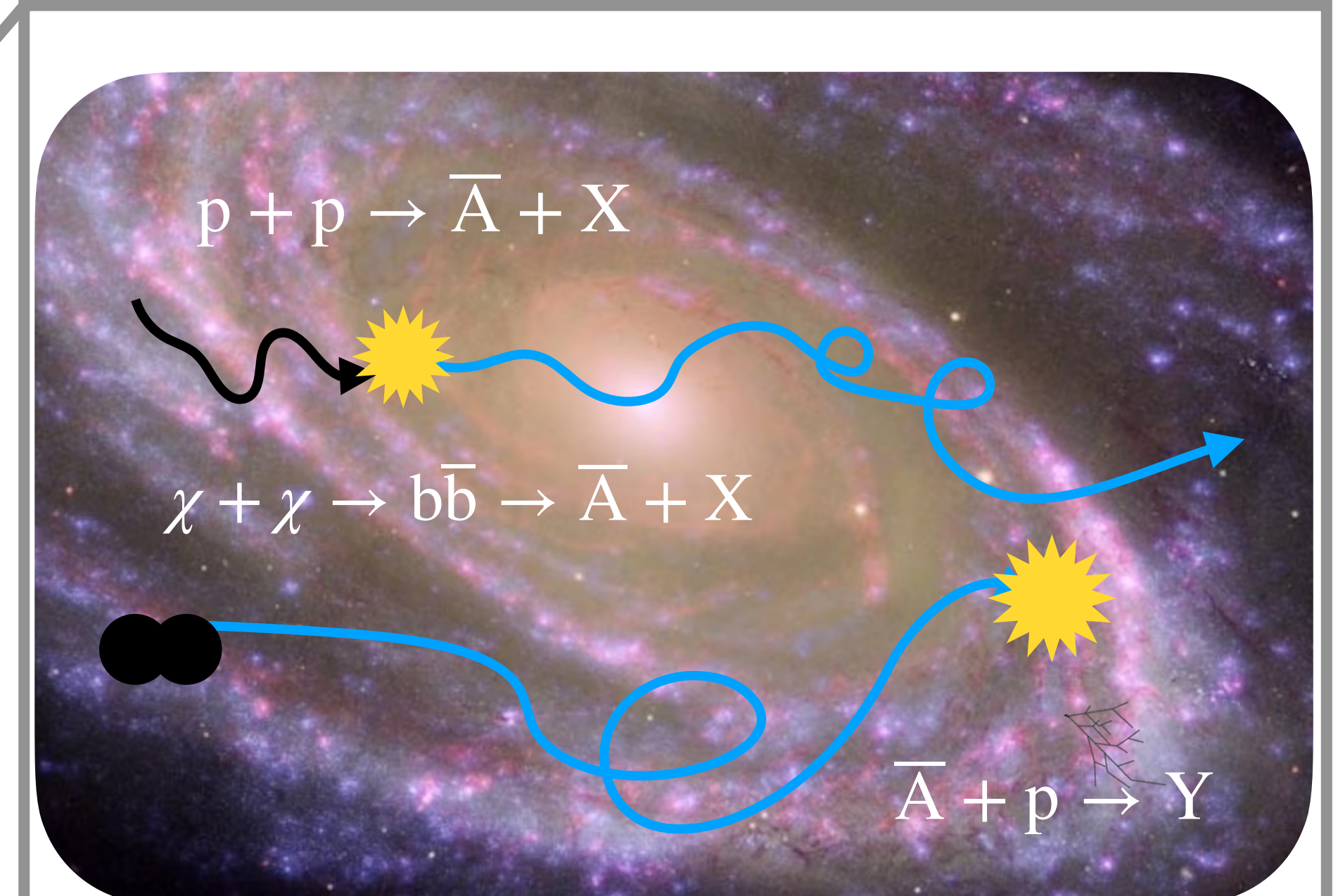


Dark matter searches

- Universe - around 27% made of dark matter
- Indirect searches - look for annihilation products
- Promising probe: cosmic ray antinuclei

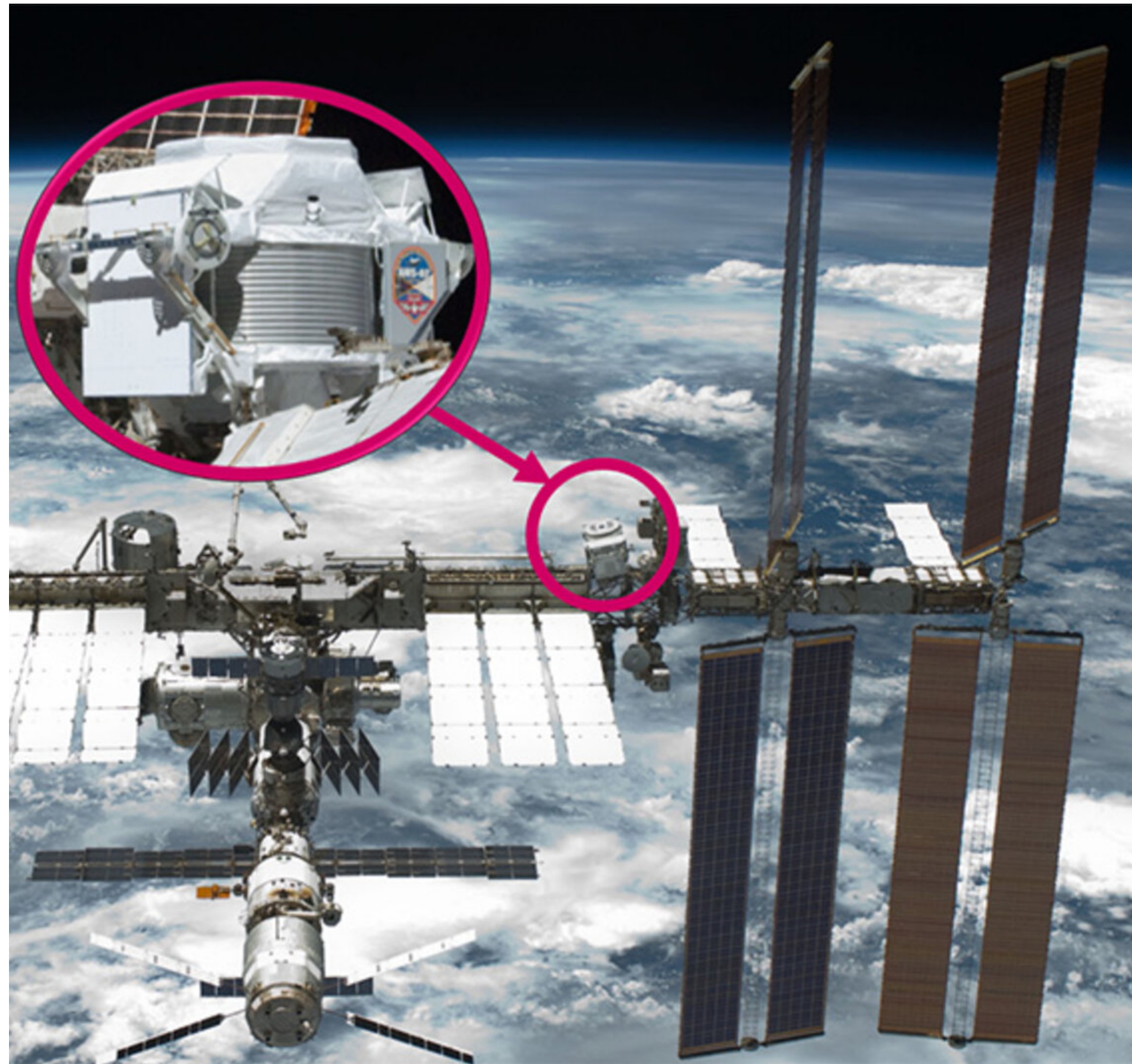


NASA images



Alpha magnetic spectrometer AMS-02

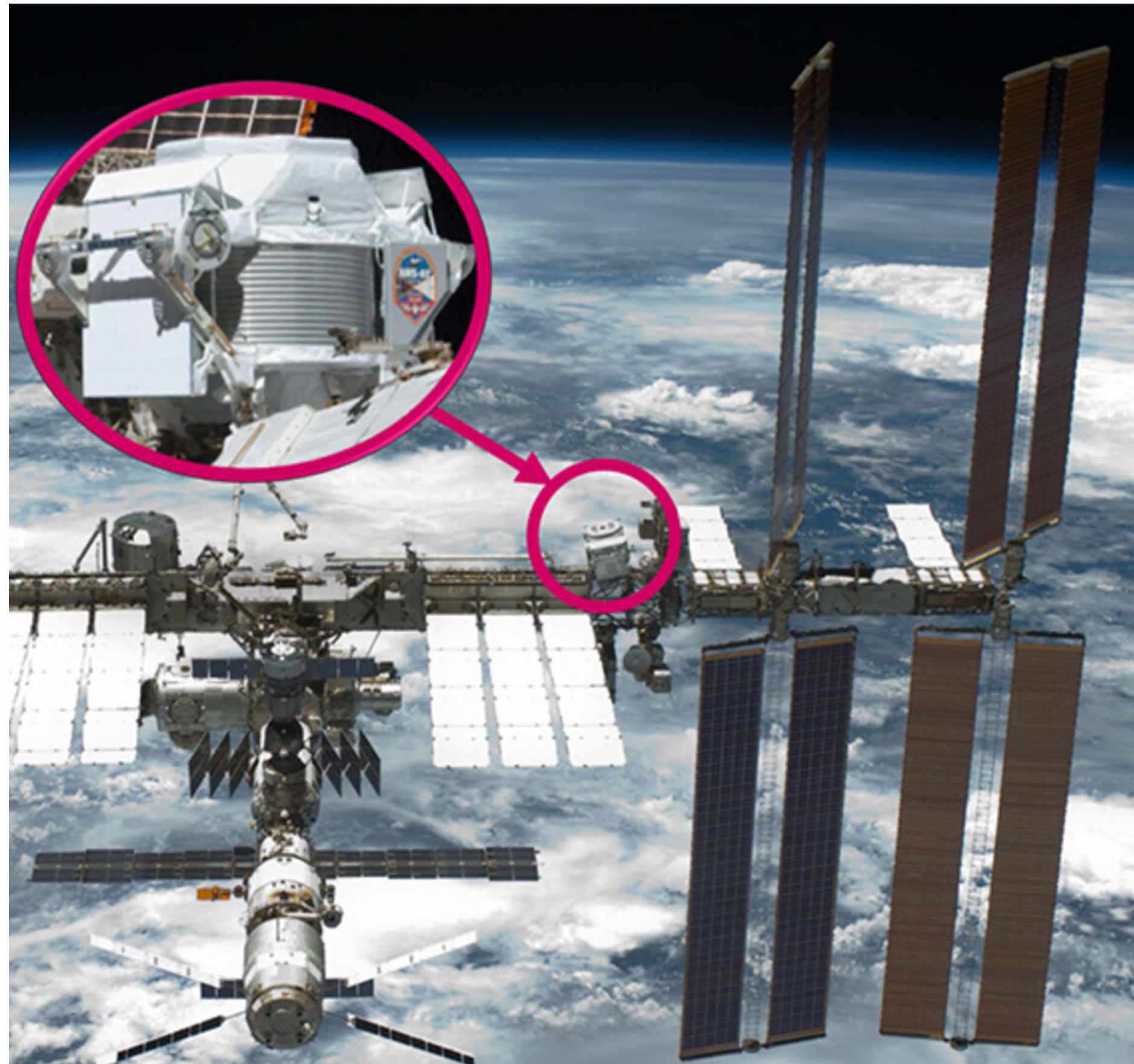
- 7.5 ton spectrometer on the International Space Station
- High-precision cosmic ray measurements over a large range of nuclei



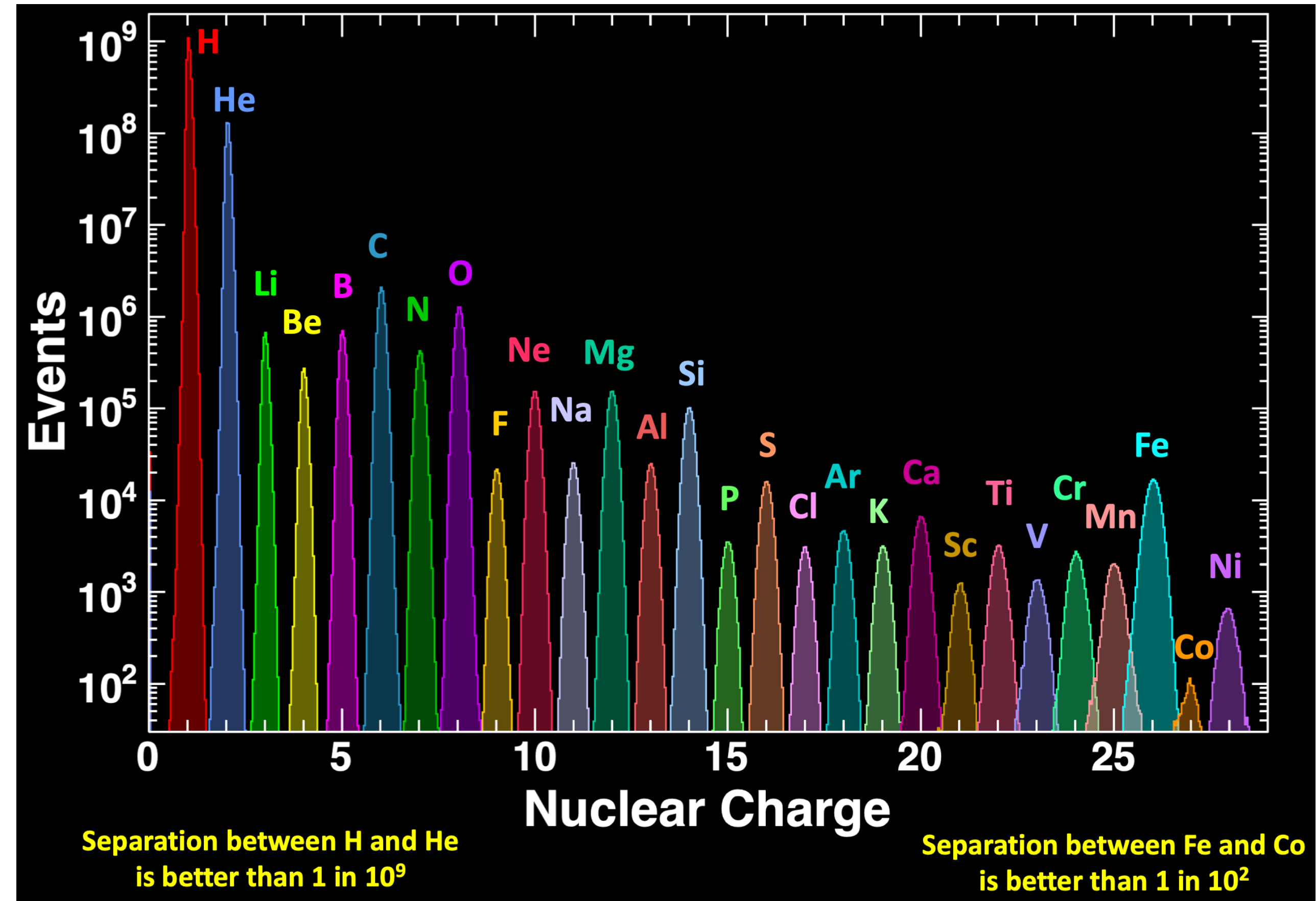
ESA media

Alpha magnetic spectrometer AMS-02

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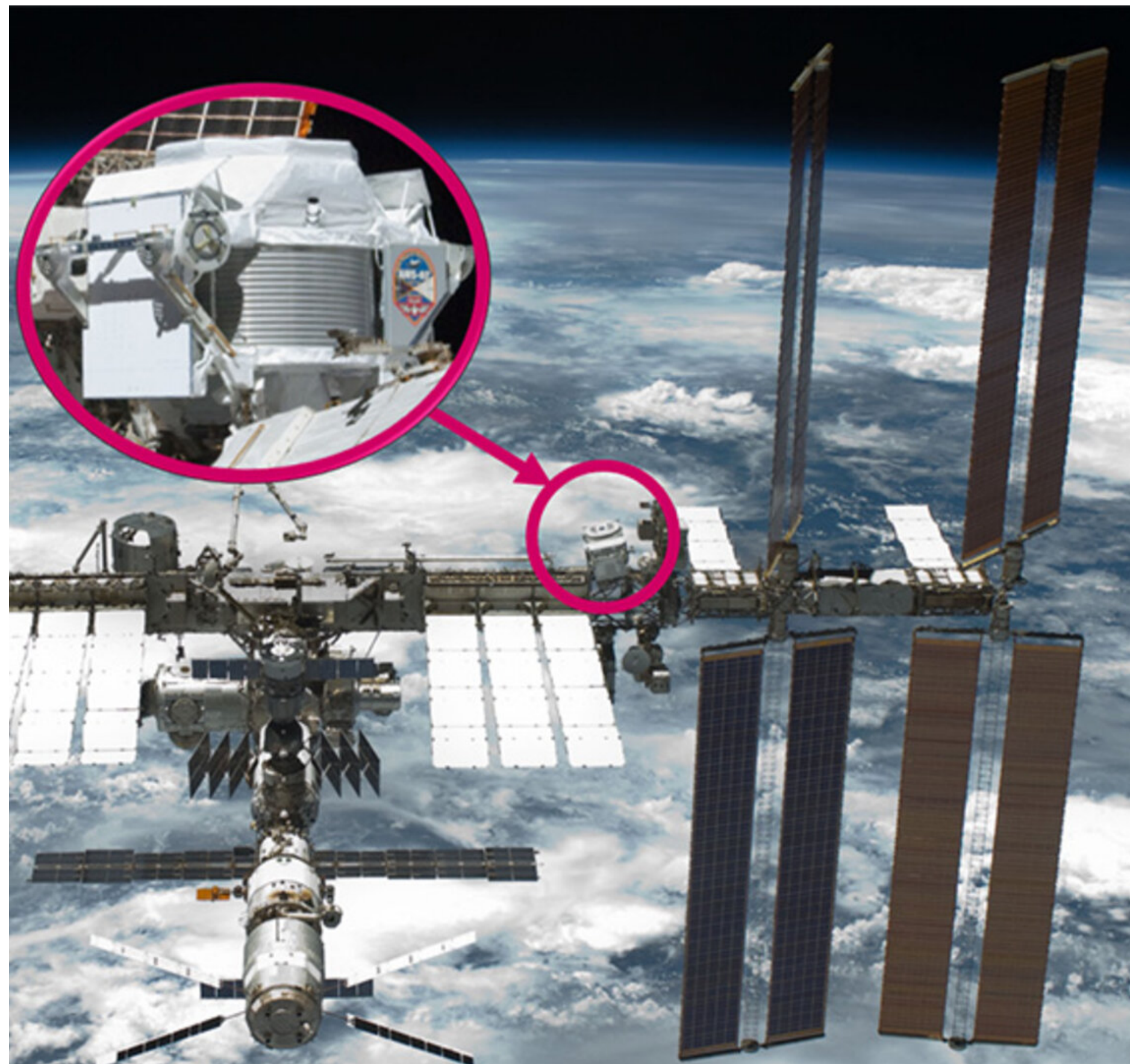
ESA media



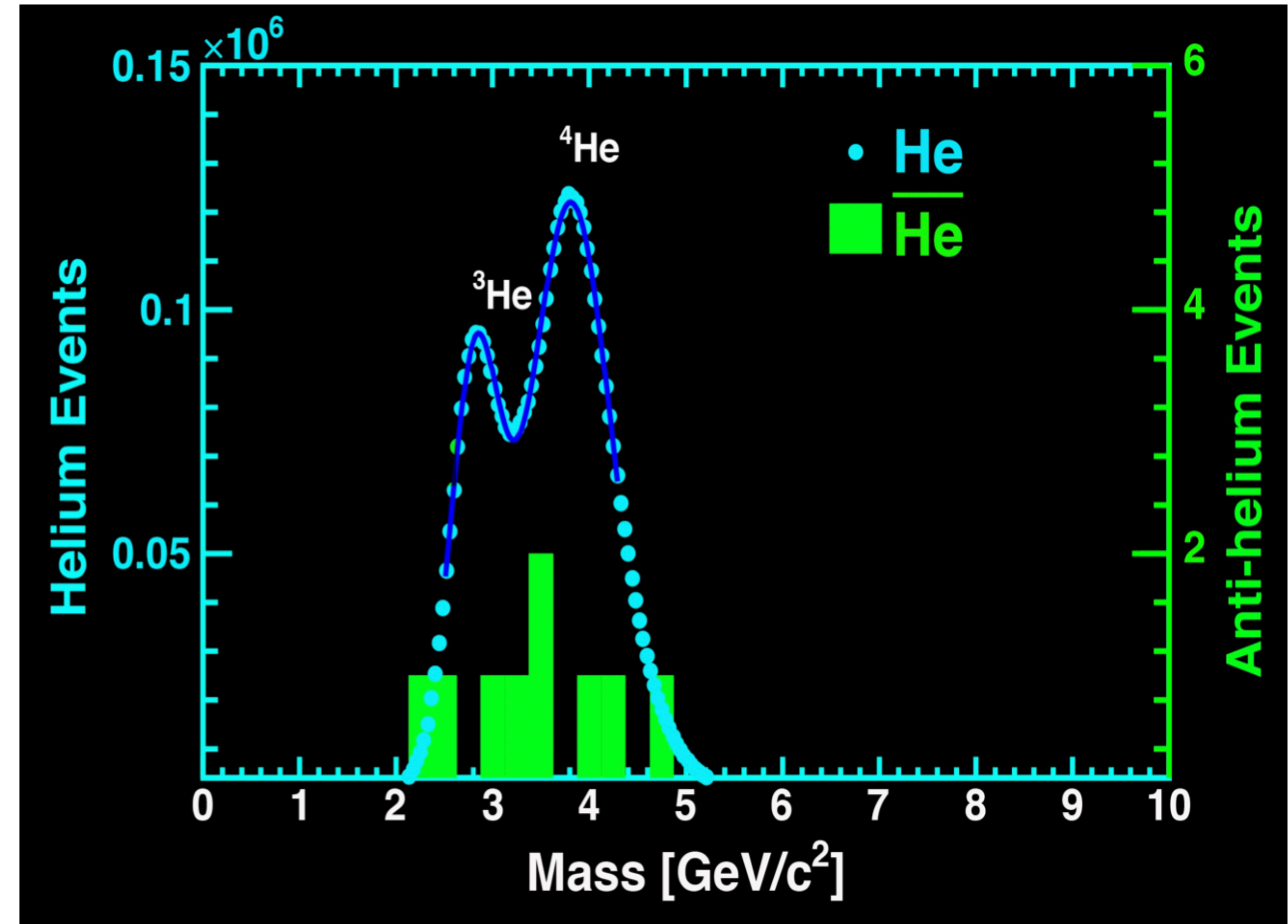
S. Ting CERN Colloquium Jun. 8th 2023

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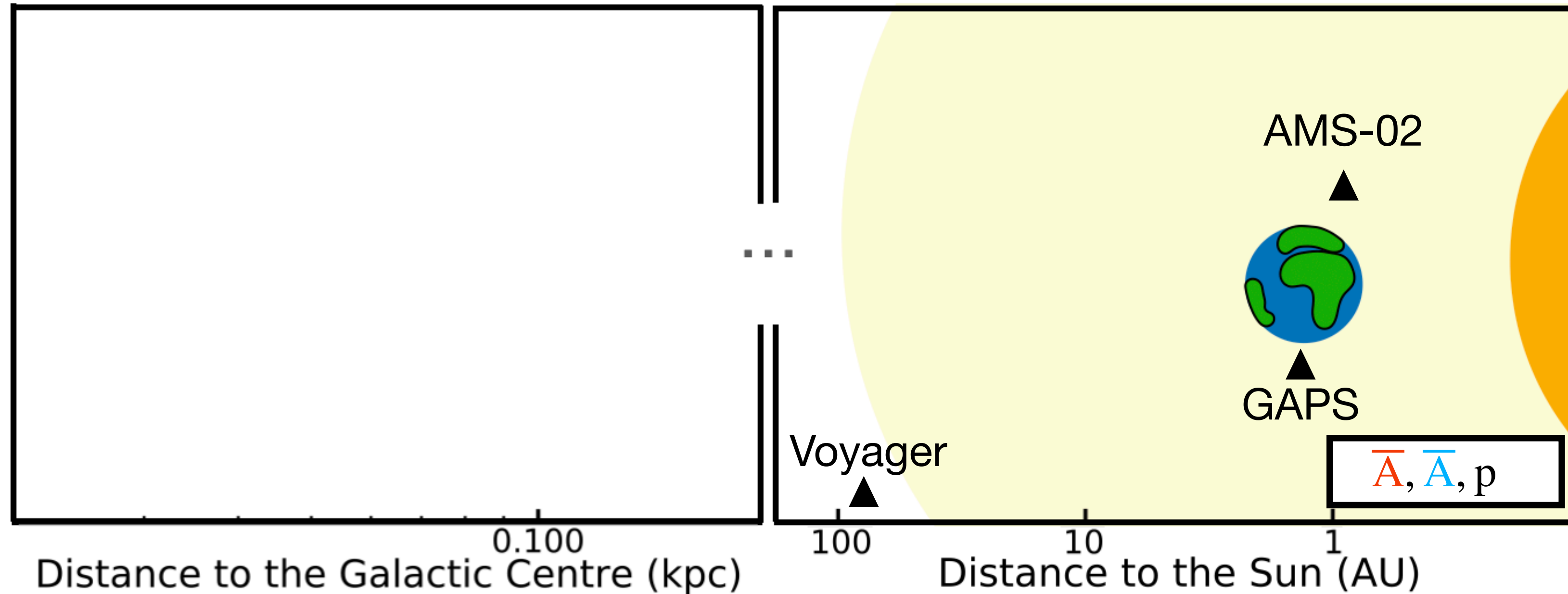
ESA media



Antinuclei flux

Transport equation

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

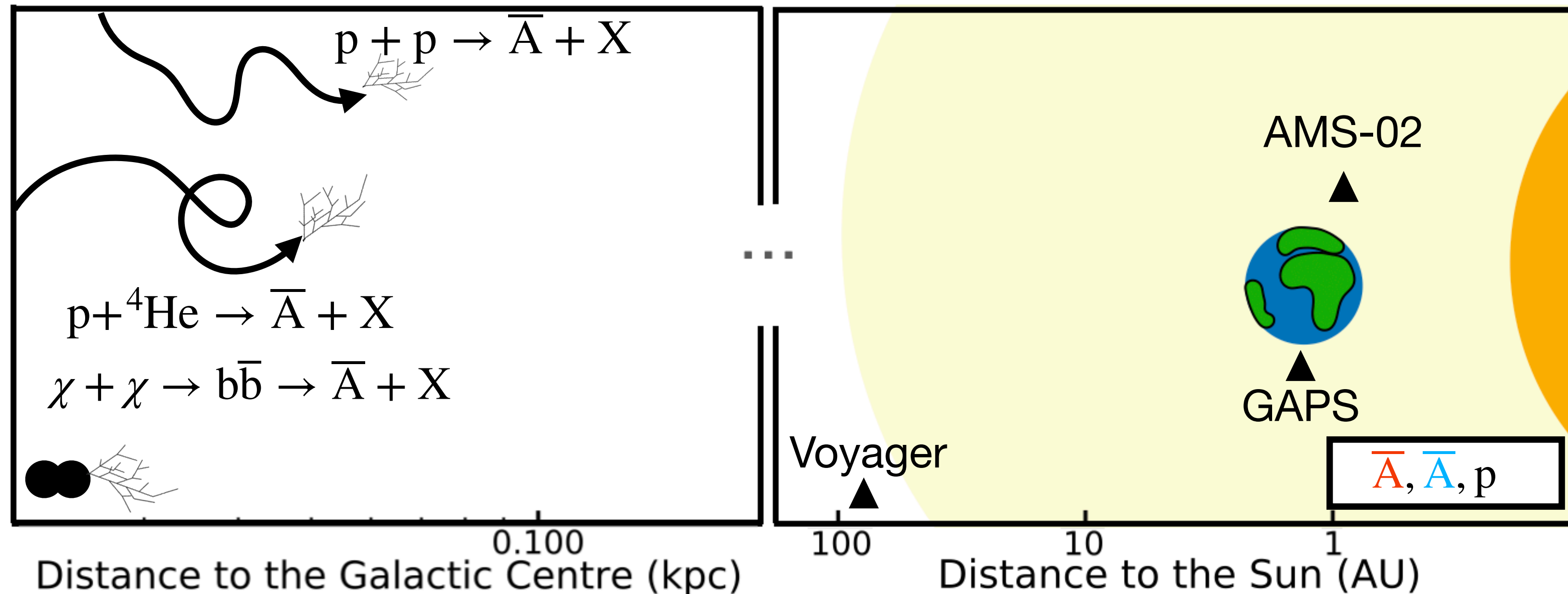


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Source
Function



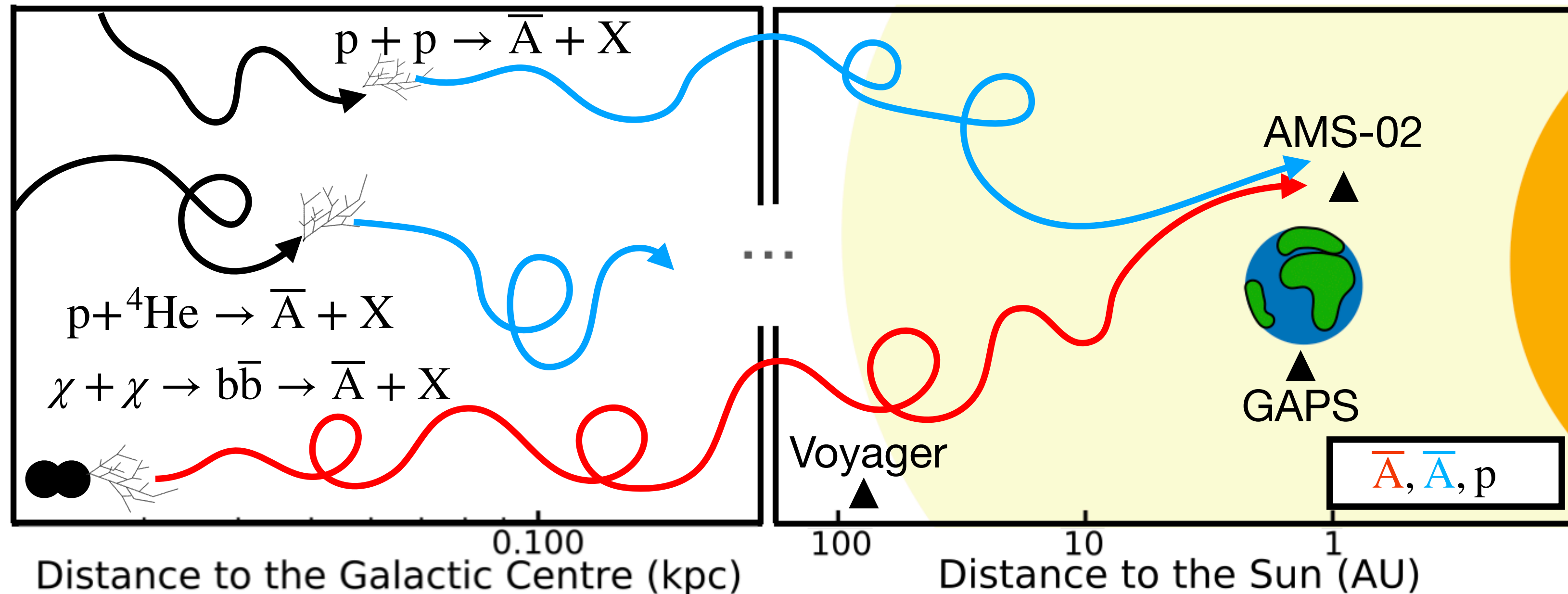
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Source
Function

Propagation: diffusion, convection...



Antinuclei flux

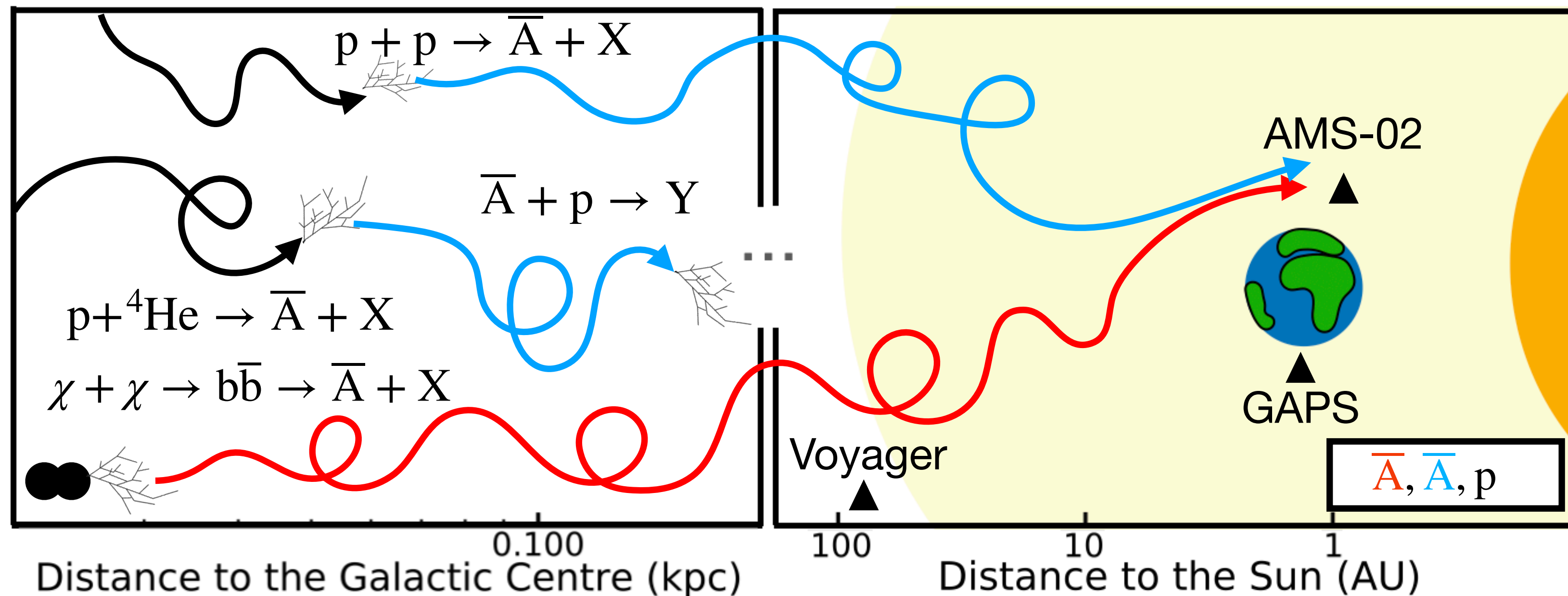
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Propagation: diffusion, convection...

Fragmentation,
annihilation



Antinuclei flux

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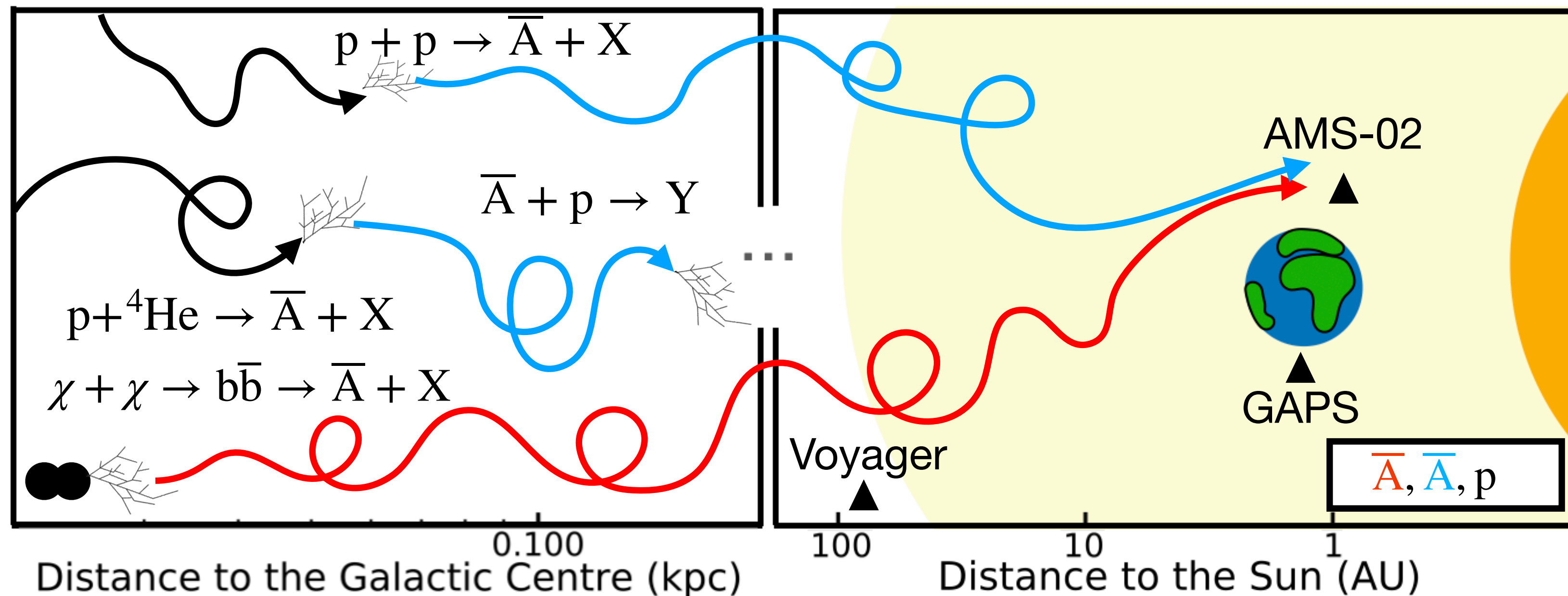
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Fragmentation,
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Can be numerically solved using the GALPROP code

A. W. Strong and I. V. Moskalenko, ApJ 509 212 (1998)



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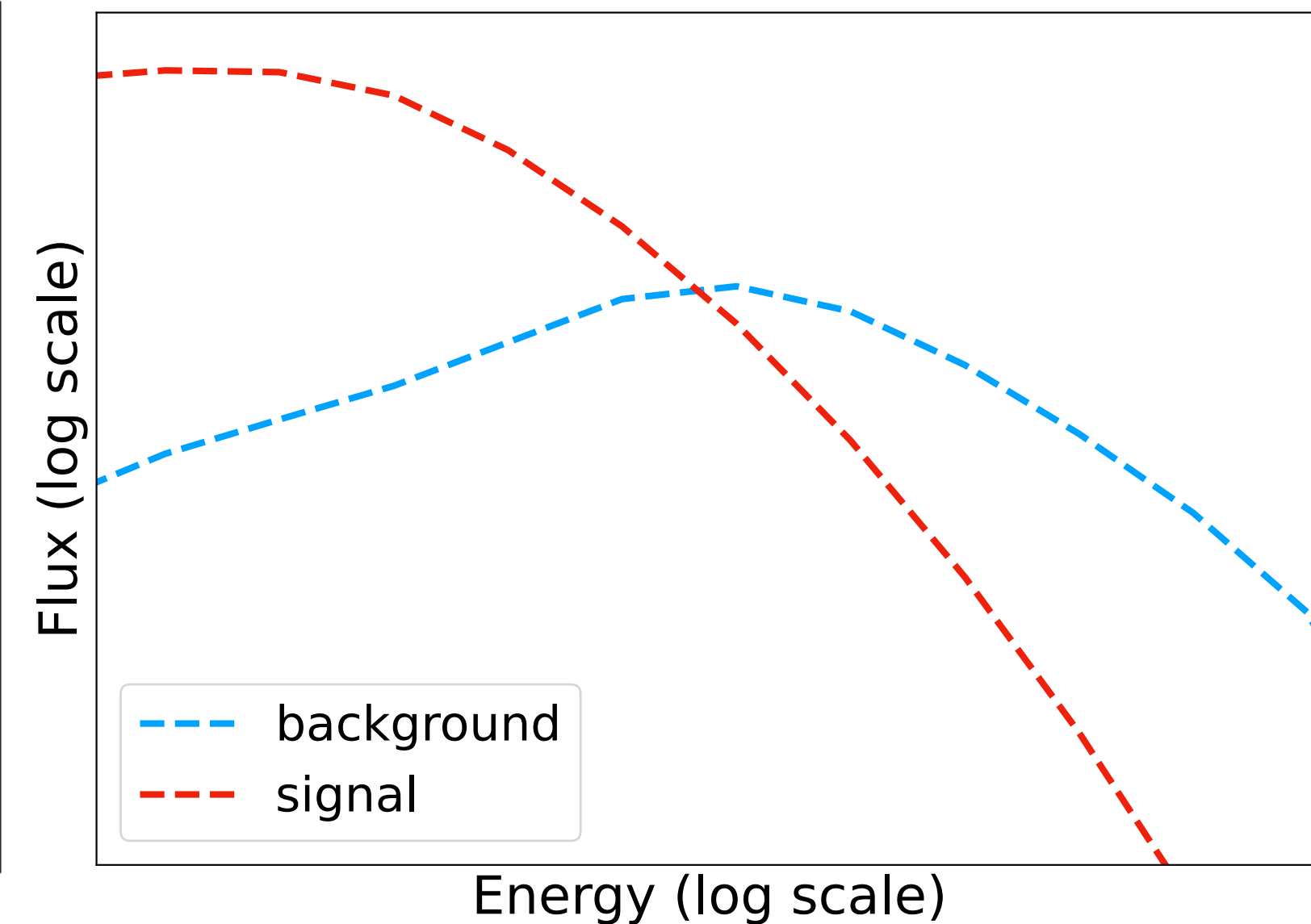
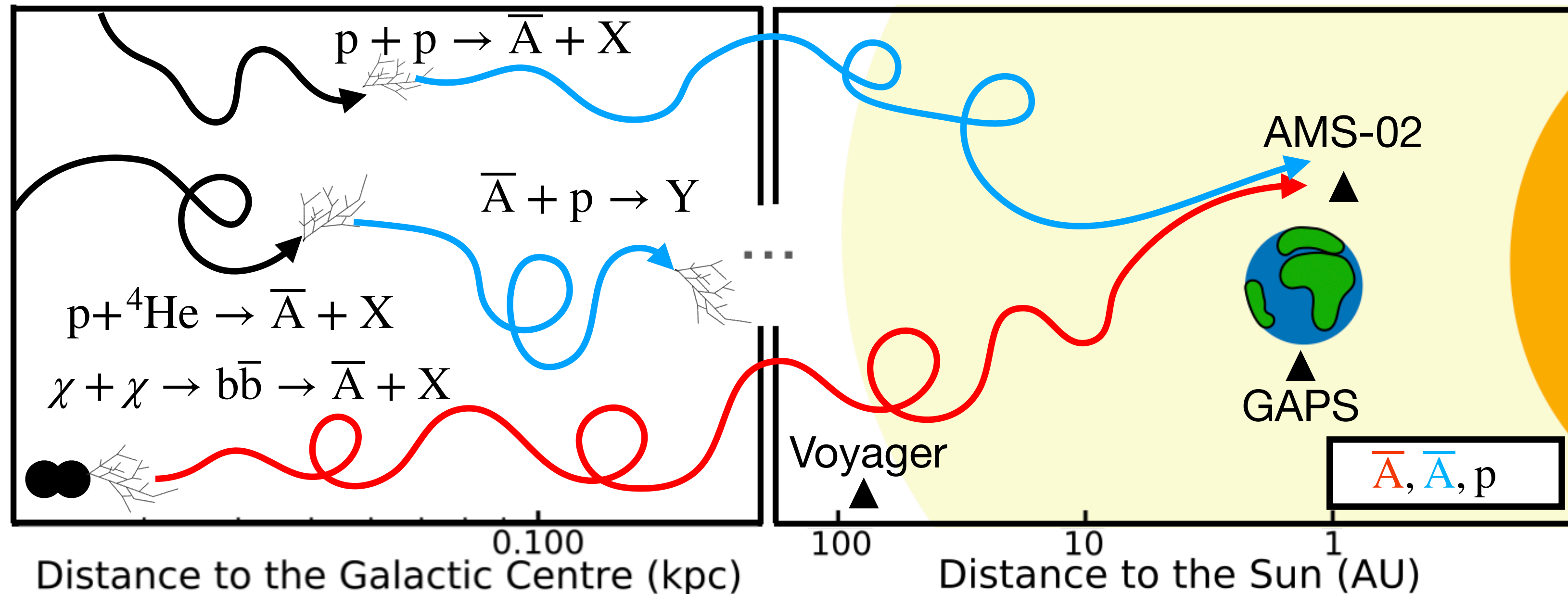
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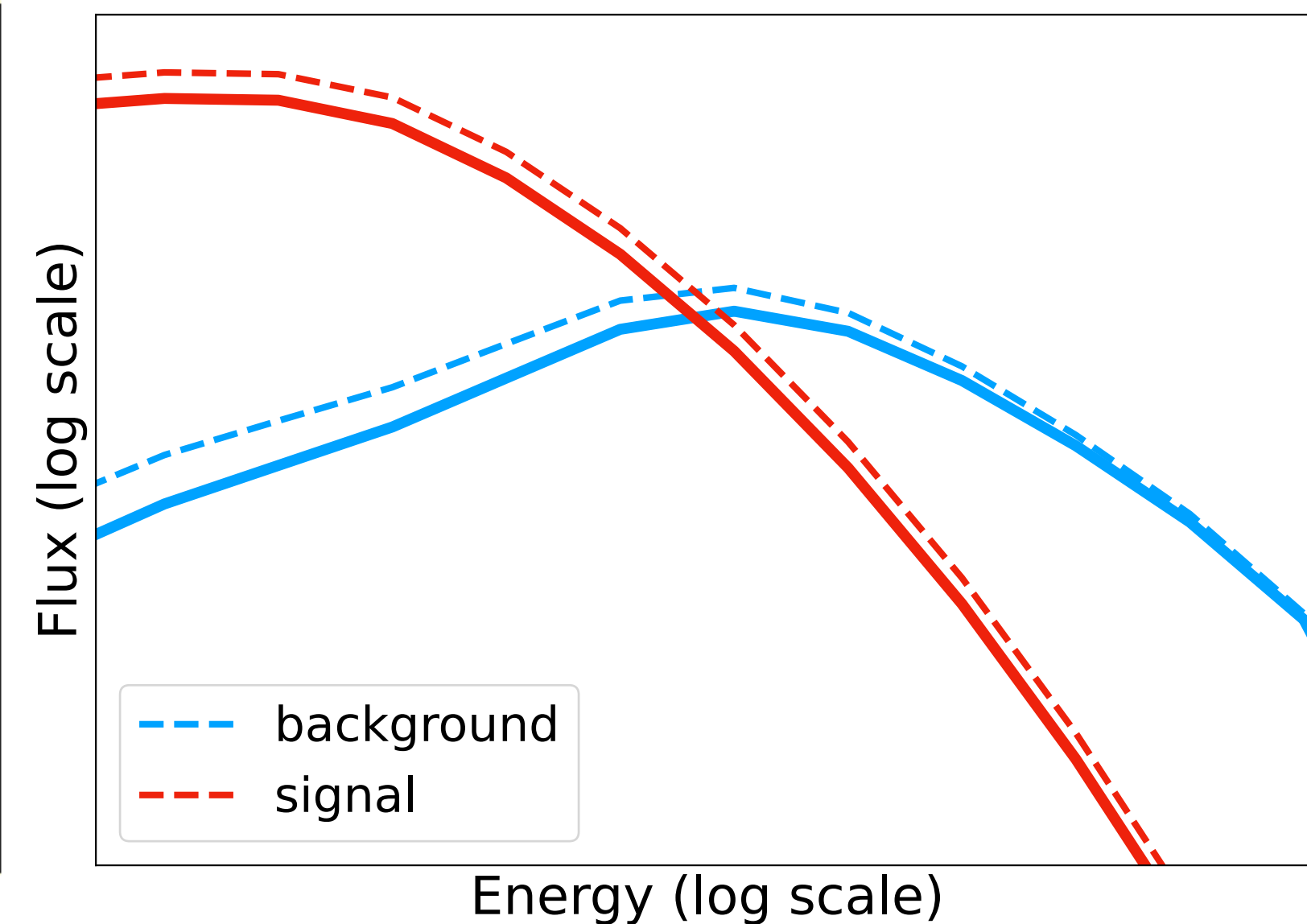
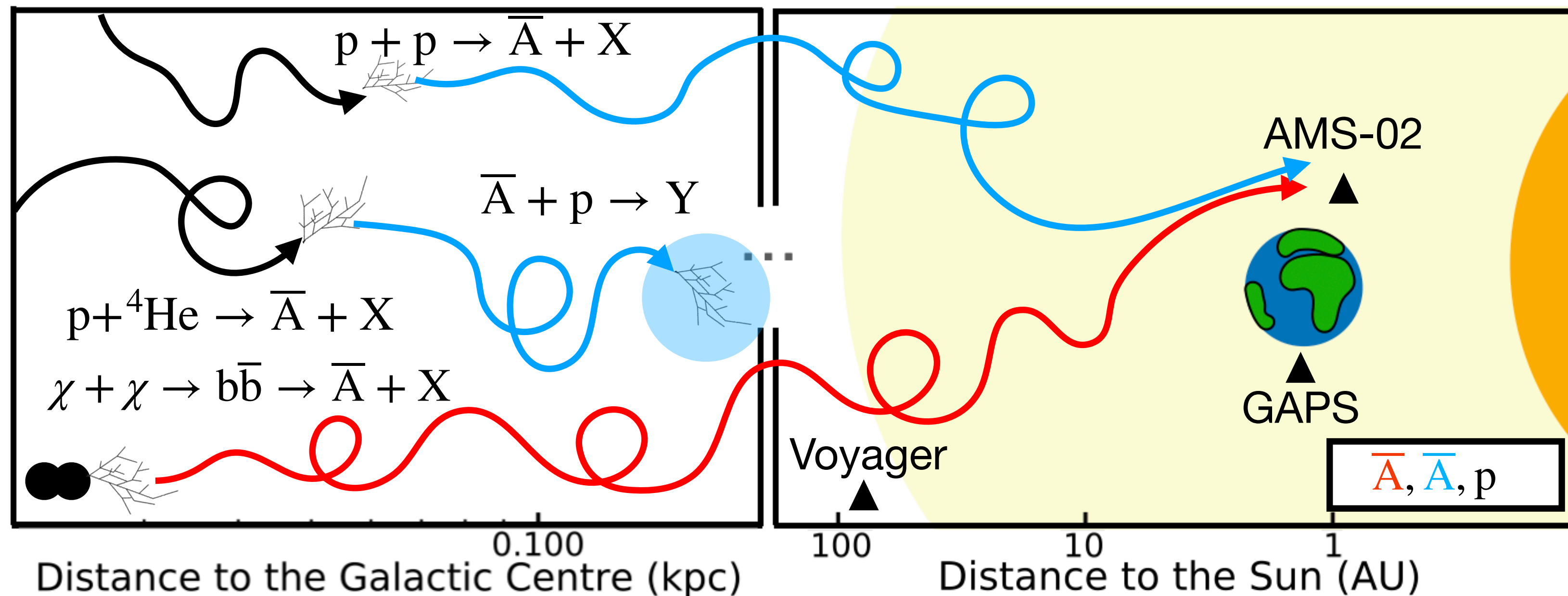
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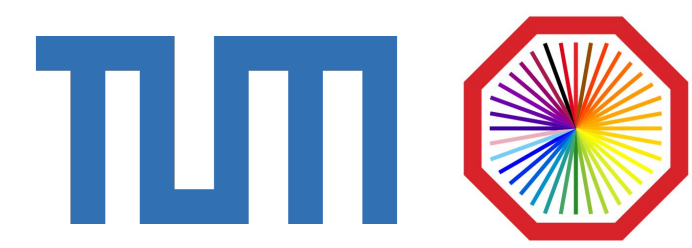
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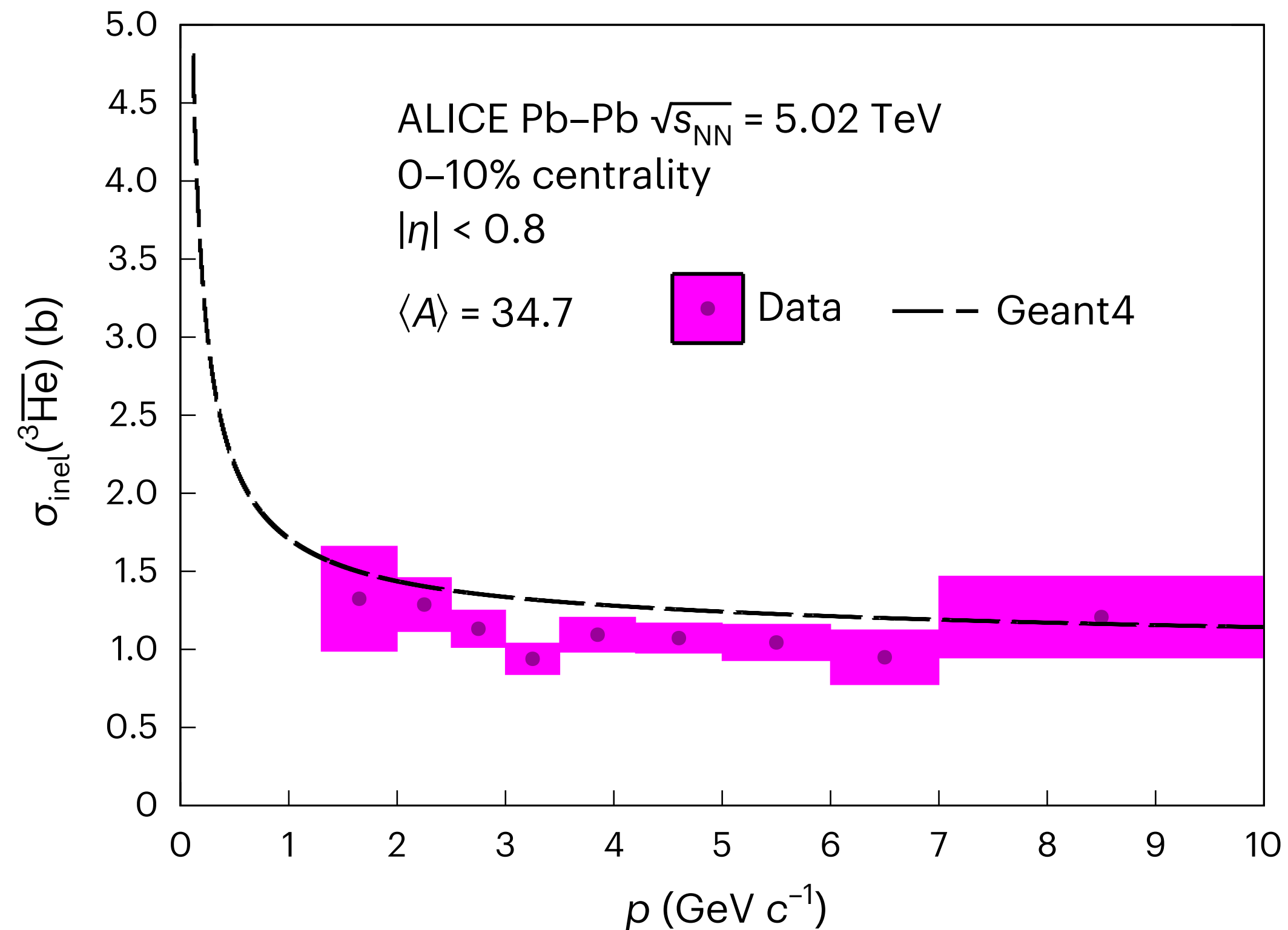
Inelastic antihelium cross-section



- Series of inelastic cross section measurements on heavy target material $\langle A \rangle = 34.7$
 - antideuterons, antitriton and antihelium-3
ALICE: PRL 125, 162001; PLB 848, 138337 (2024); Nature Physics 19, 61-71 (2023)

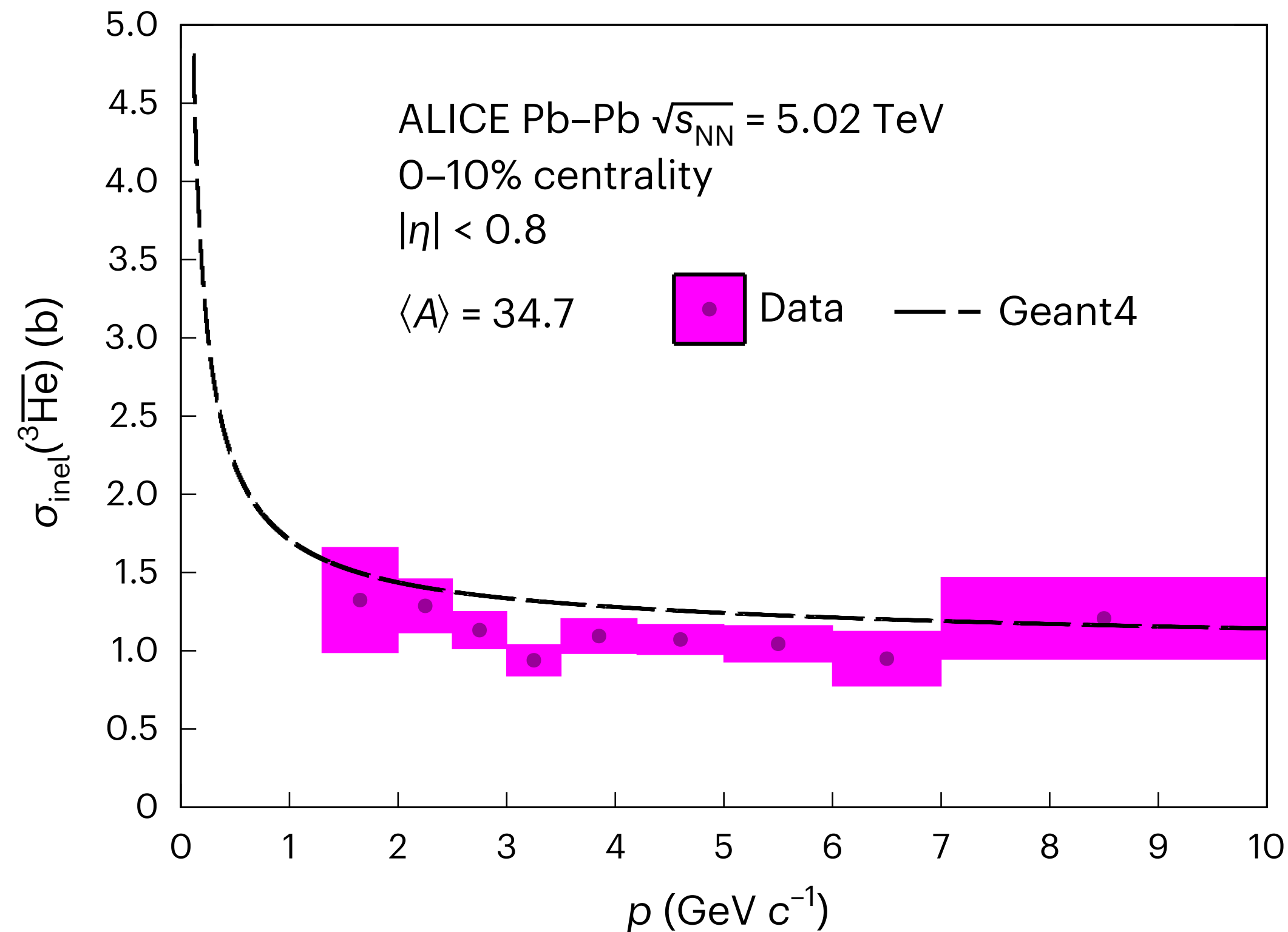
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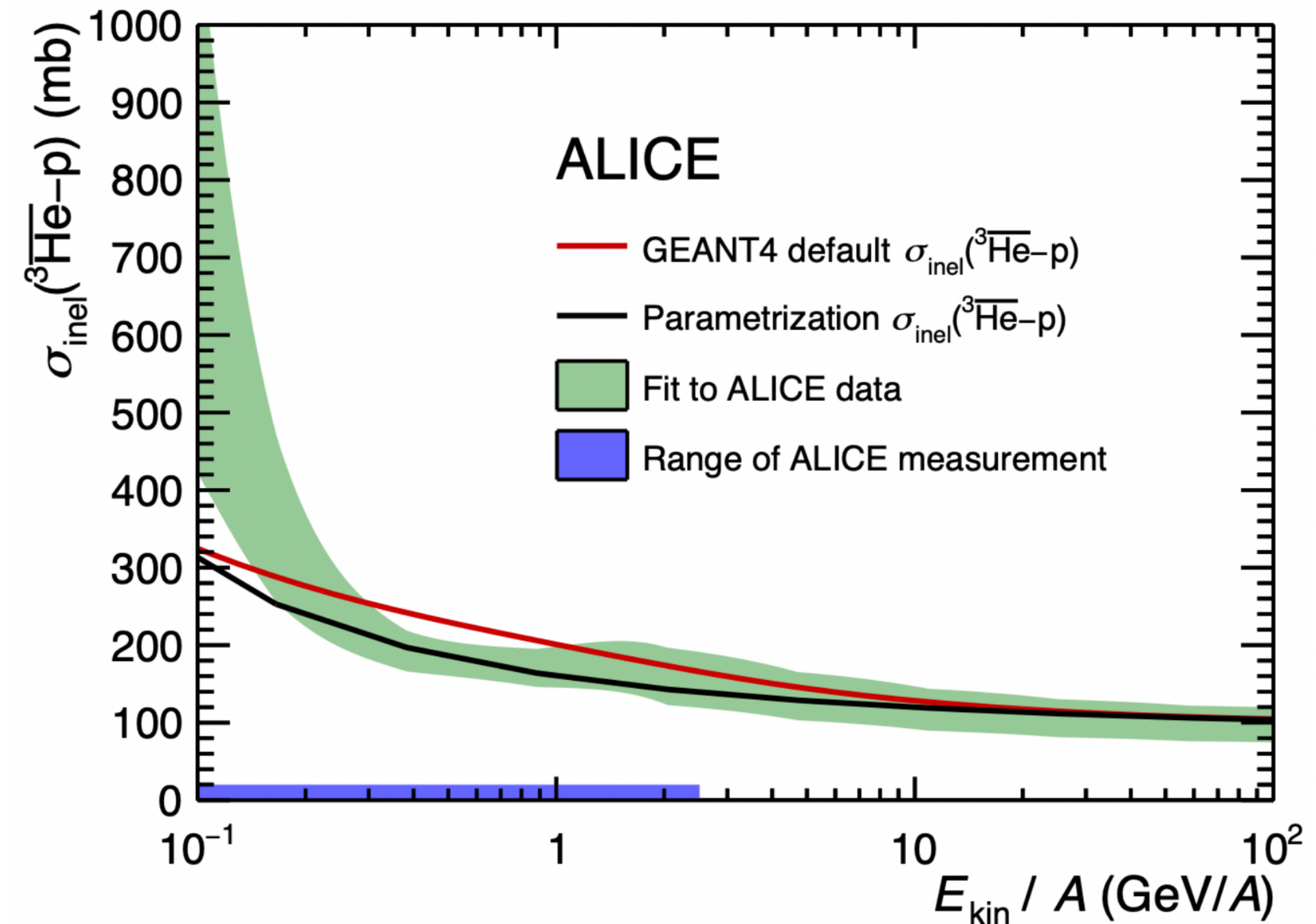


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- Estimate for proton and helium targets at low energies

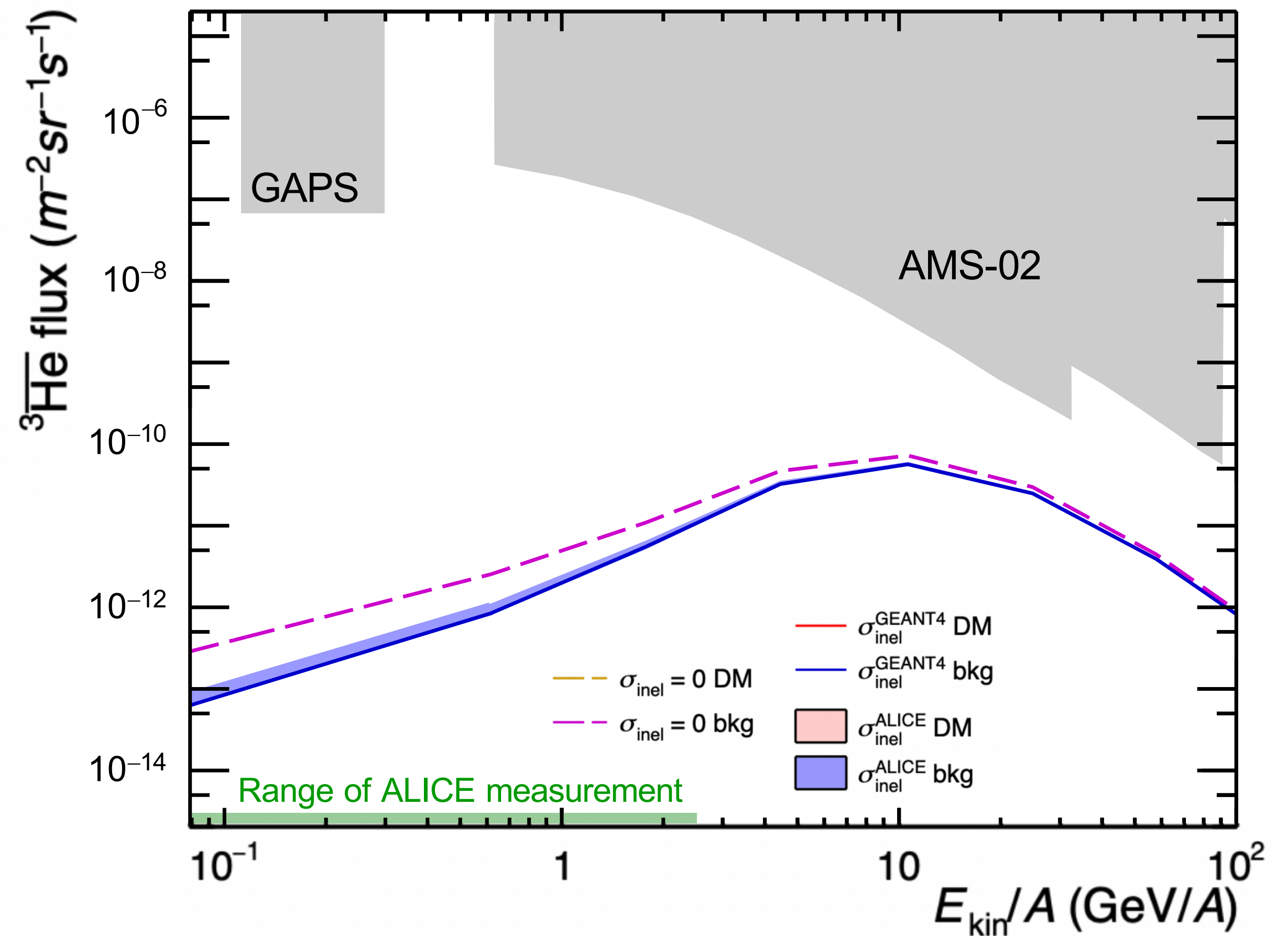


$$corr = \frac{\sigma_{ALICE}}{\sigma_{Geant4}}$$



Cosmic ray antihelium-3 at Earth

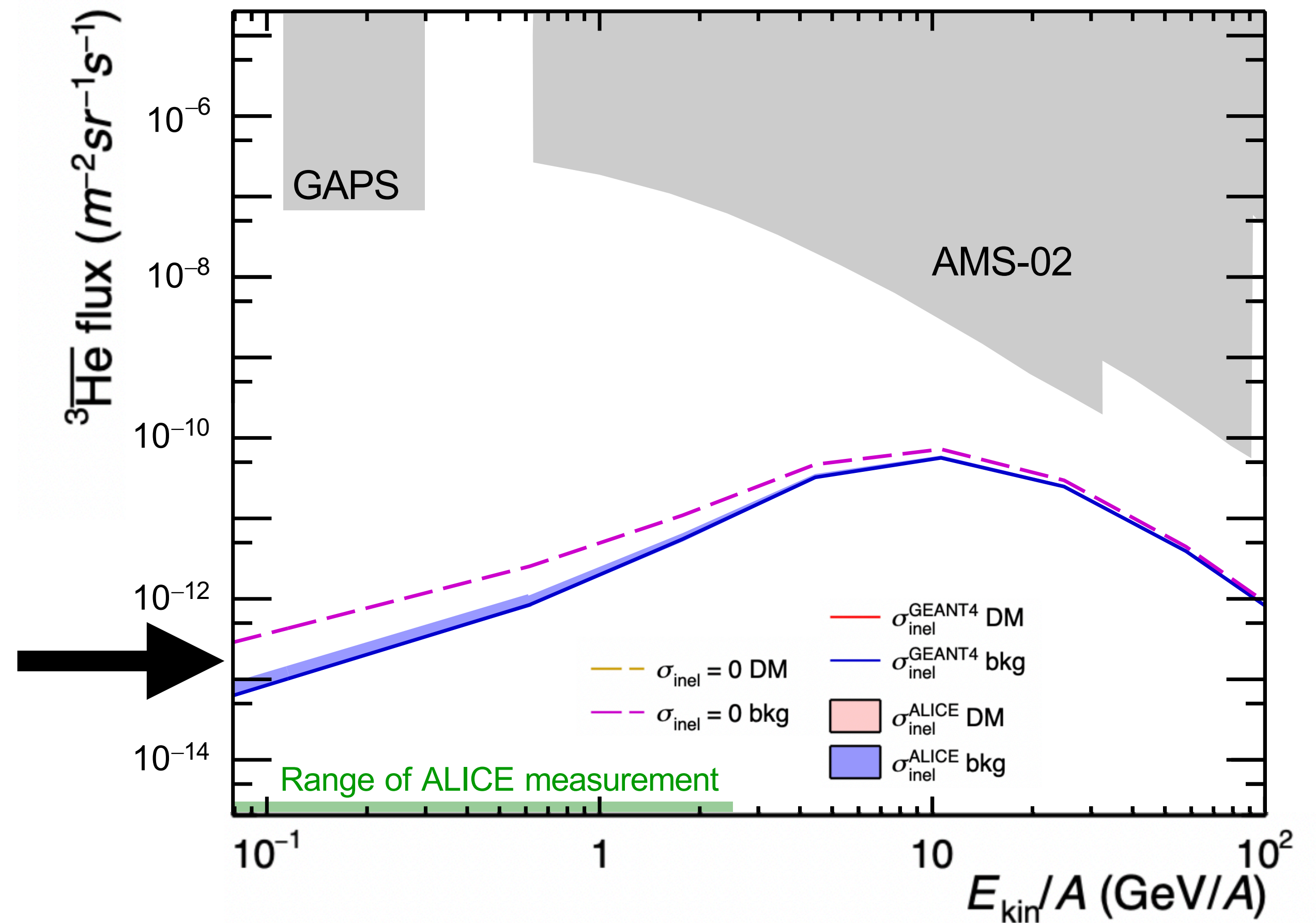
$$\chi + \chi \rightarrow W^+W^- \rightarrow {}^3\overline{\text{He}} + X \quad m_\chi = 100 \text{ GeV}$$



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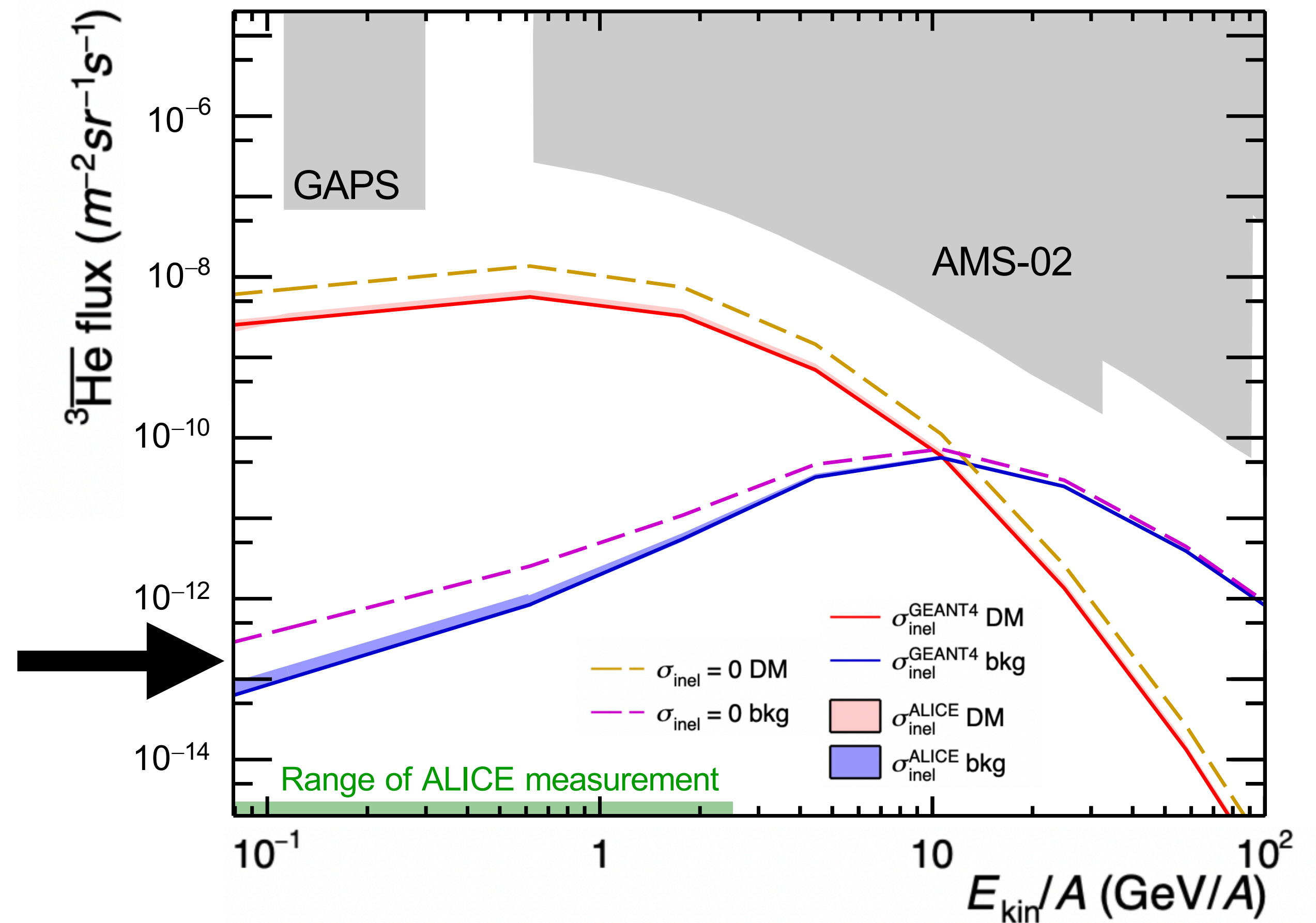
Inelastic interaction effect



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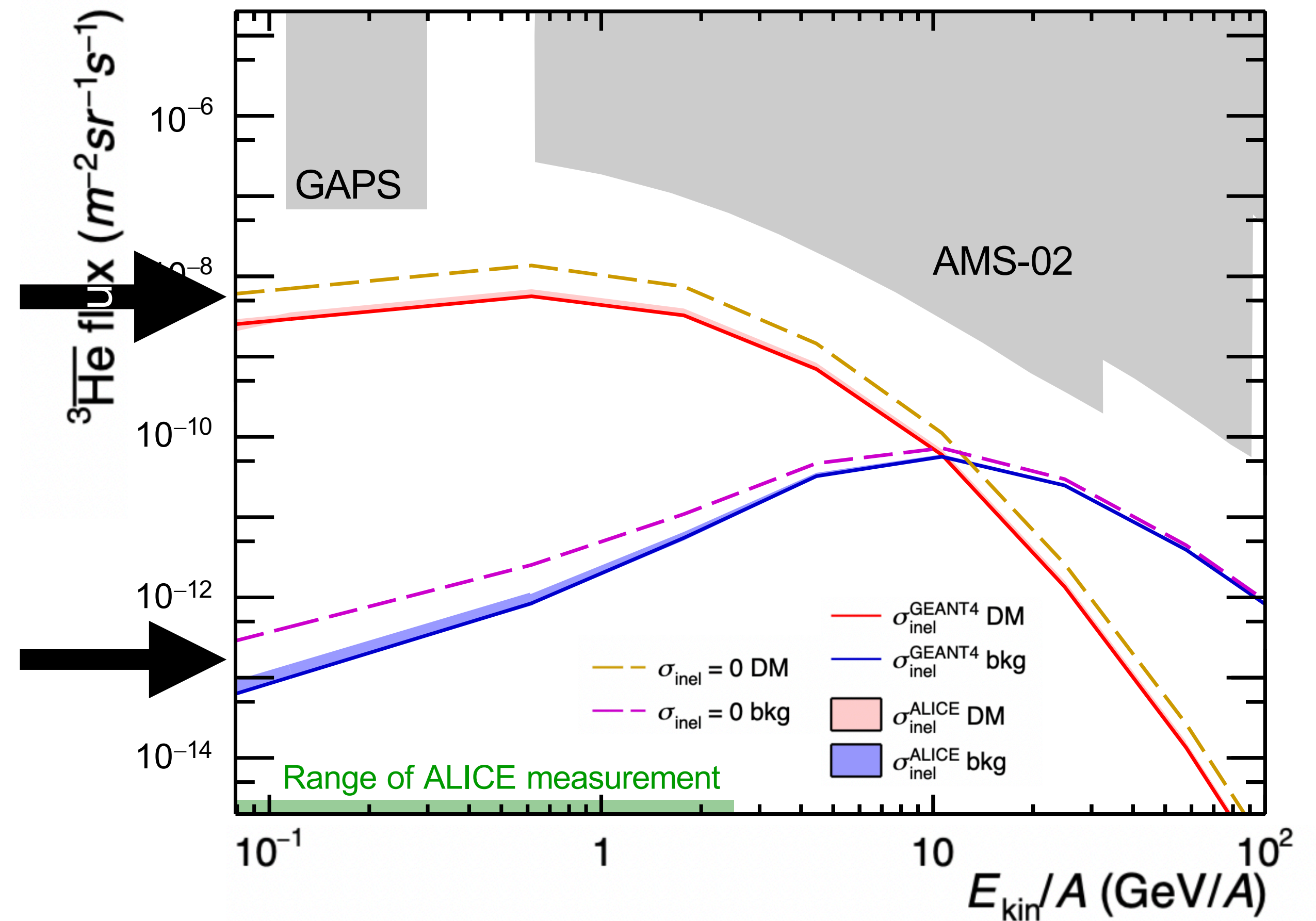
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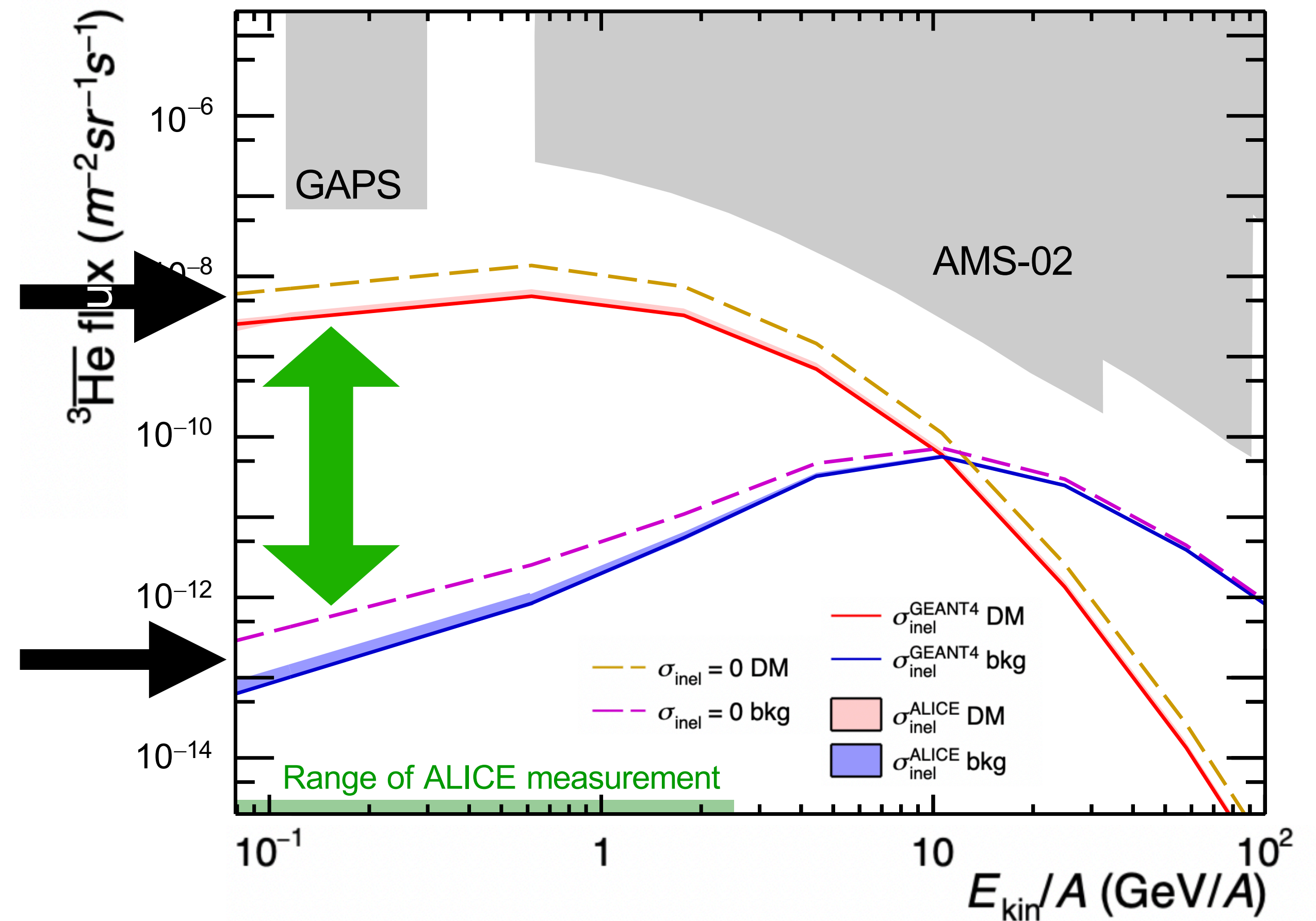


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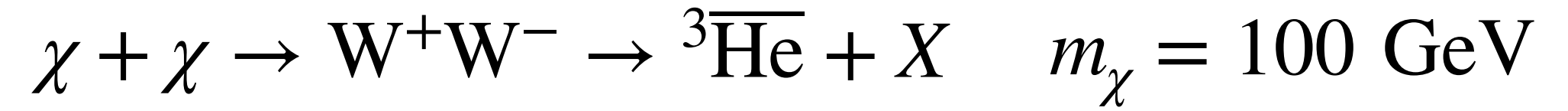
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Good S/B

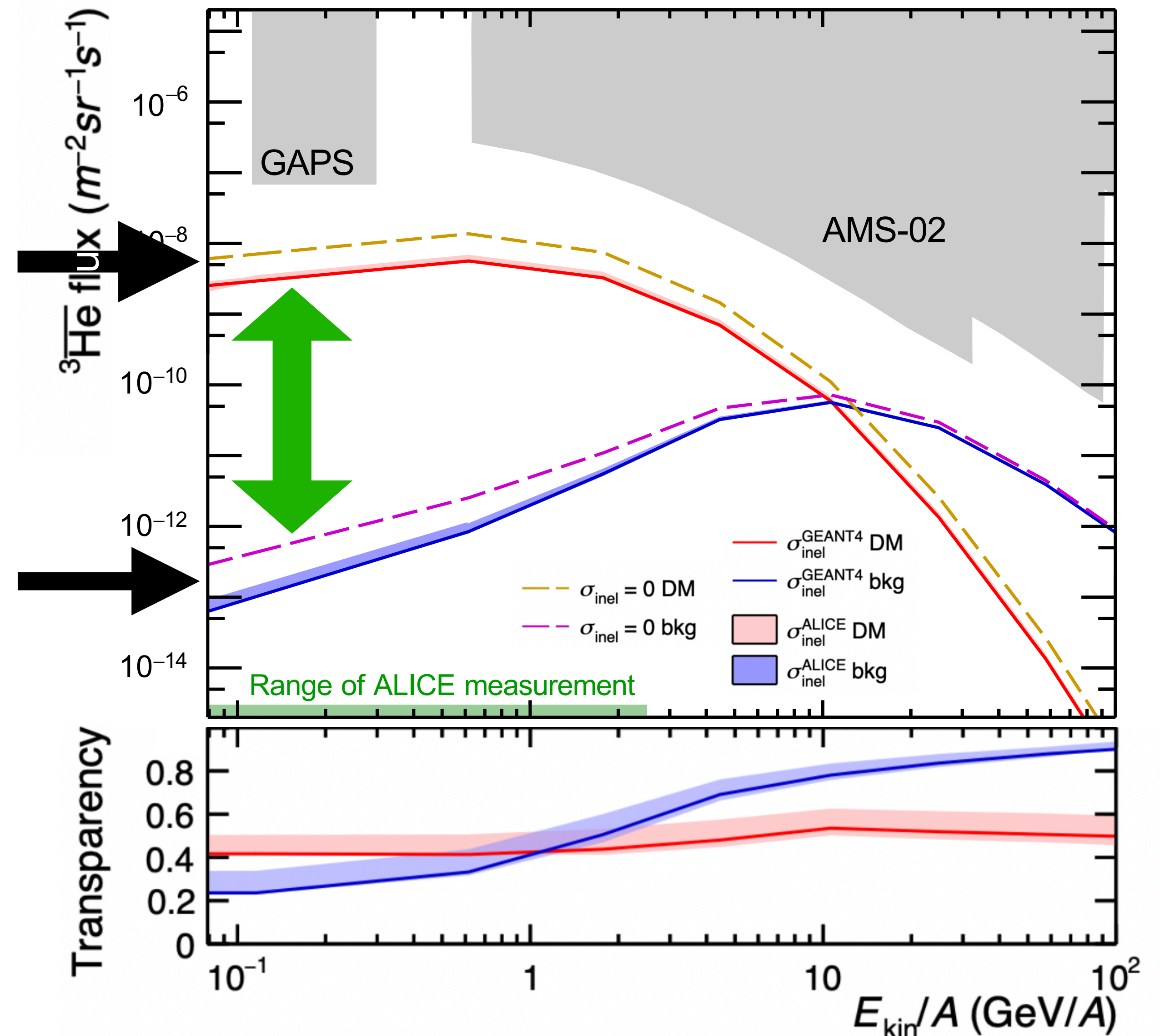


Cosmic ray antihelium-3 at Earth



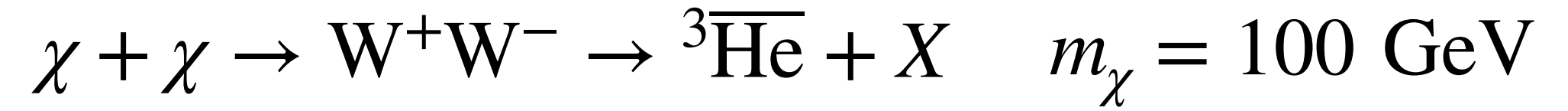
Inelastic interaction effect

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$$\text{Transparency} = \frac{\text{Flux}(\sigma_{\text{inel}})}{\text{Flux}(\sigma_{\text{inel}} = 0)}$$

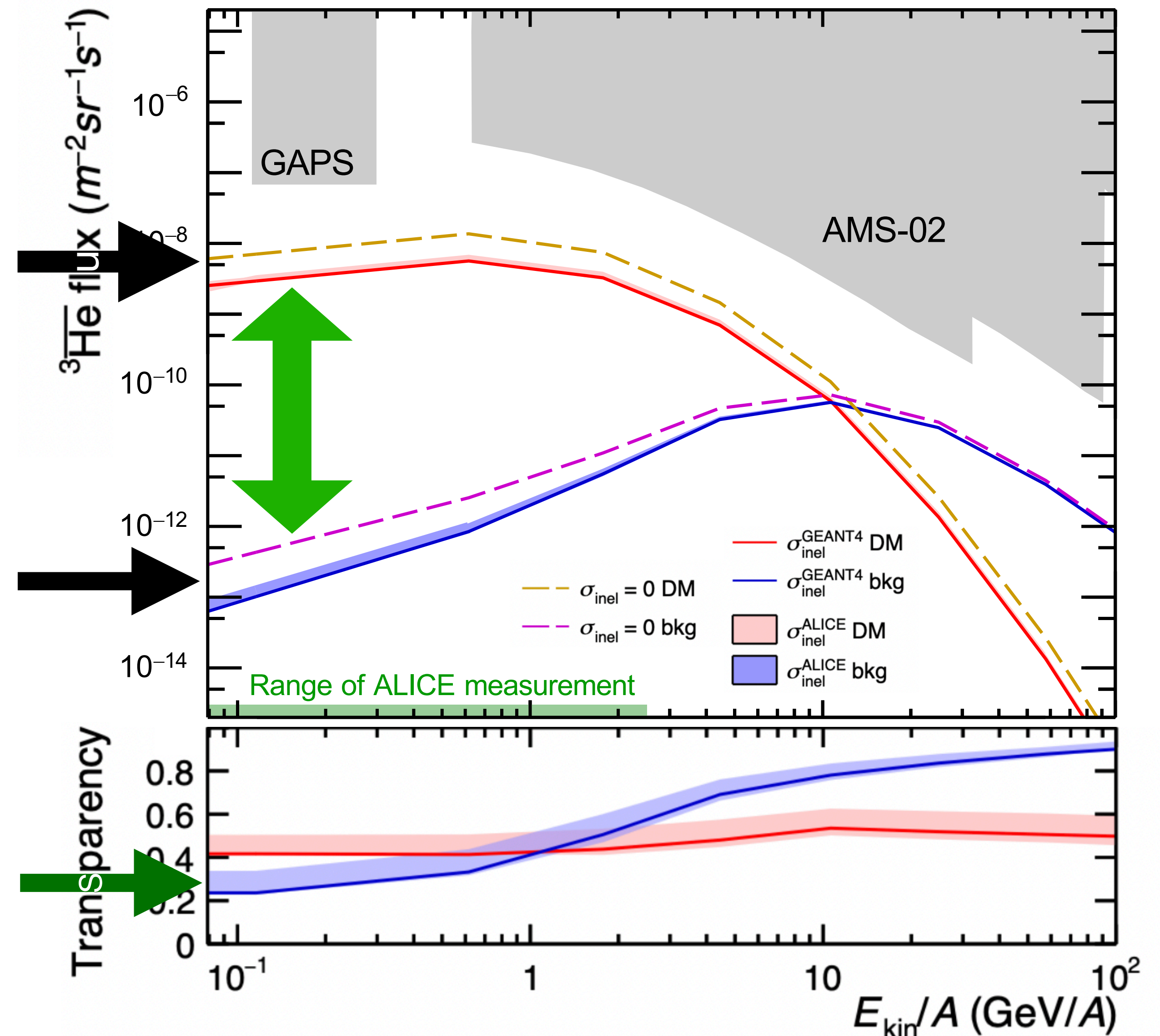
Cosmic ray antihelium-3 at Earth



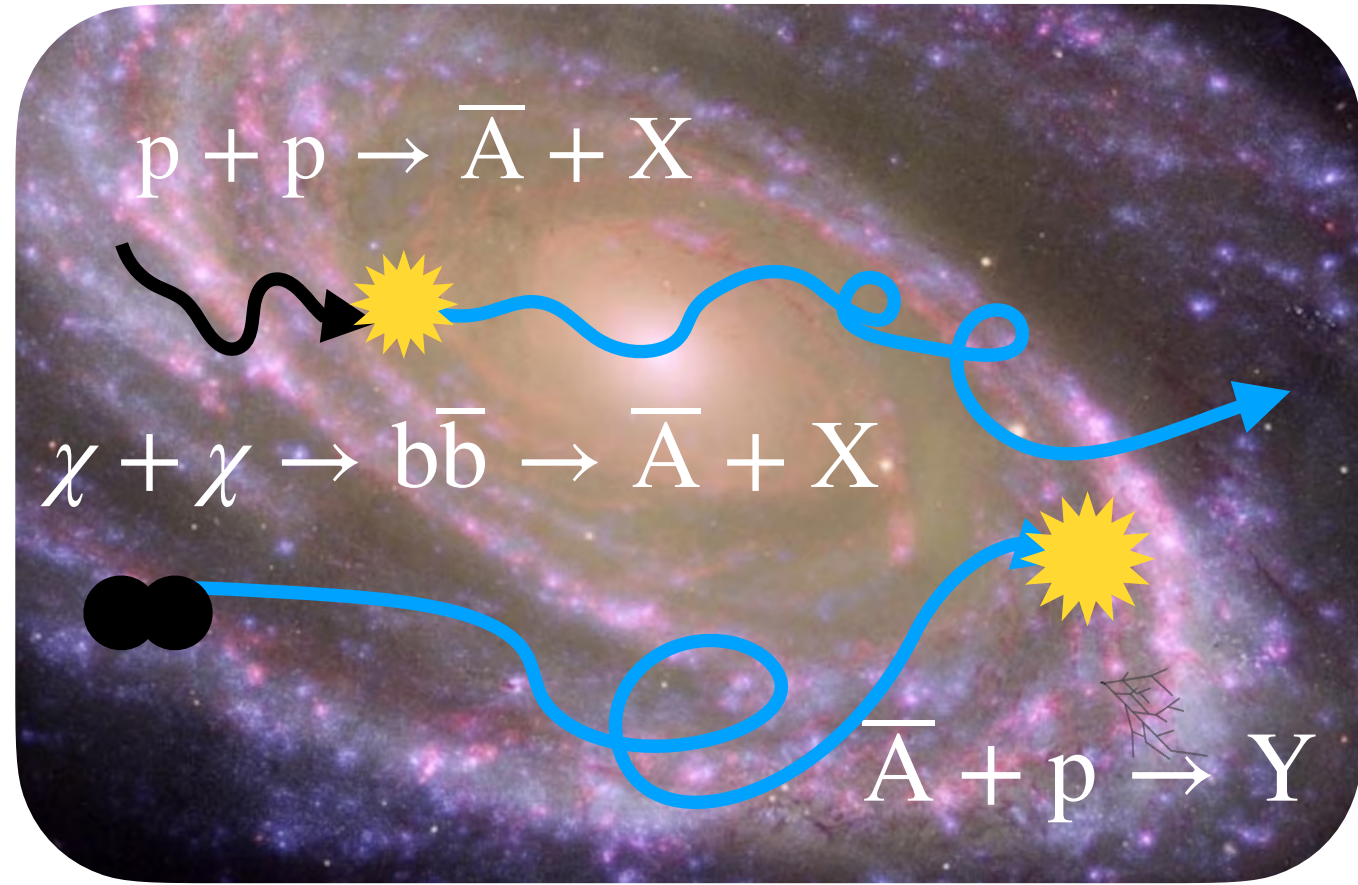
Inelastic interaction effect

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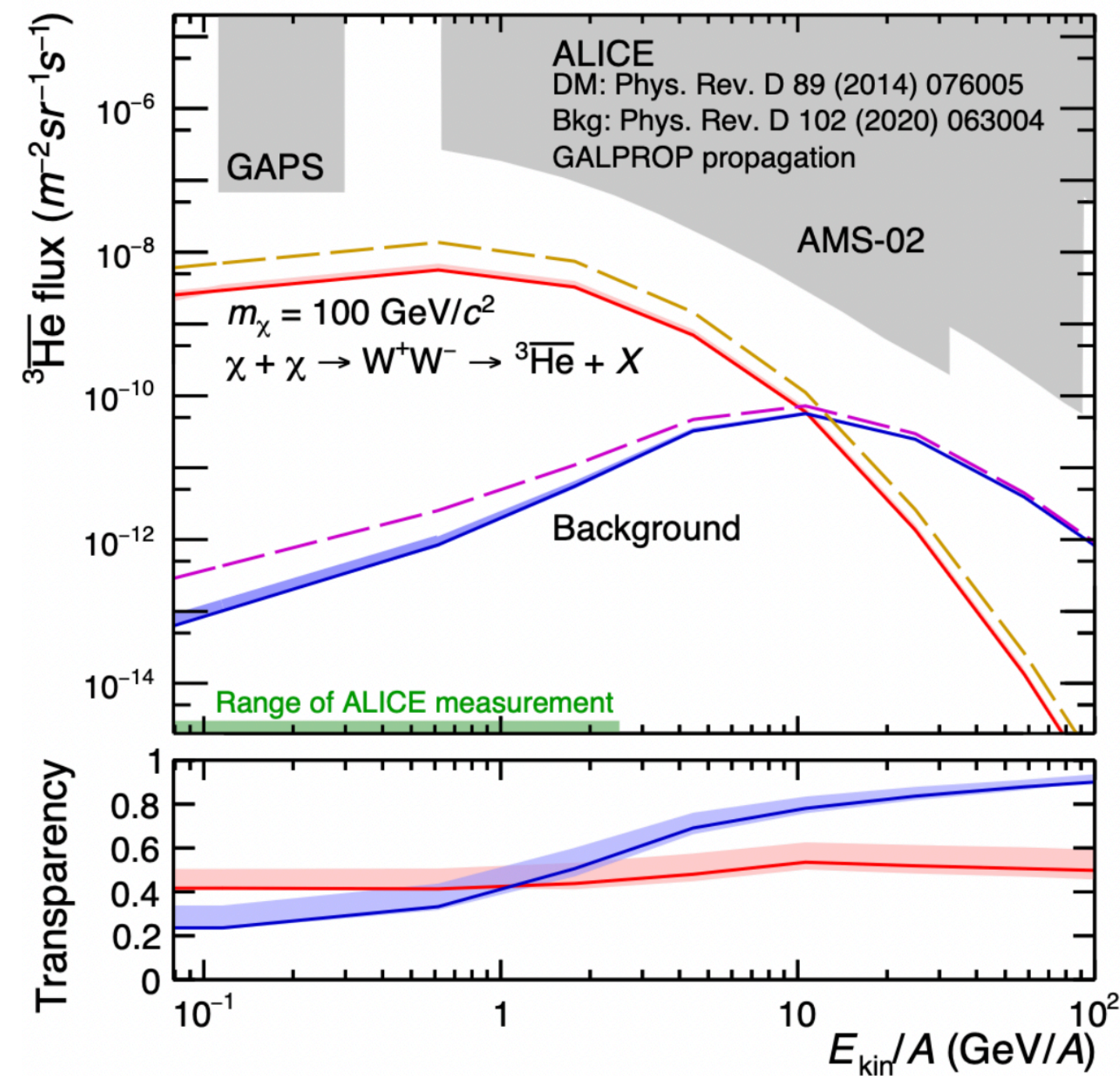
High transparency



$$\text{Transparency} = \frac{\text{Flux}(\sigma_{\text{inel}})}{\text{Flux}(\sigma_{\text{inel}} = 0)}$$

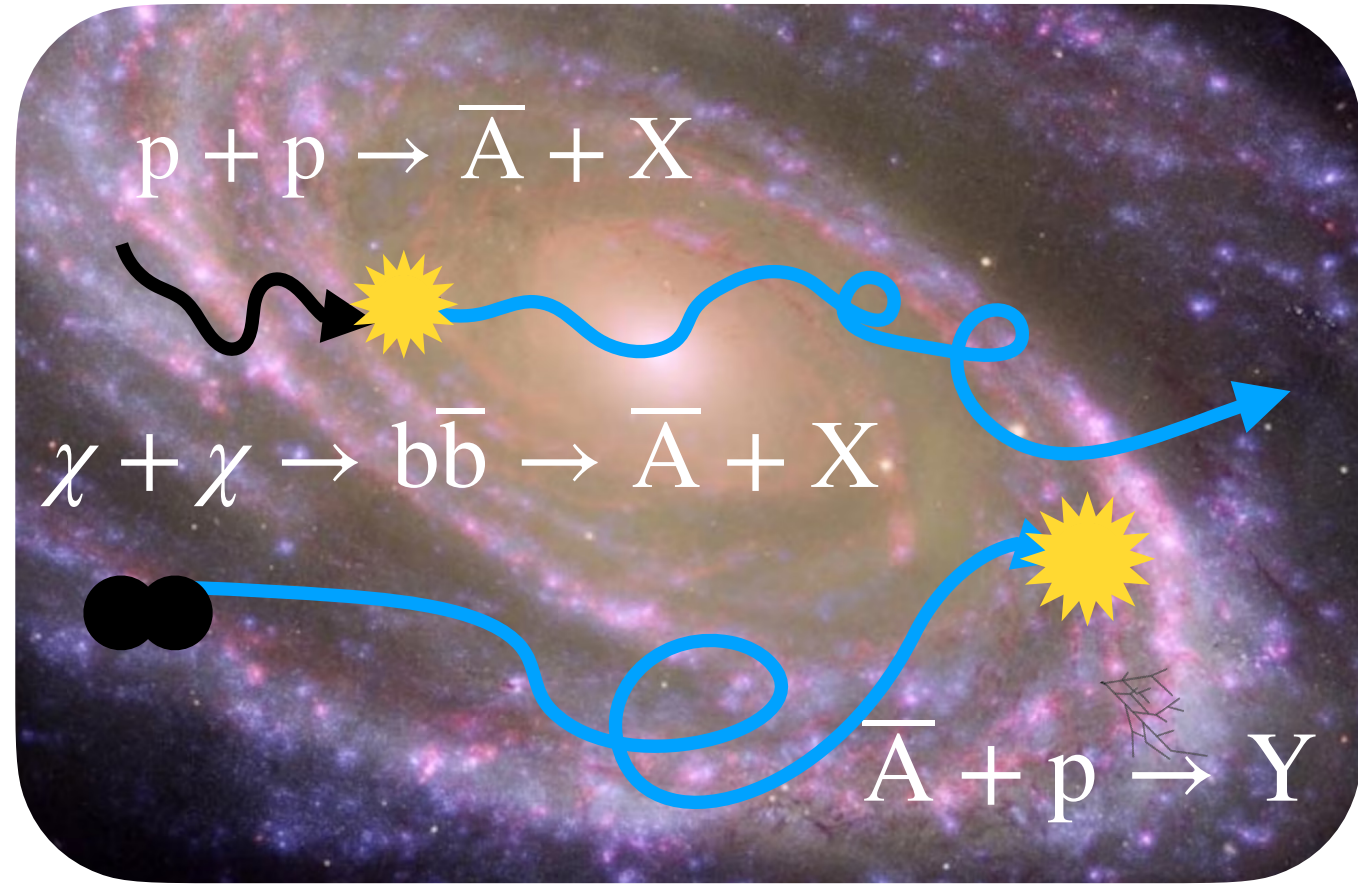


Our Galaxy is transparent to the propagation of antinuclei

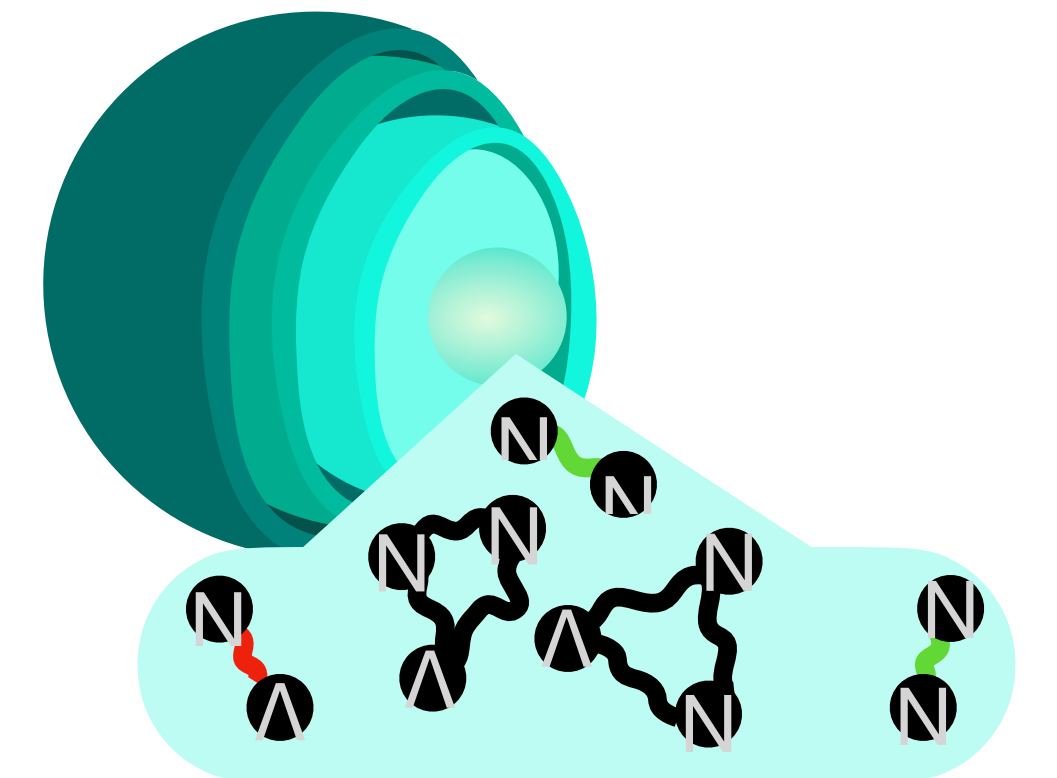
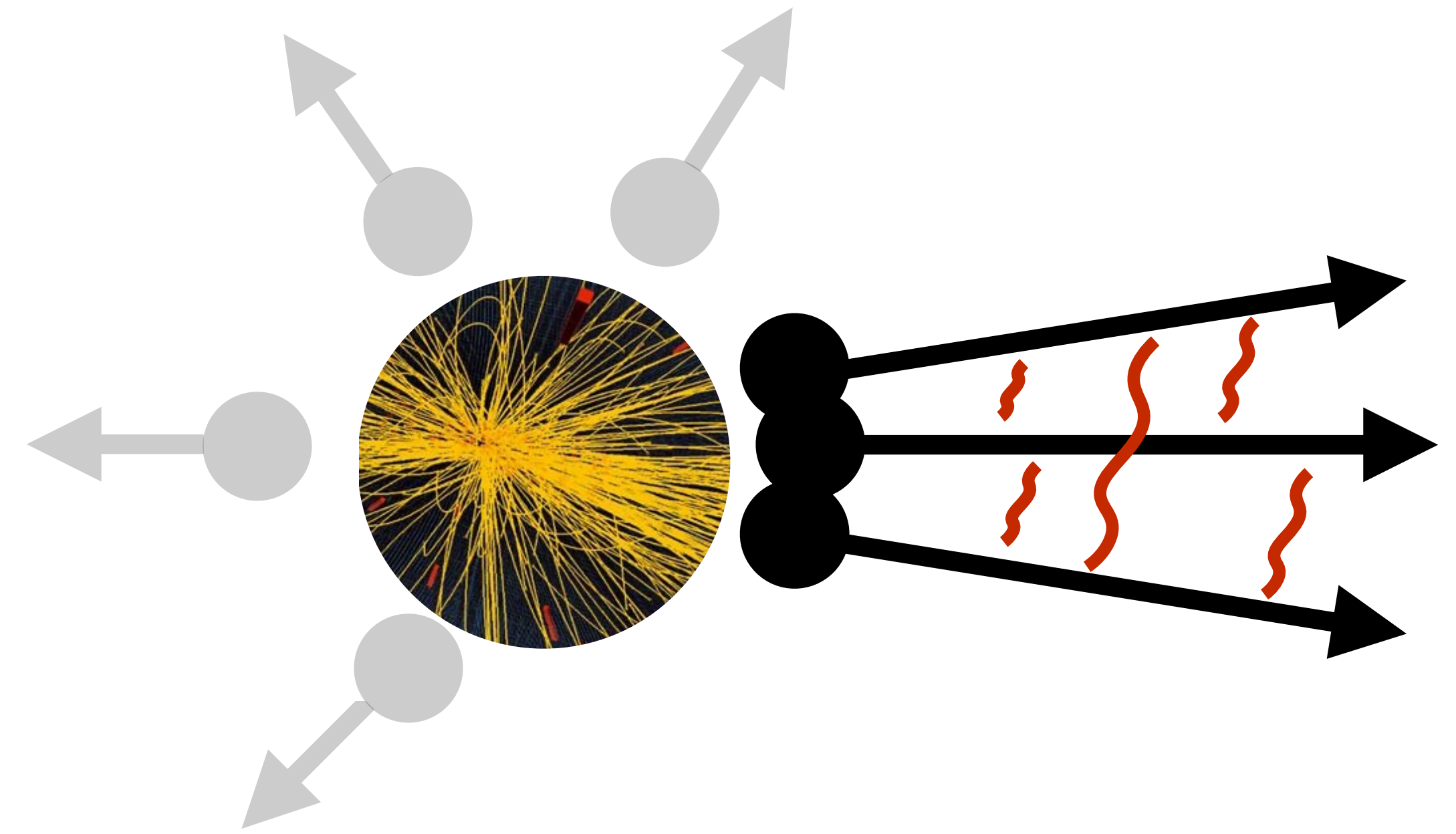
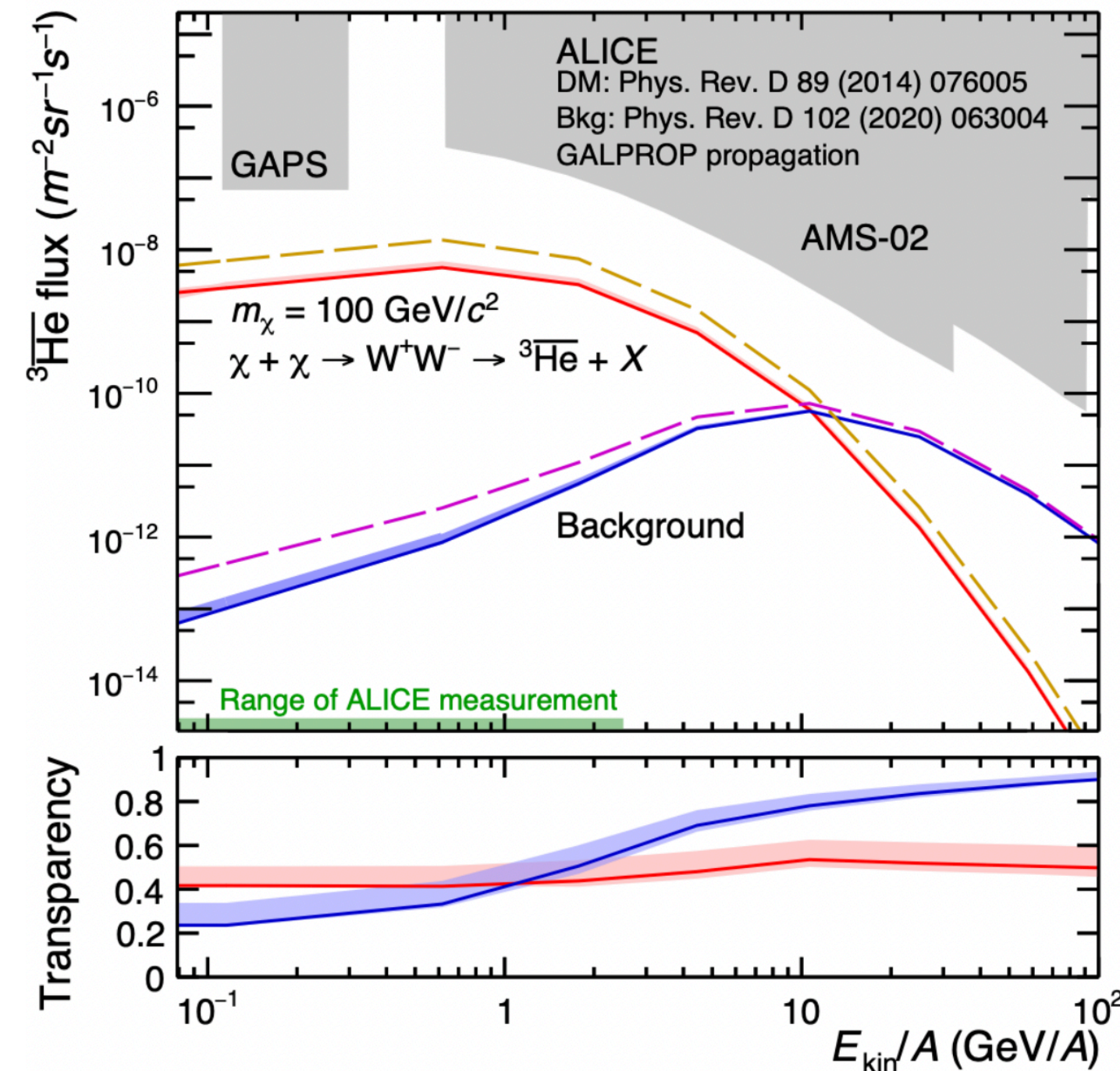


Cosmic-ray antinuclei

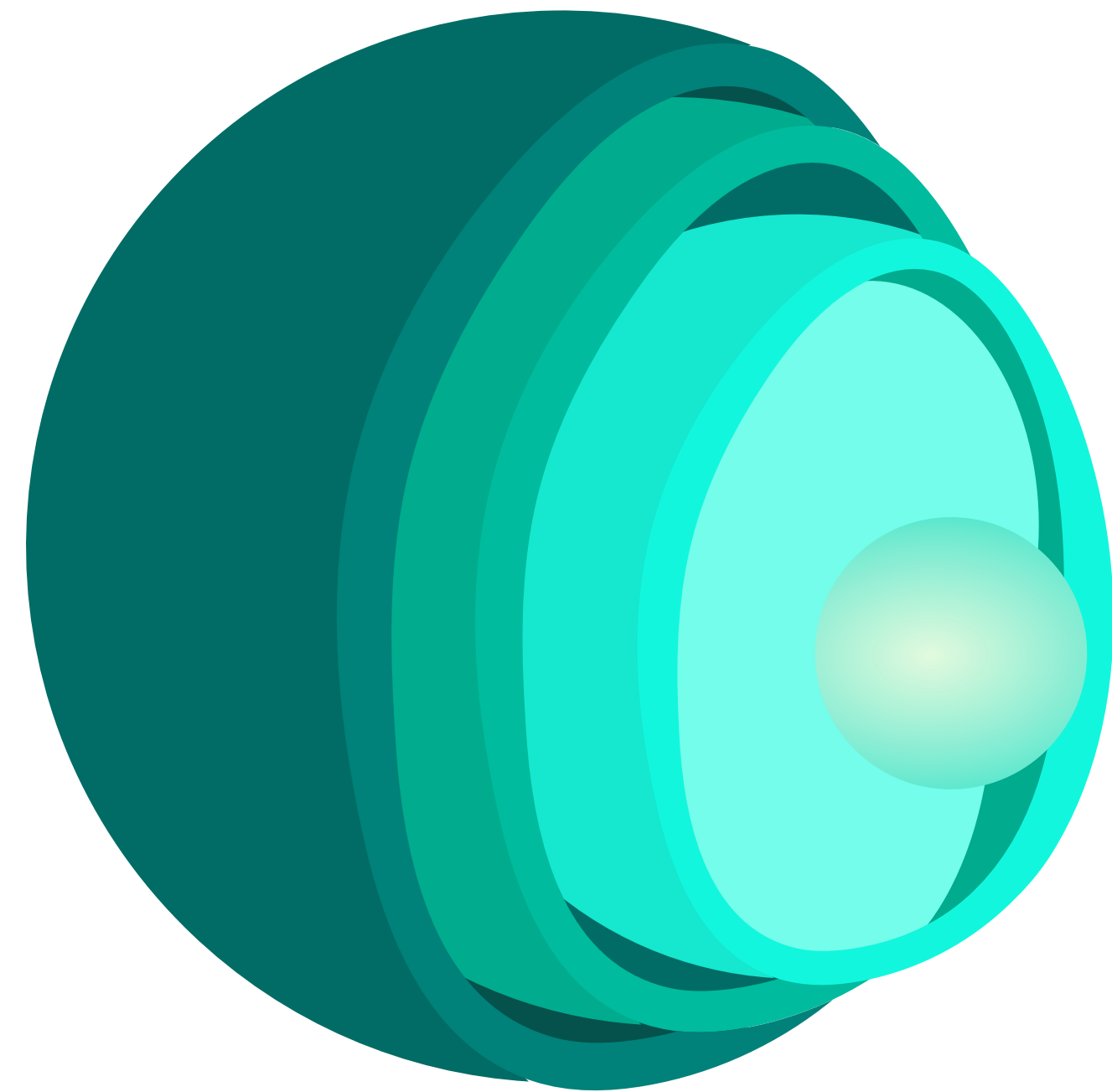
Three-baryon correlations



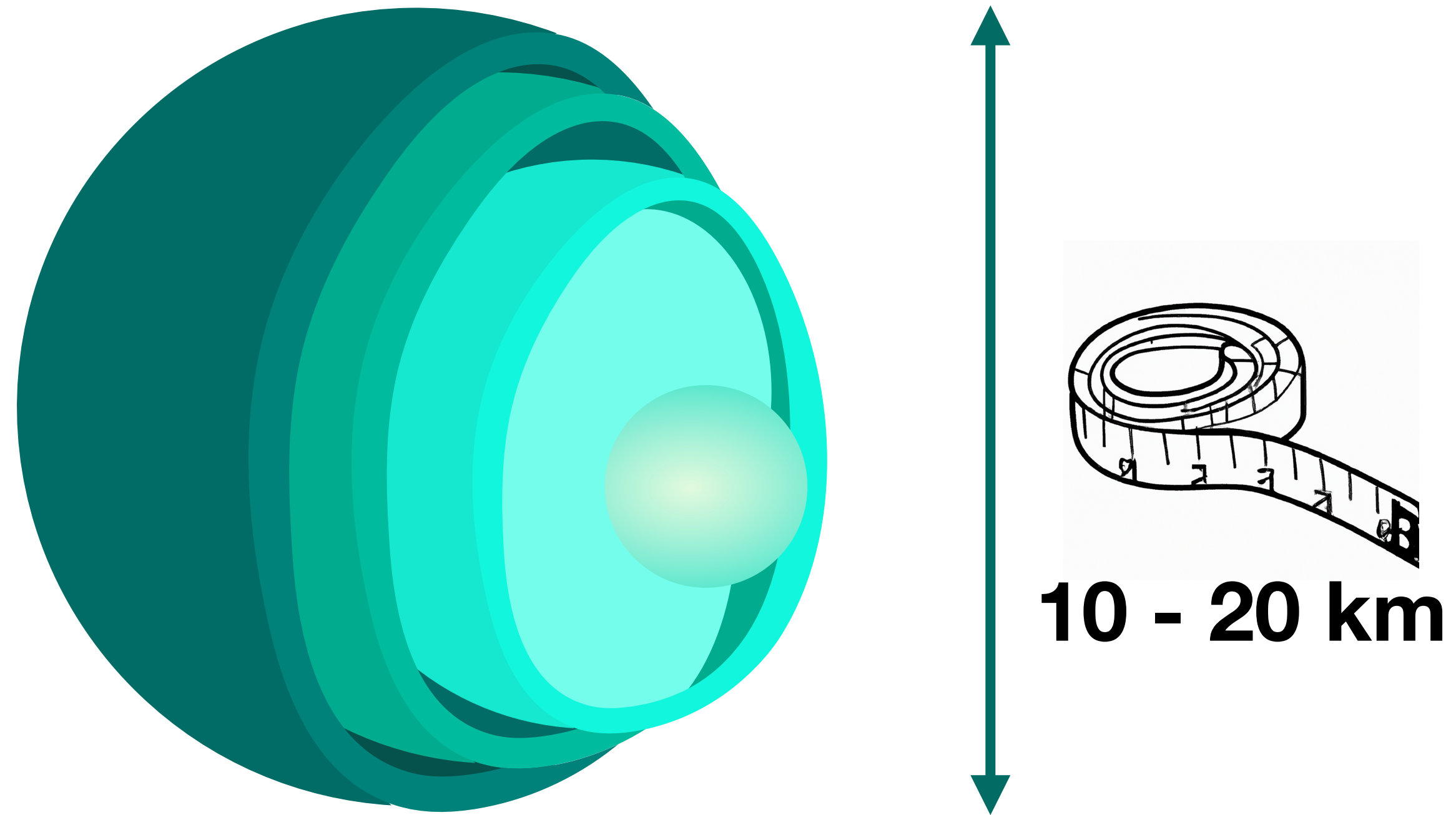
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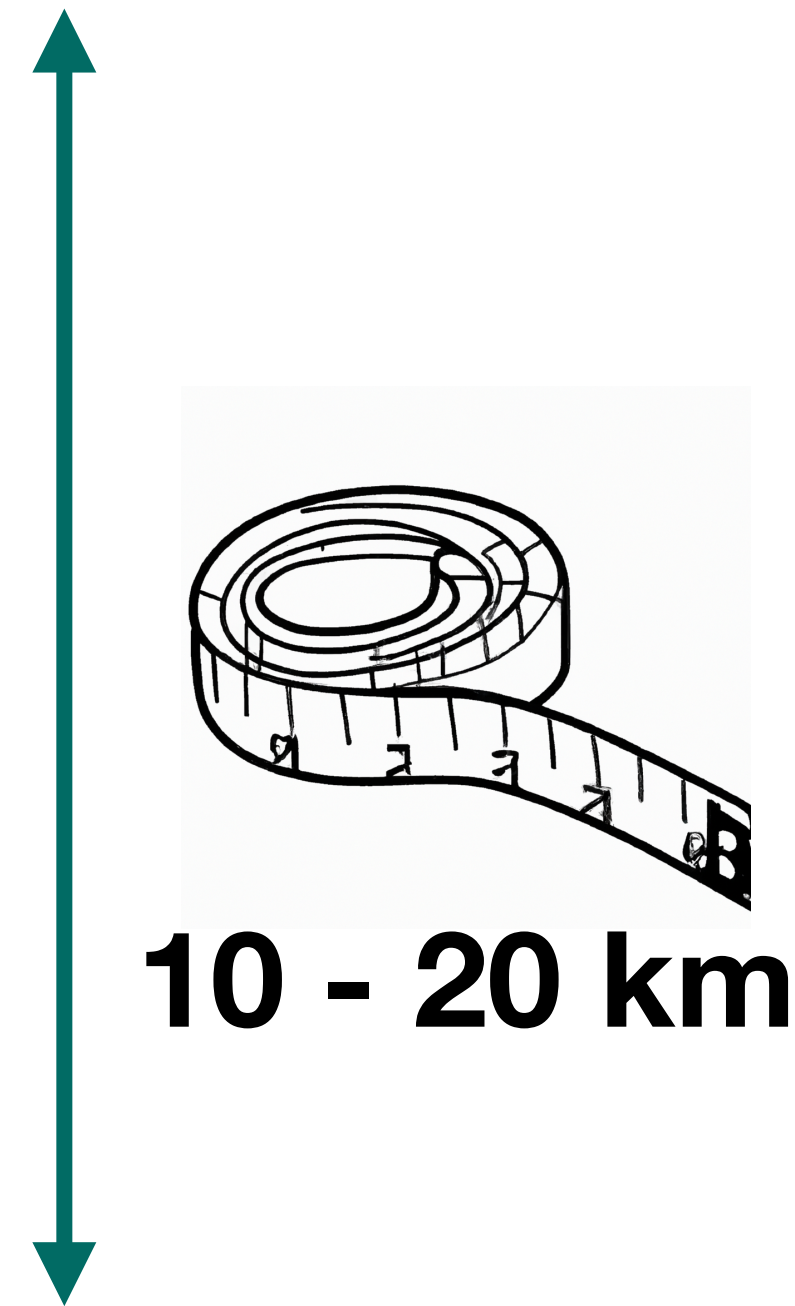
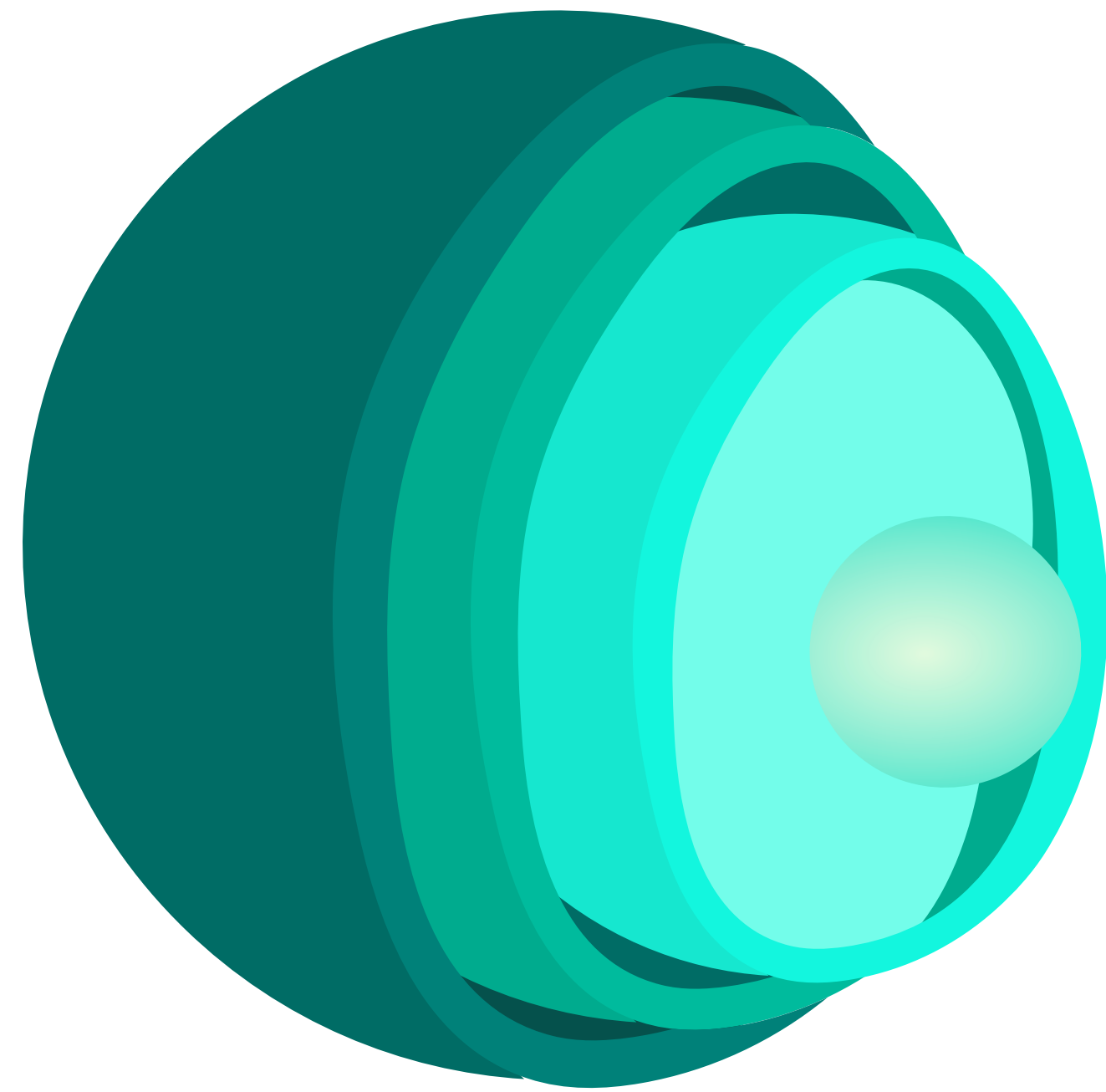
Neutron stars



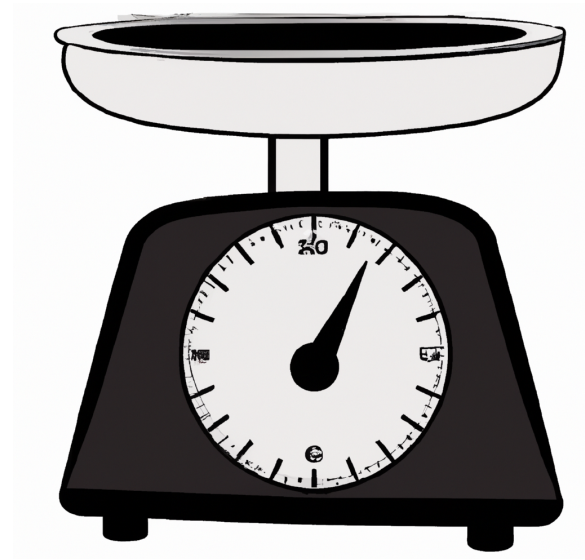
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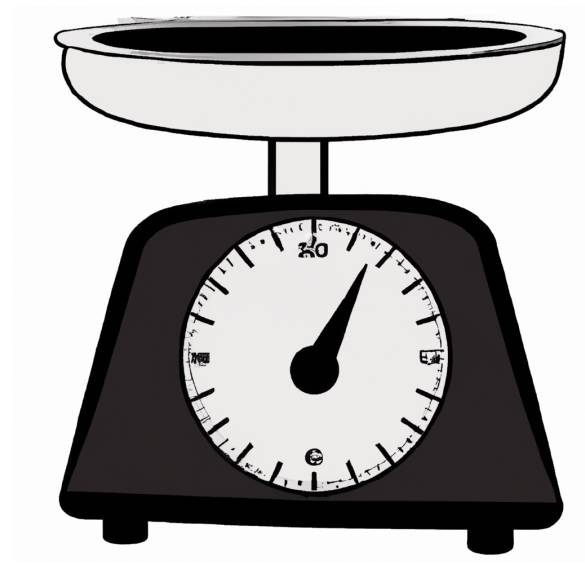
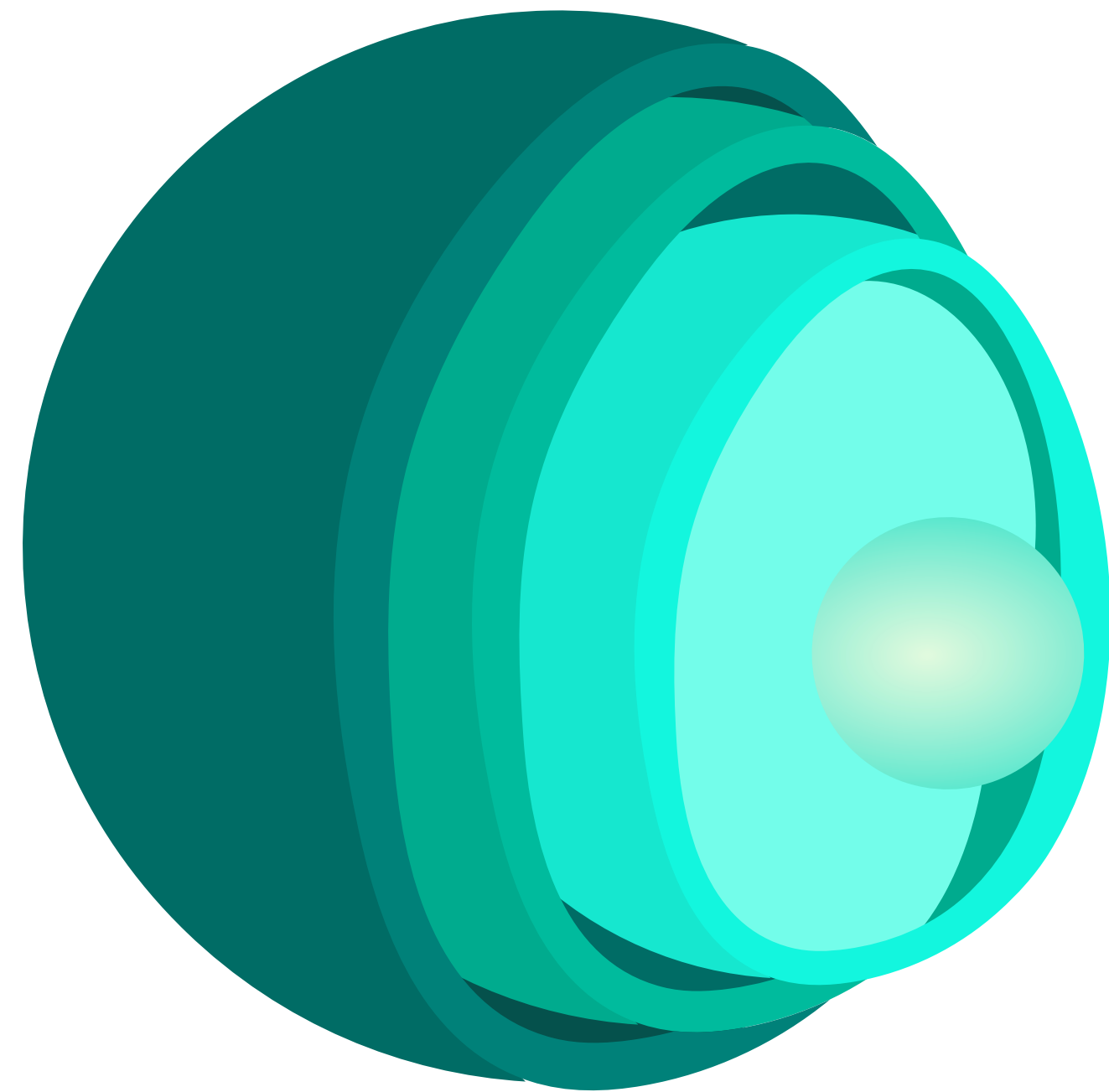


10 - 20 km

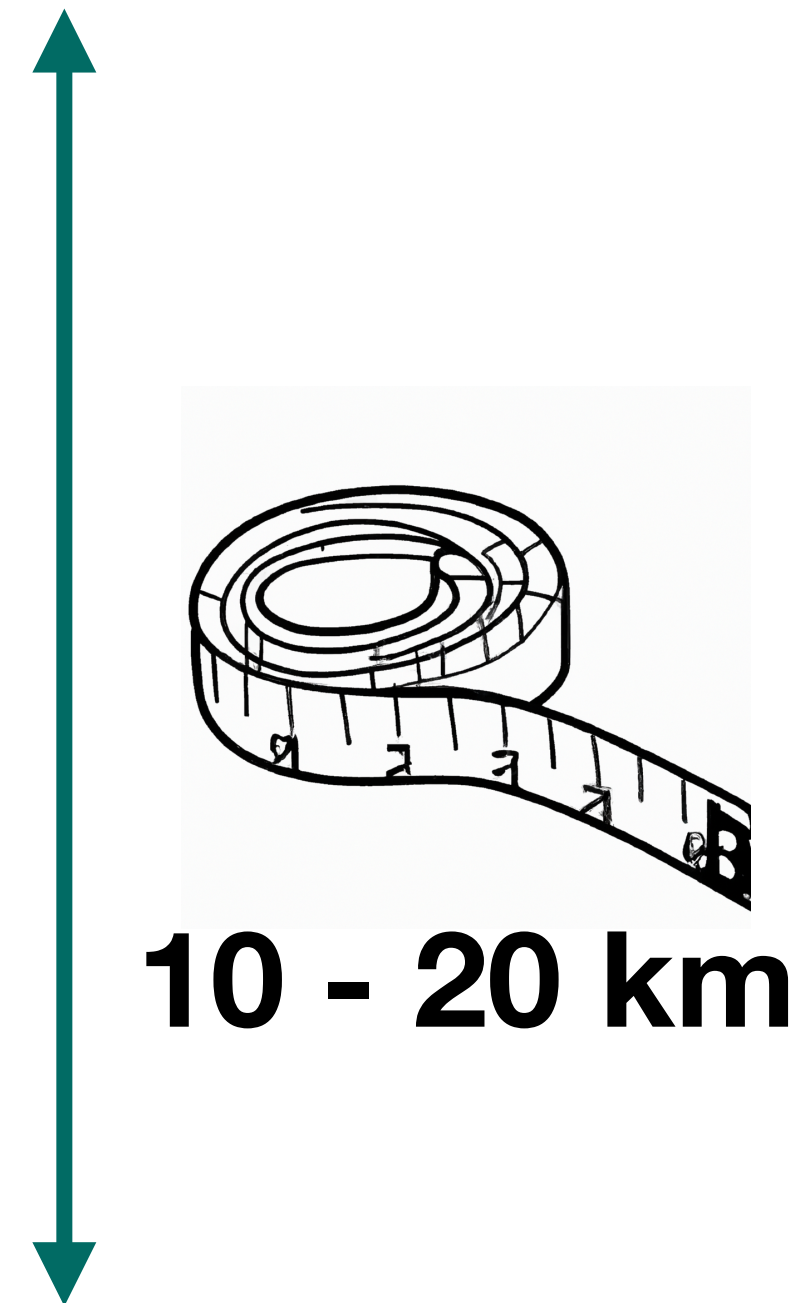


1 - 2 M_{sun}

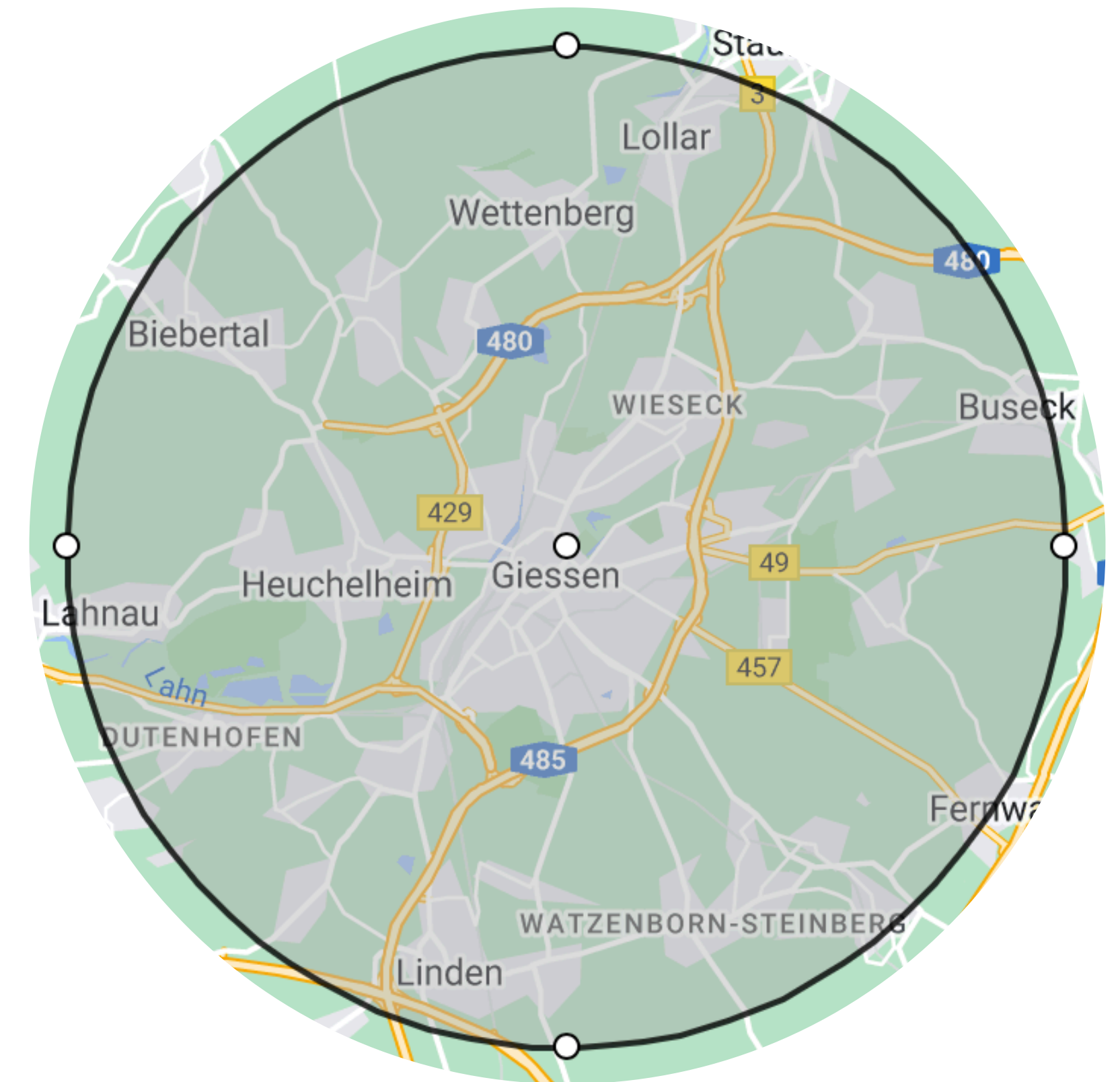
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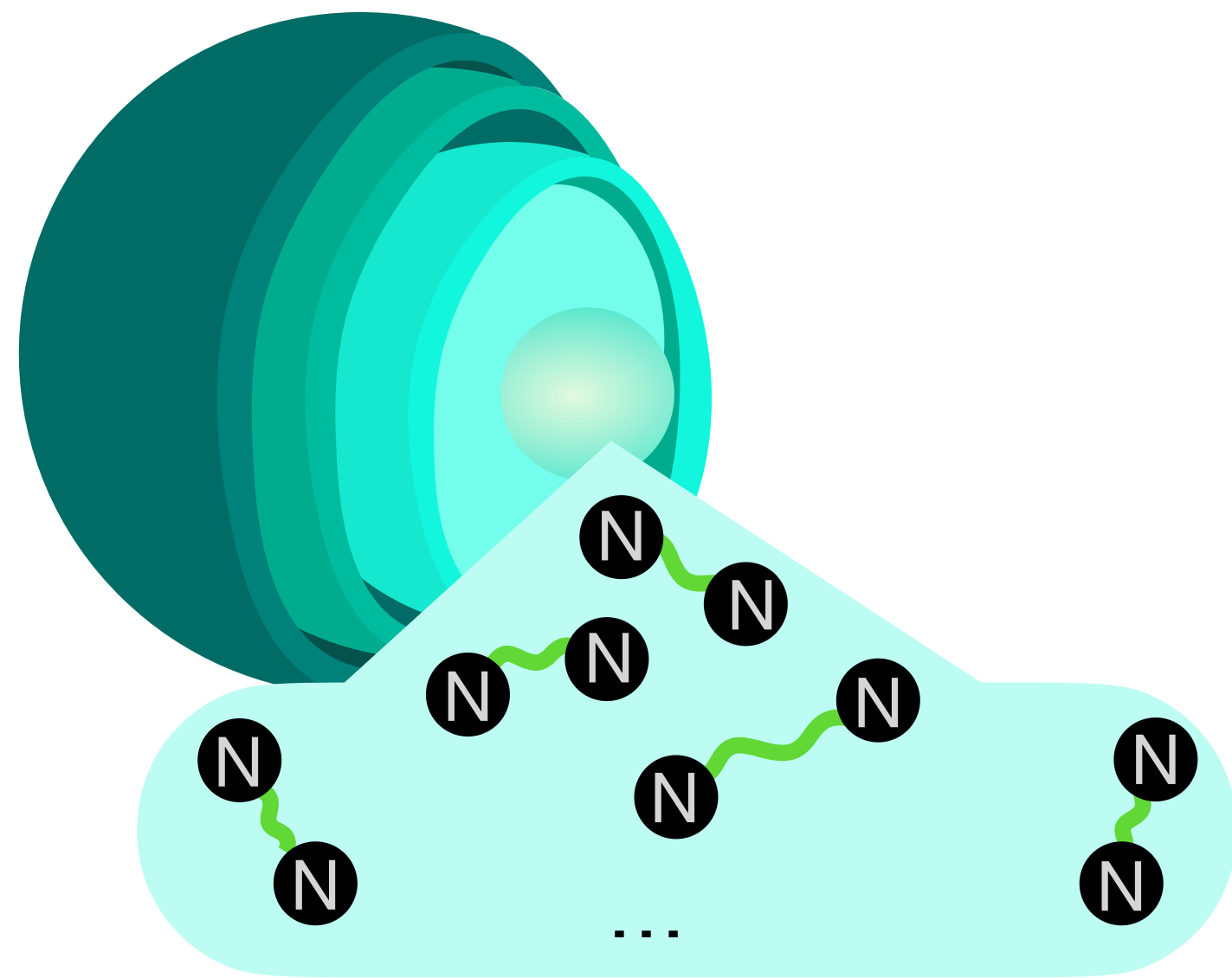


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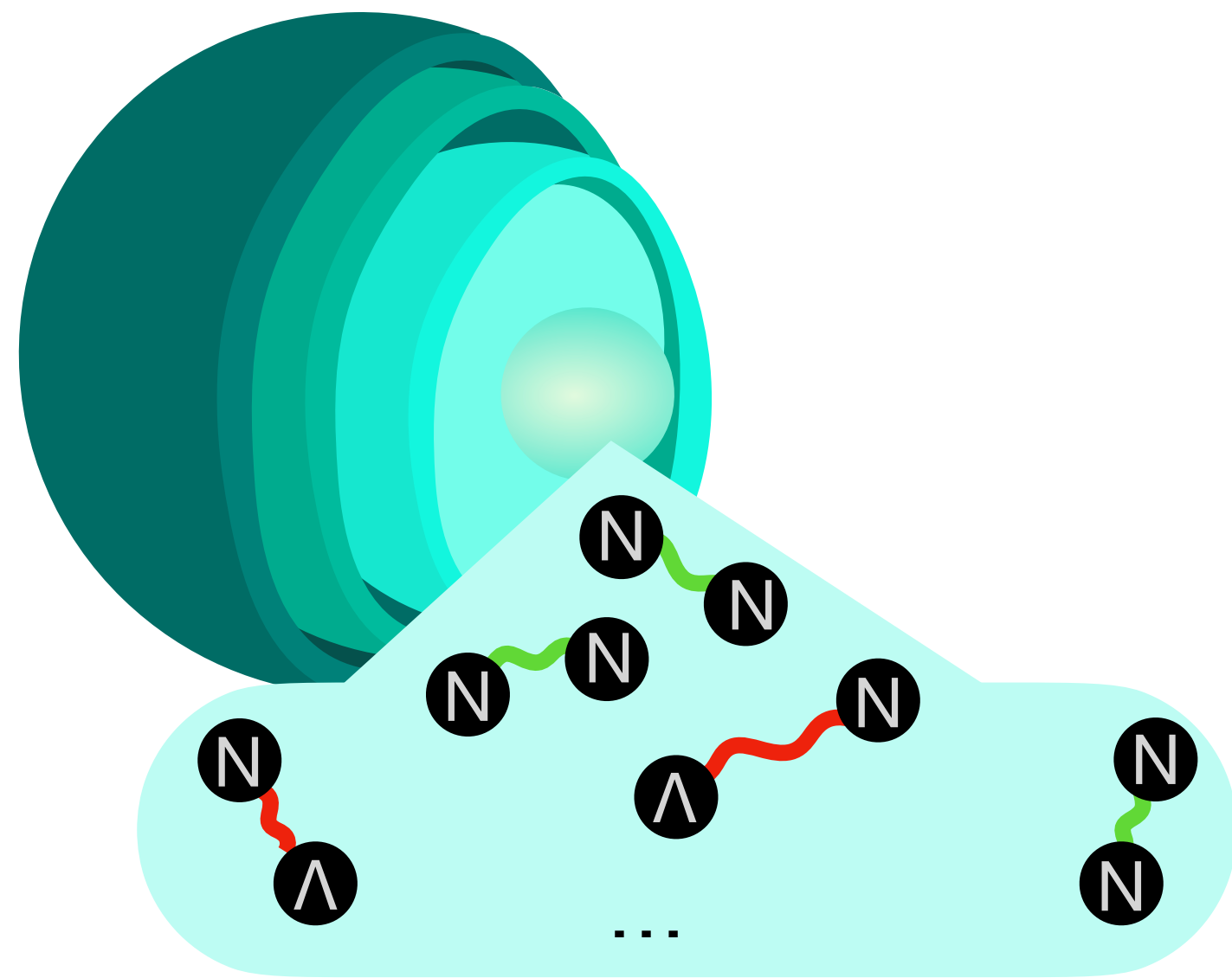
Neutron stars and three-body forces

- Neutron star density $> 2\rho_0$



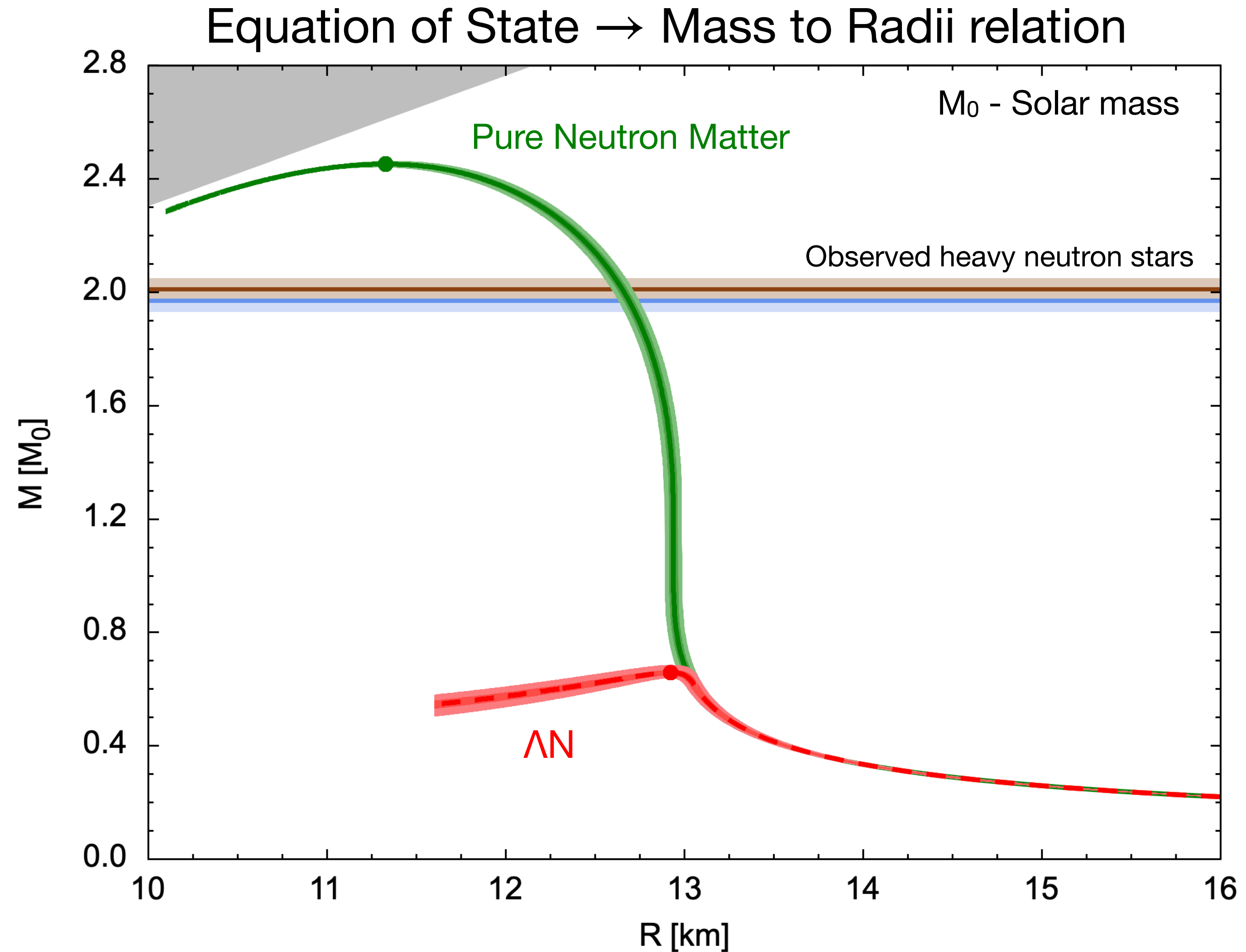
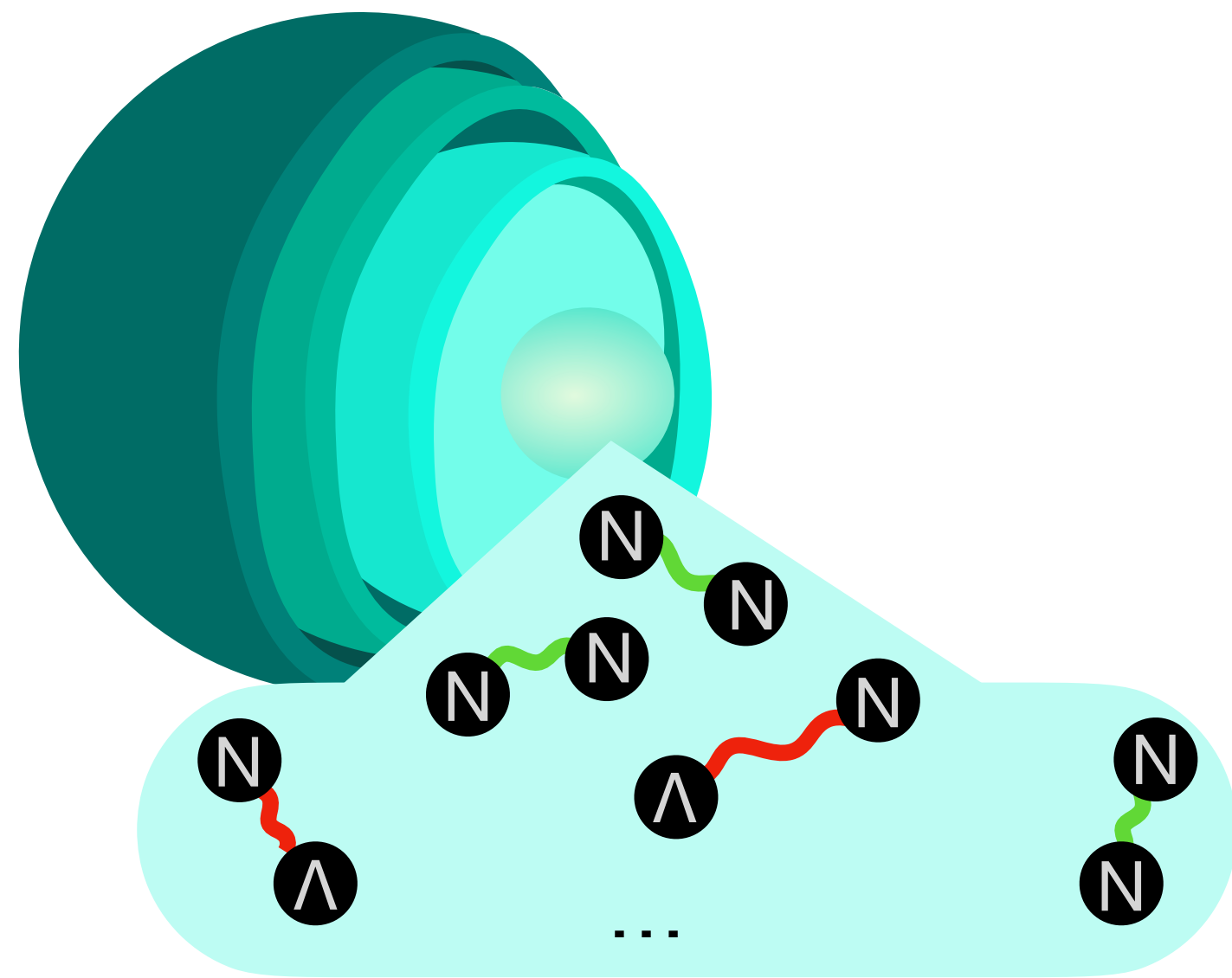
Neutron stars and three-body forces

- Neutron star density $> 2\rho_0$
- Strange hadrons might appear in the system



Neutron stars and three-body forces

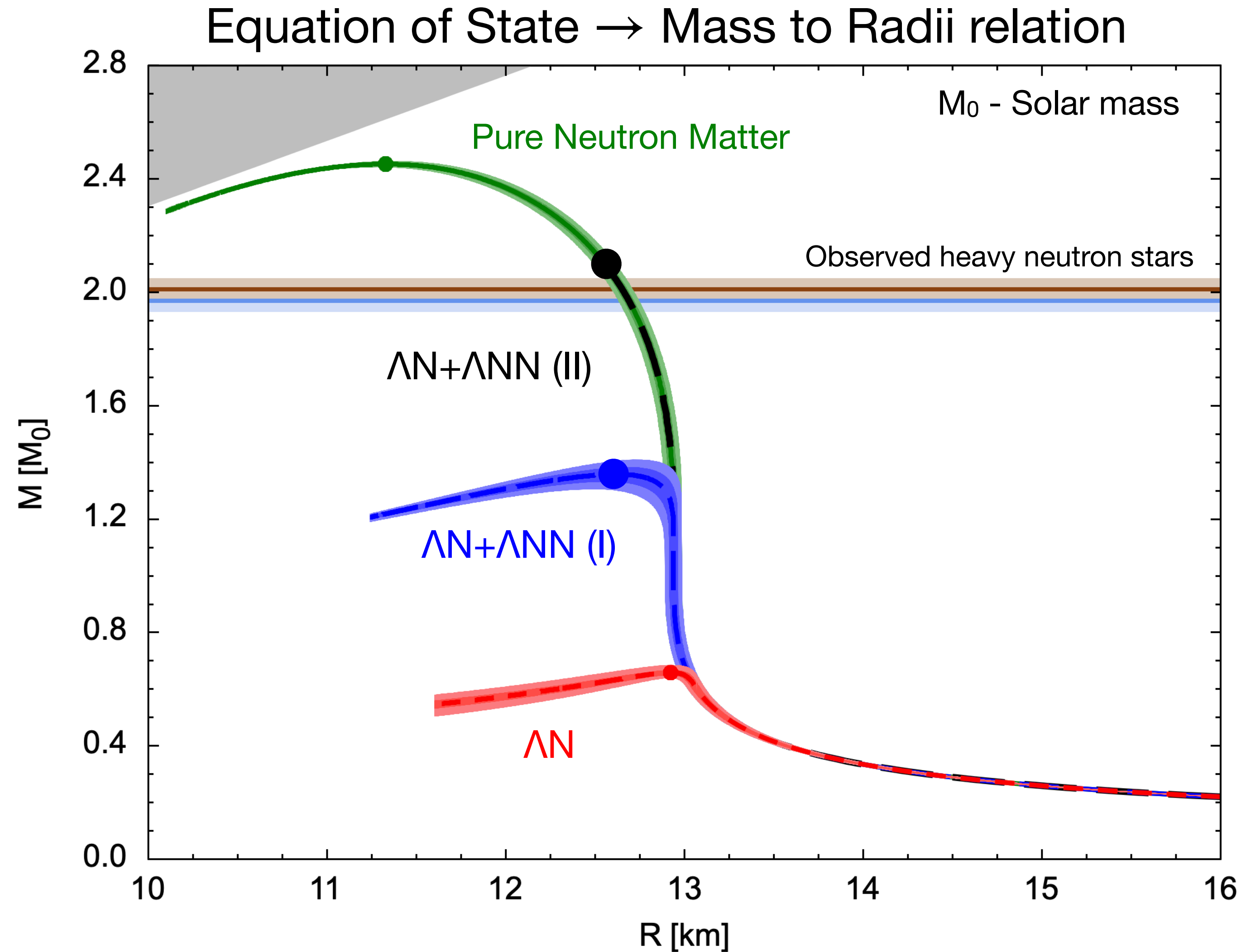
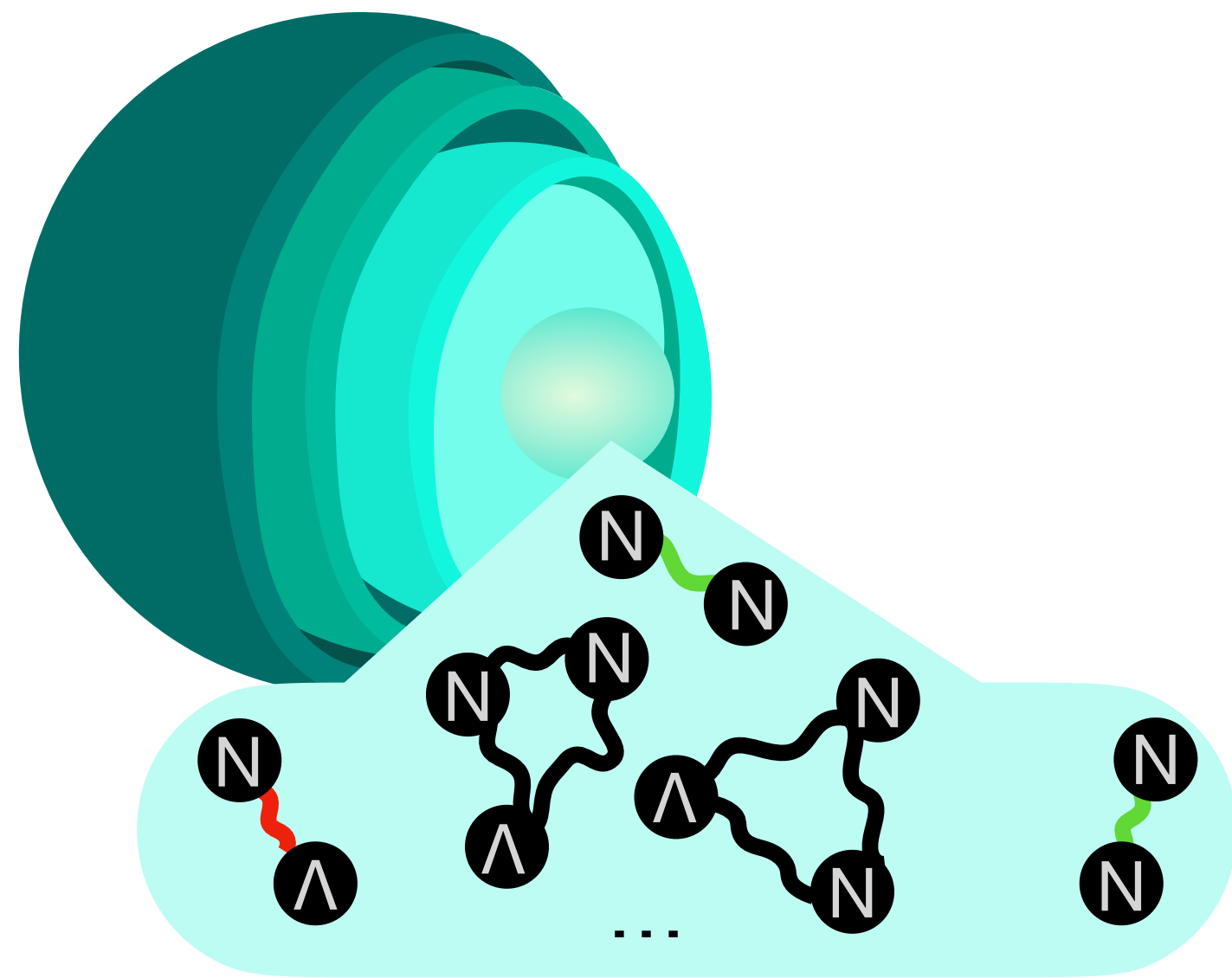
- Neutron star density $> 2\rho_0$
- Strange hadrons might appear in the system



Adapted from D. Lonardoni et al., PRL 114, 092301 (2015)

Neutron stars and three-body forces

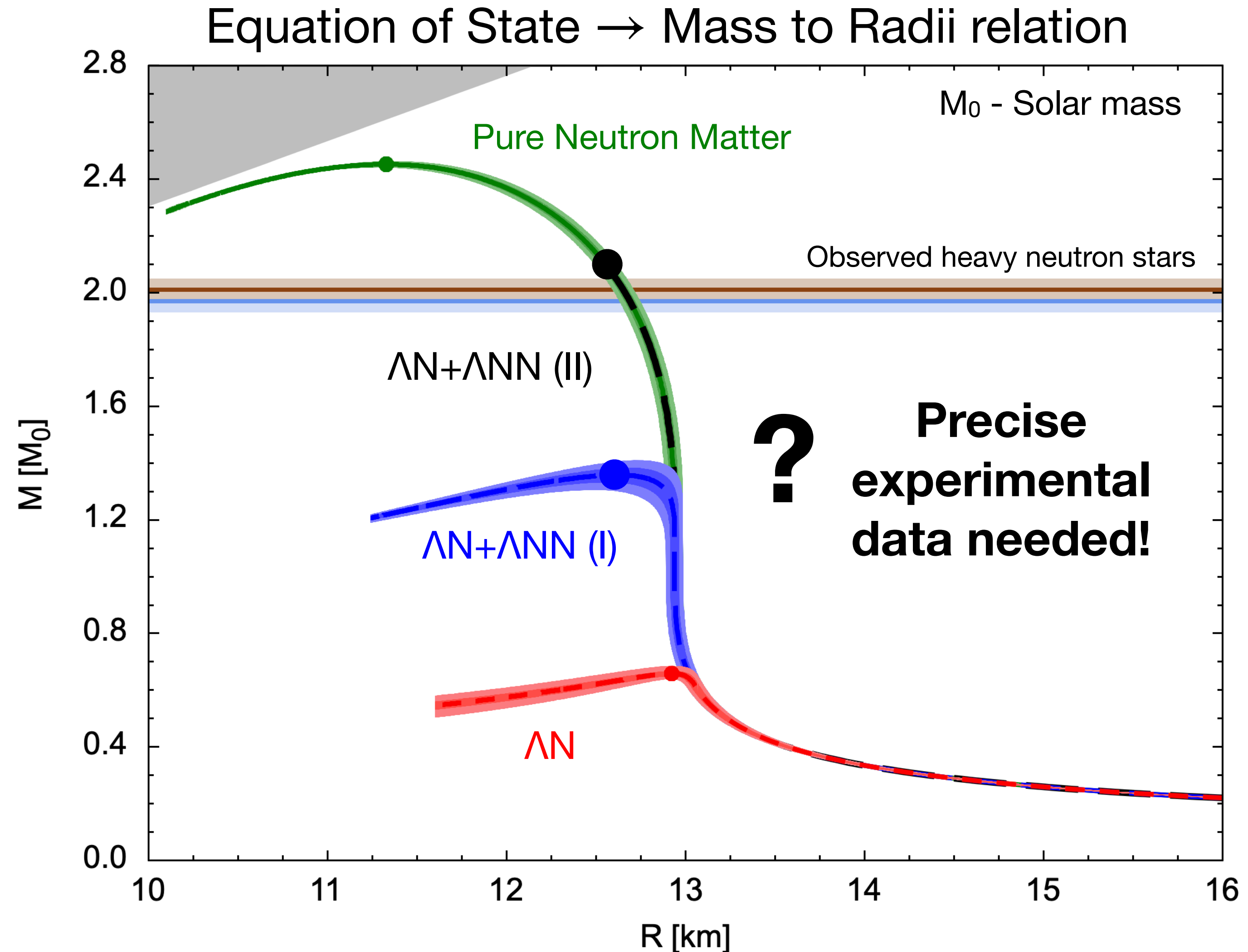
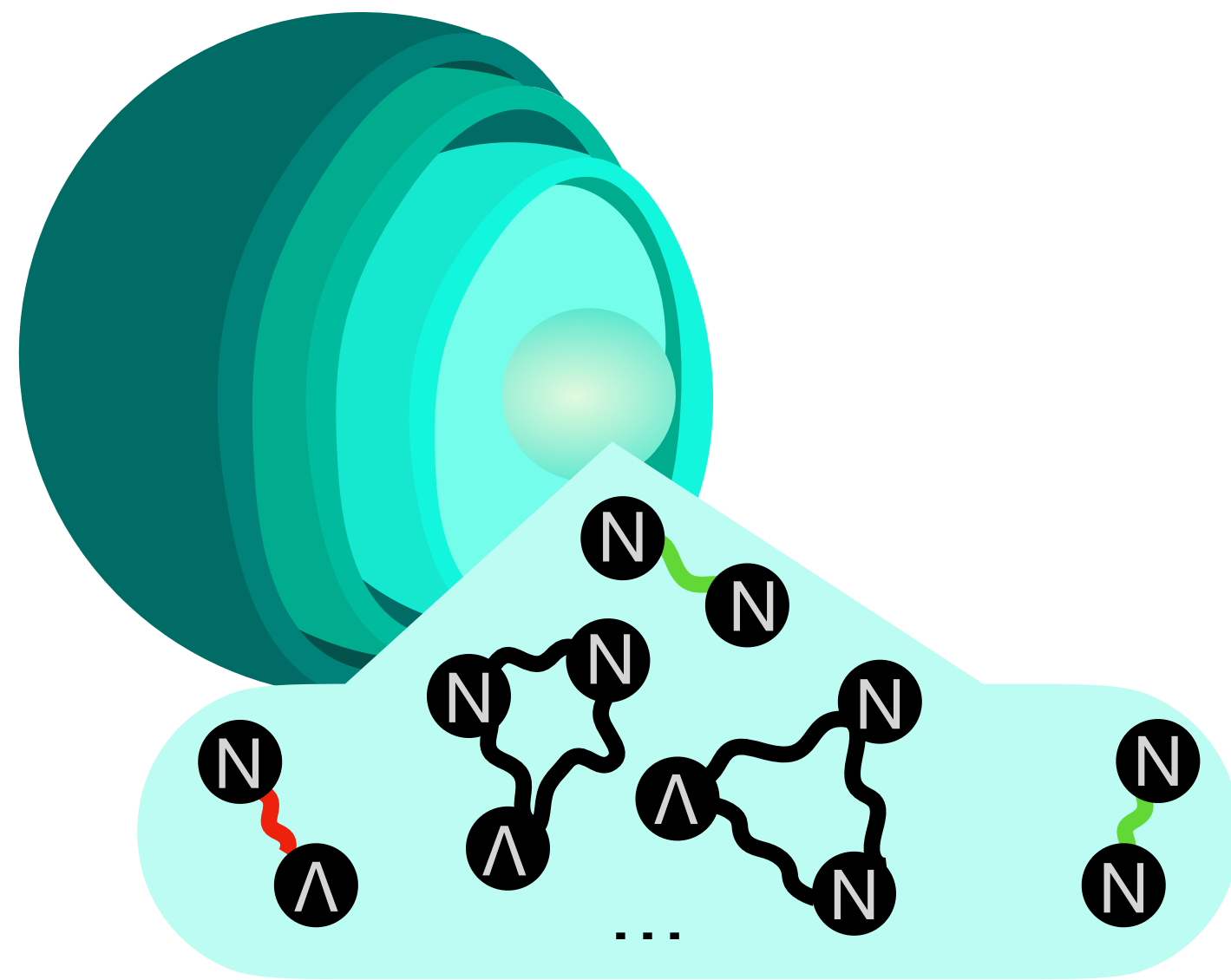
- Neutron star density $> 2\rho_0$
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Adapted from D. Lonardoni et al., PRL 114, 092301 (2015)

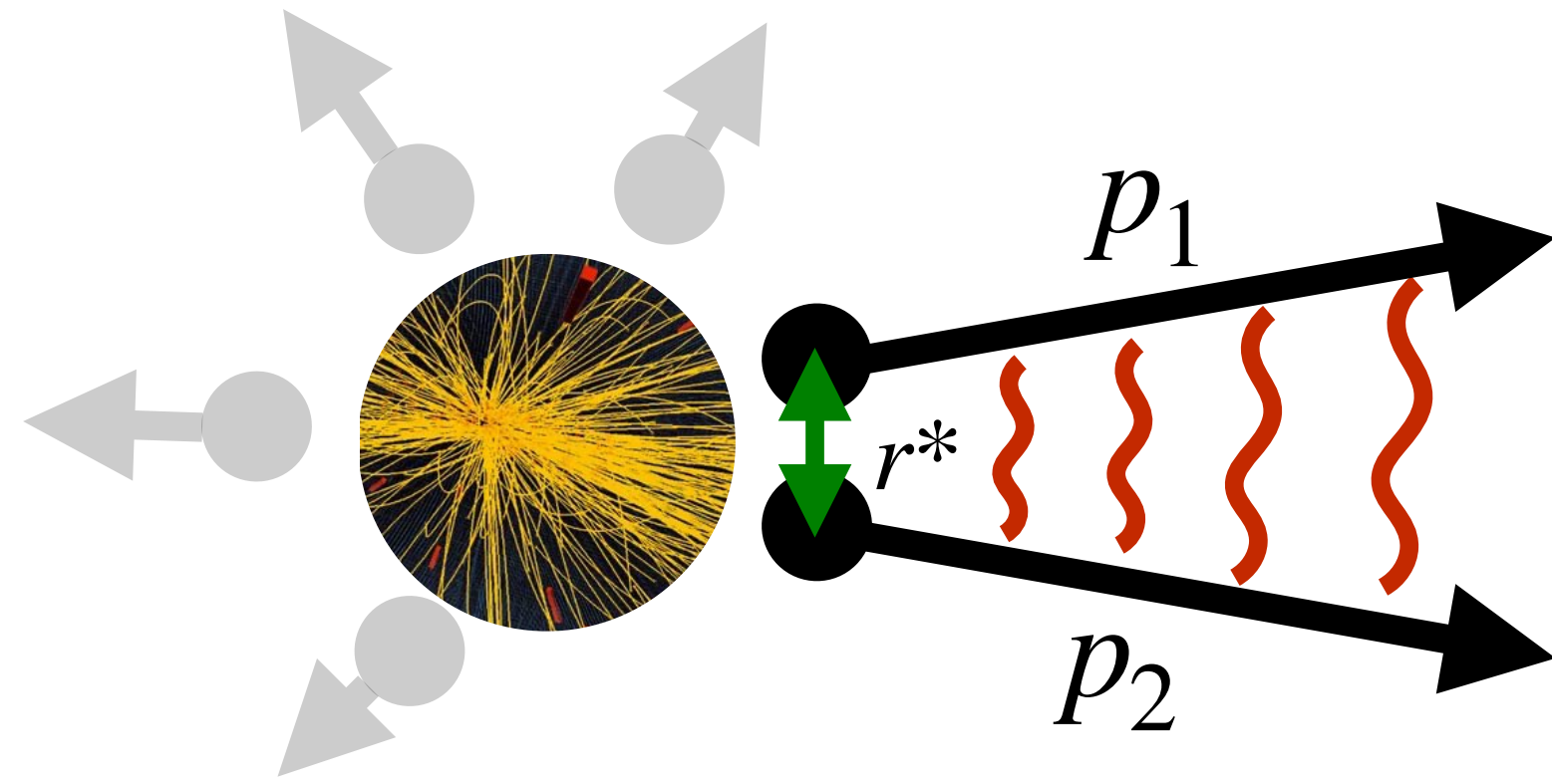
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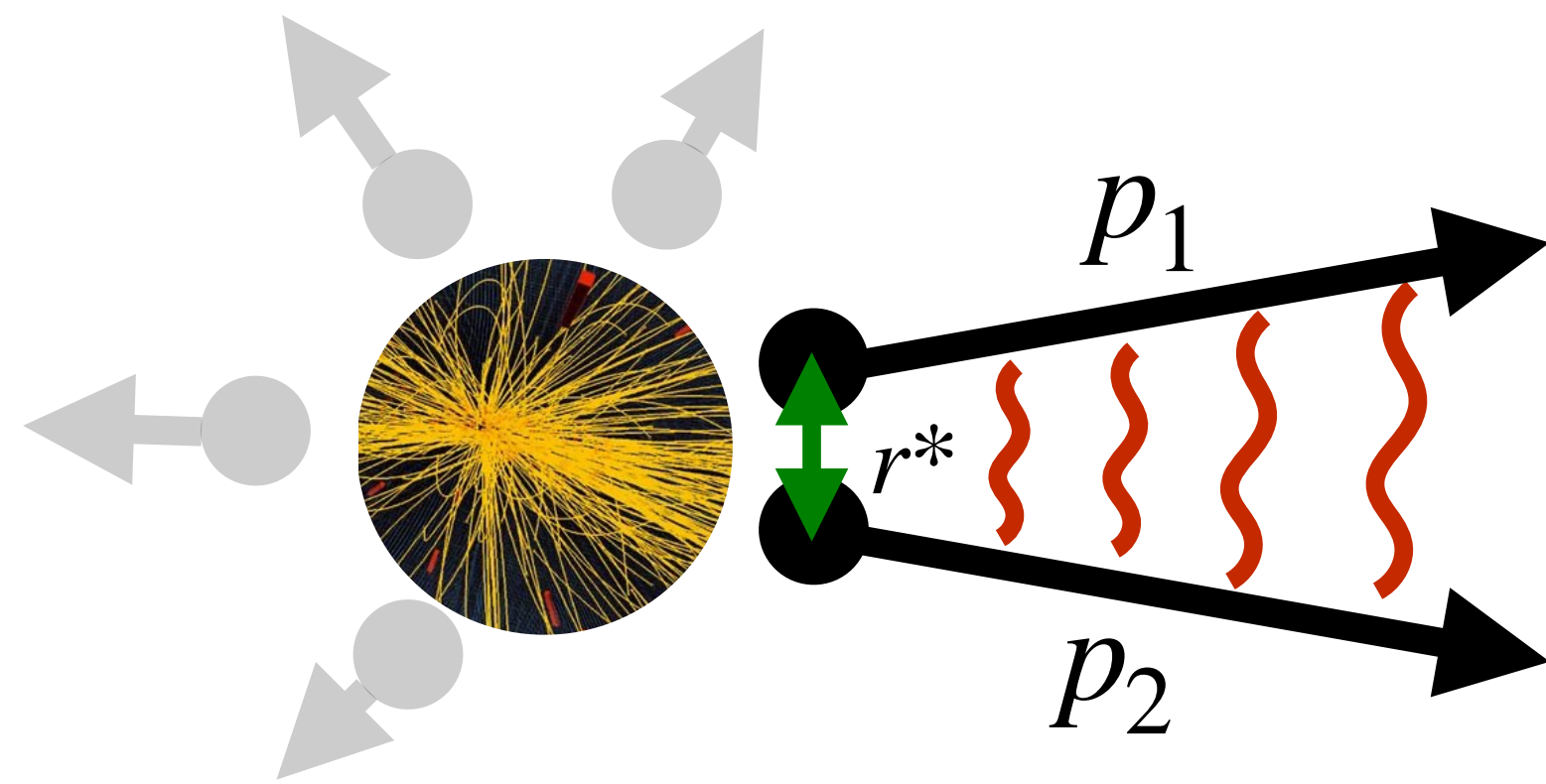


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Femtoscscopy technique



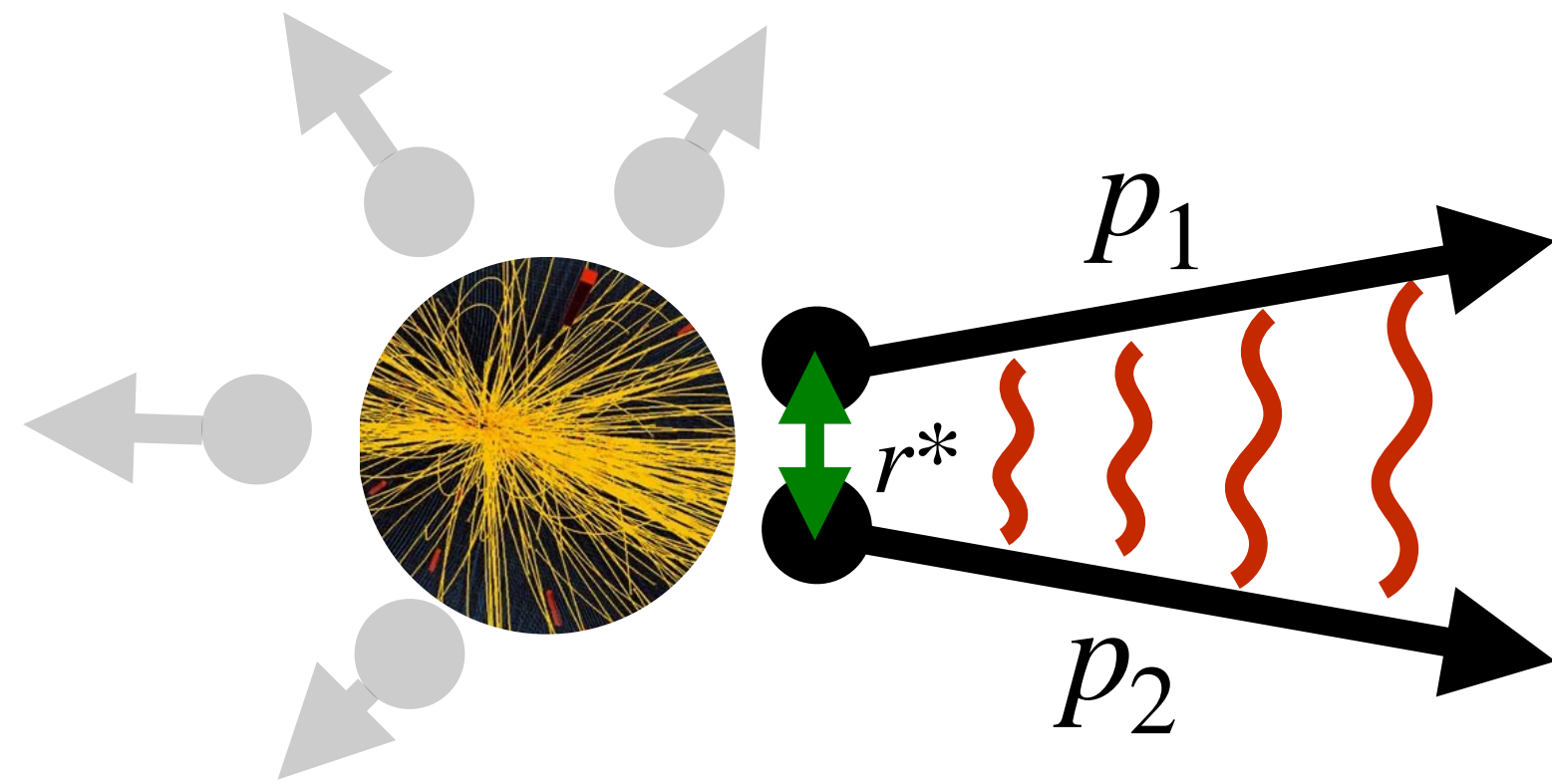
Femtoscscopy technique



$$C(k^*) = \mathcal{N} \frac{N_{\text{same}}(k^*)}{N_{\text{mixed}}(k^*)} = \int S(r^*) |\psi(\mathbf{k}^*, \mathbf{r}^*)|^2 \mathbf{d}^3 r^*$$

k^* - relative momentum in the pair rest frame

Femtoscscopy technique

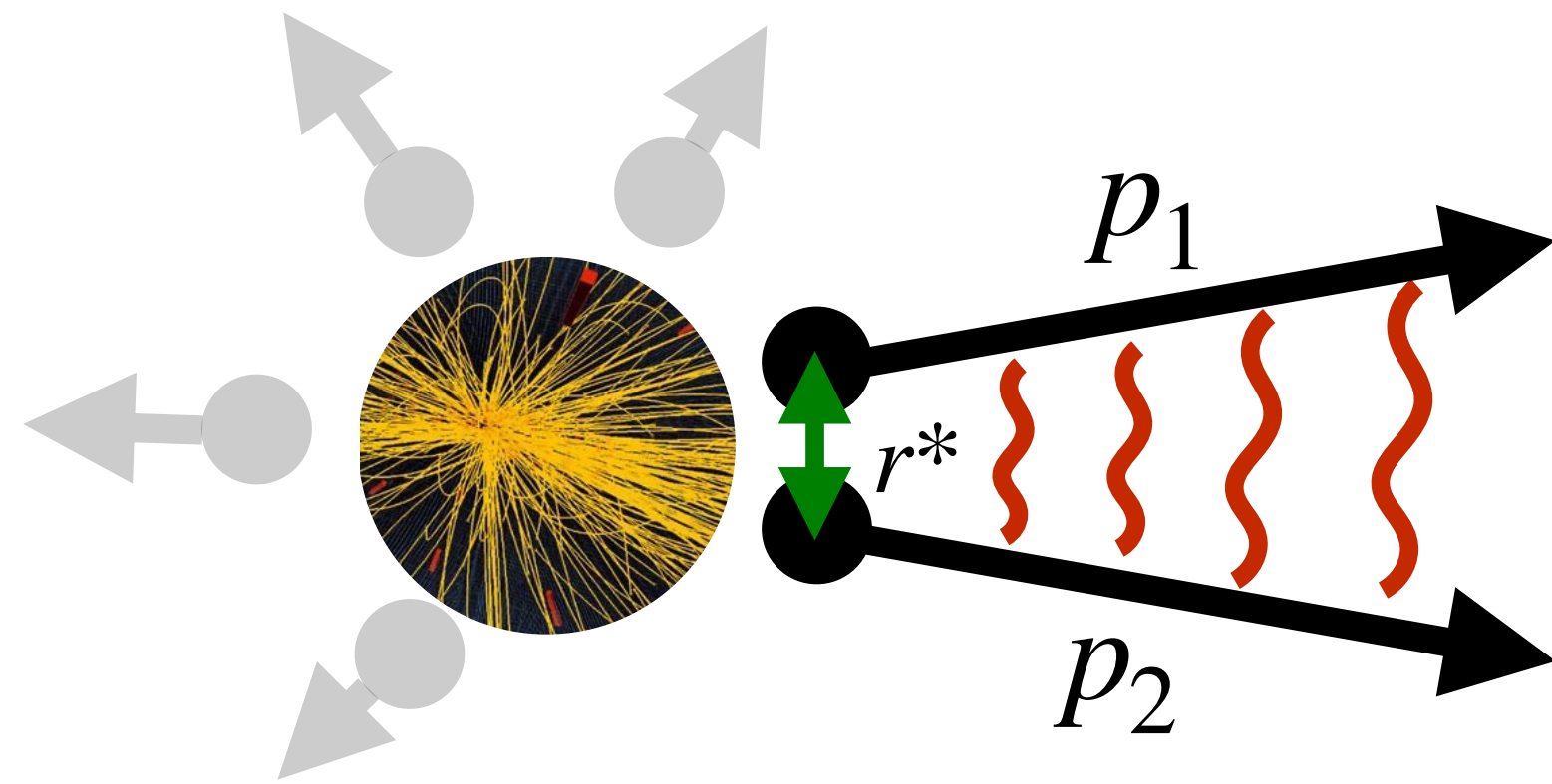


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Typical 1 fm relative distance in pp collisions → study short-range nuclear interaction

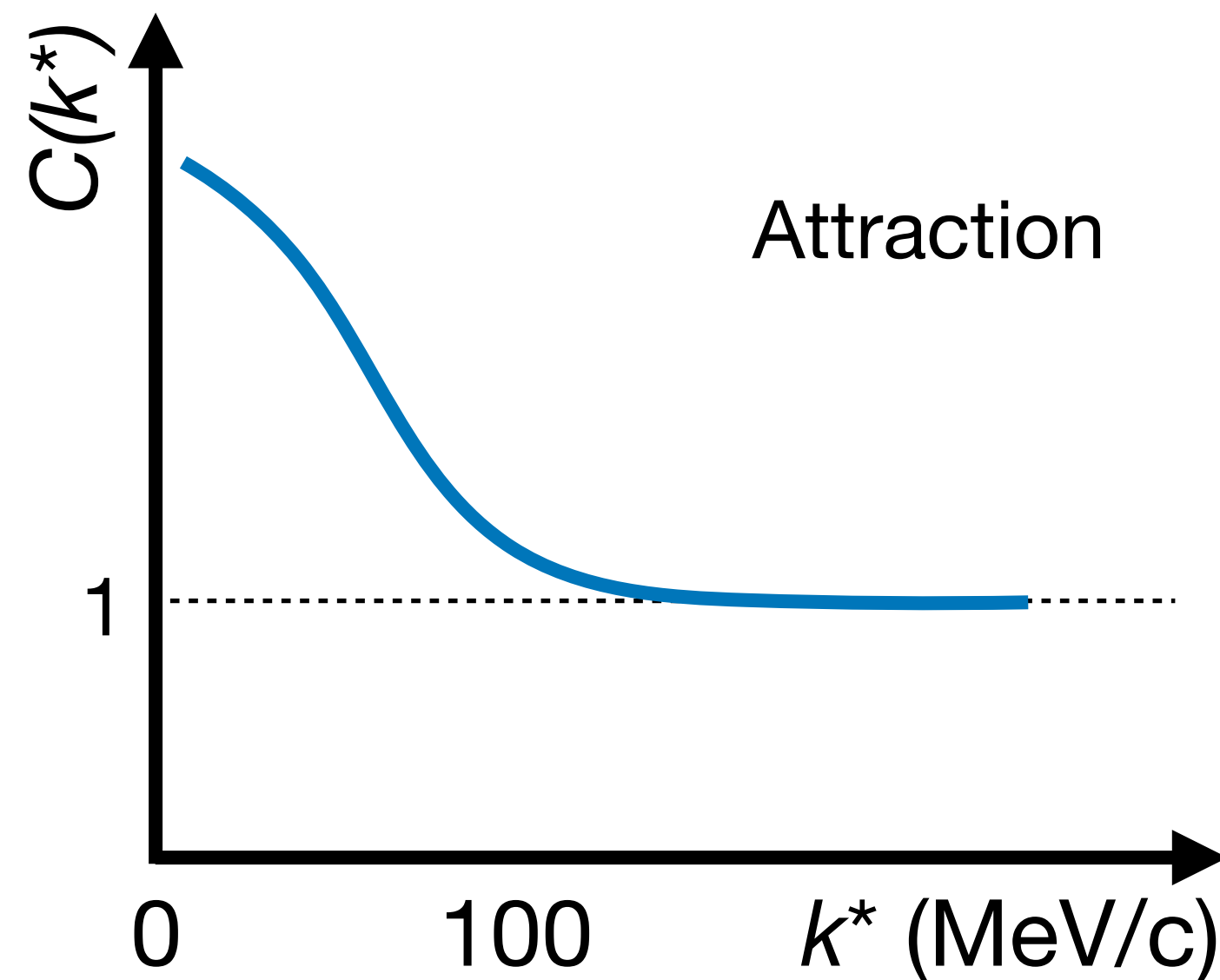
Femtoscscopy technique



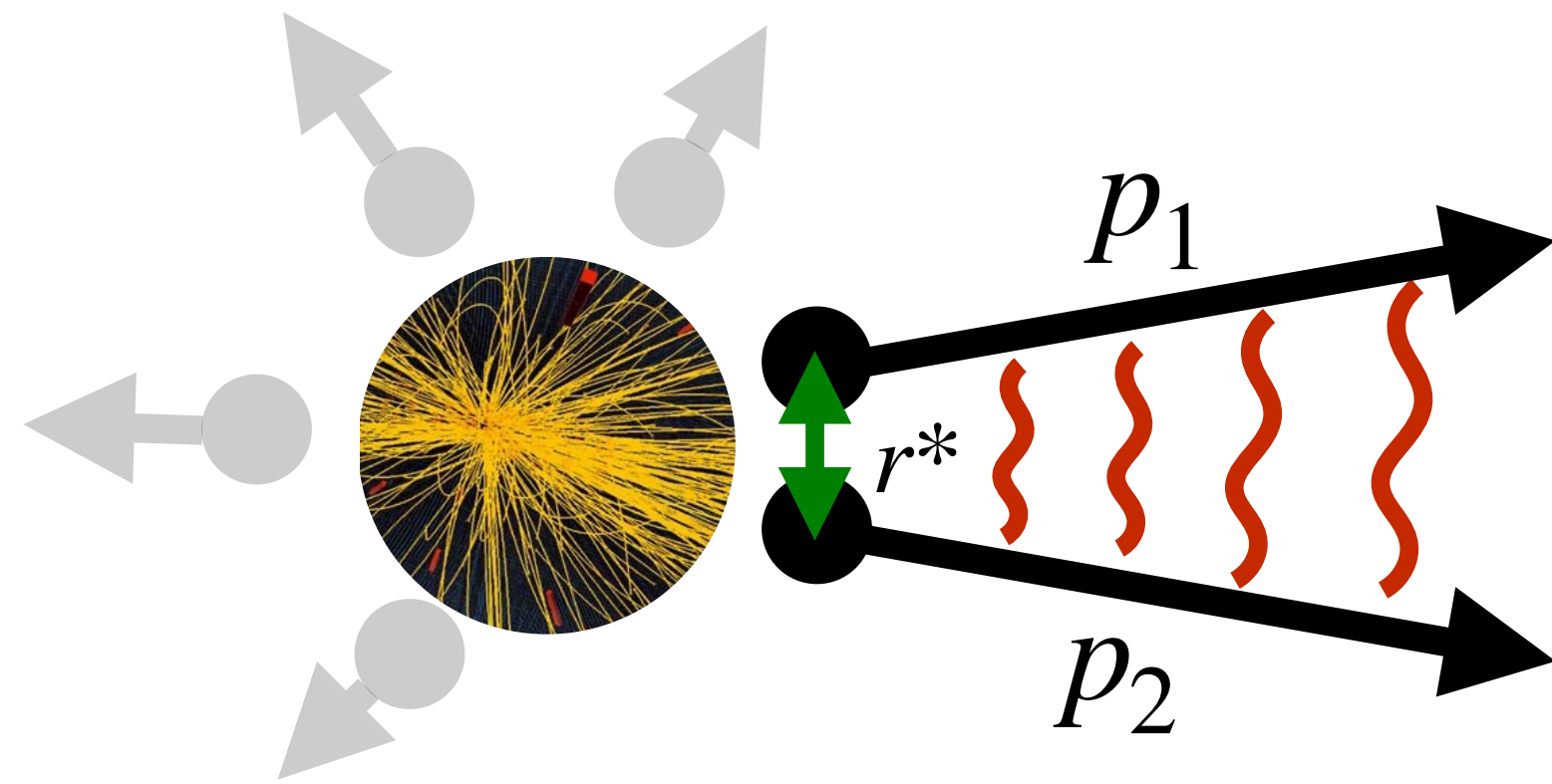
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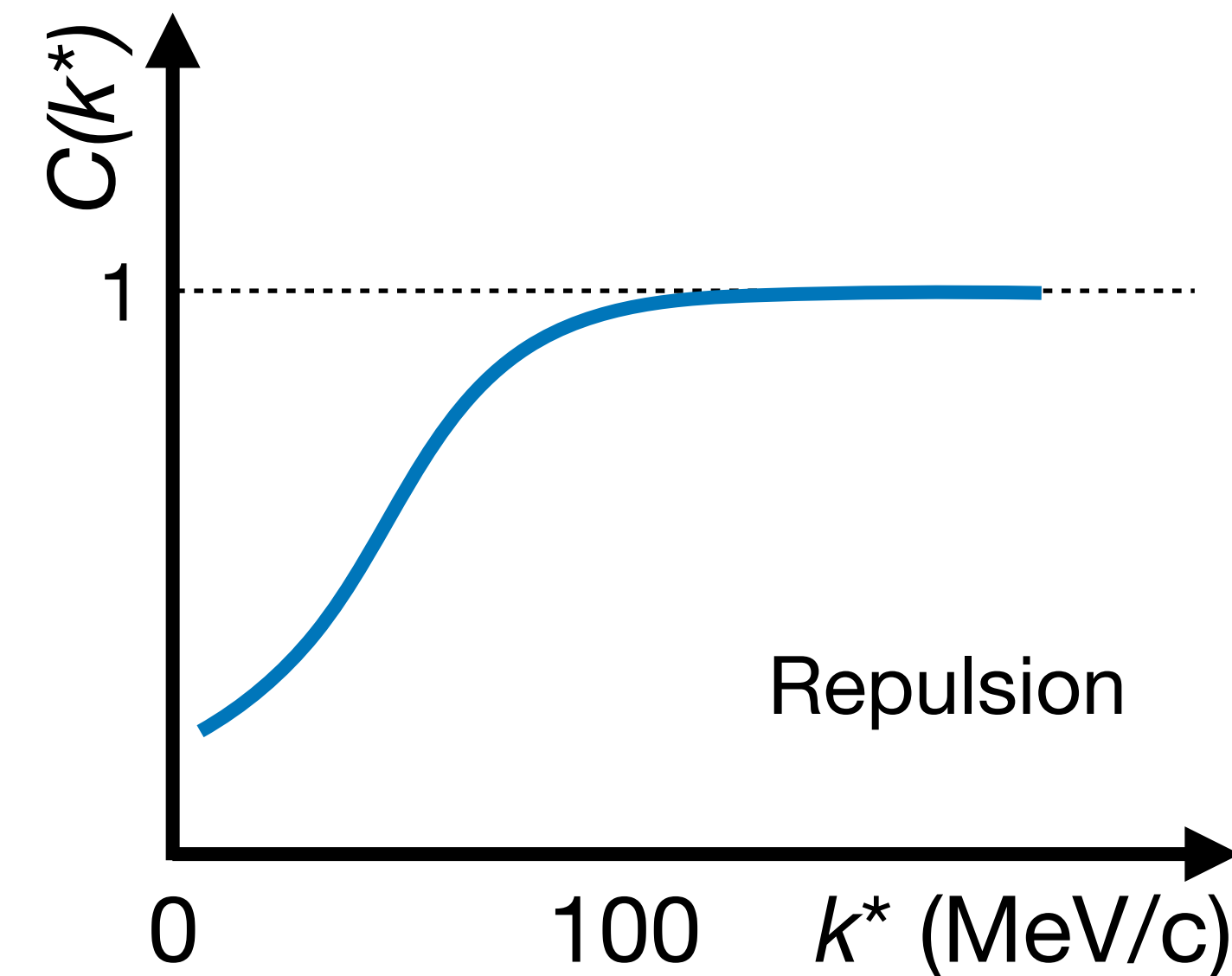
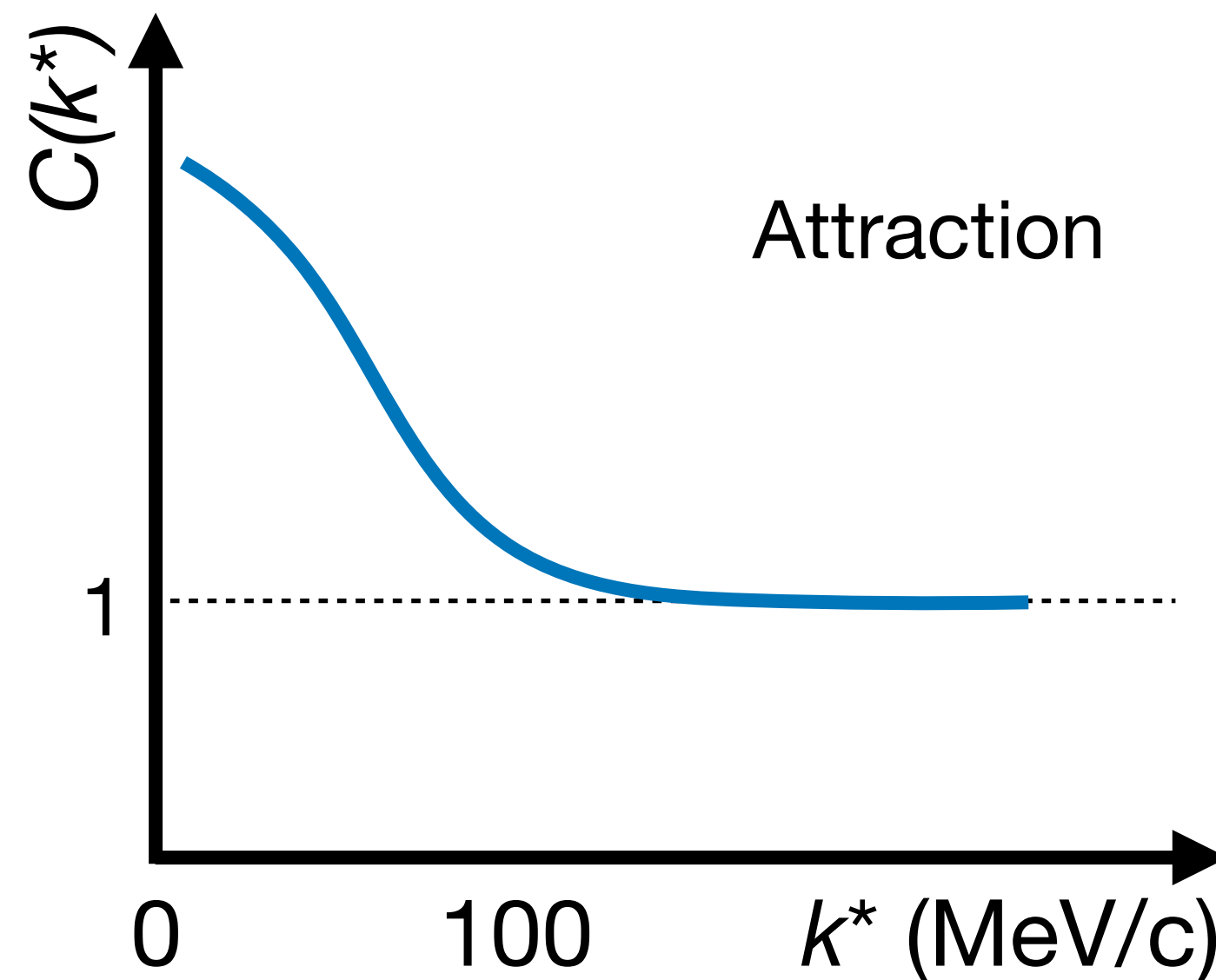
Femtoscscopy technique



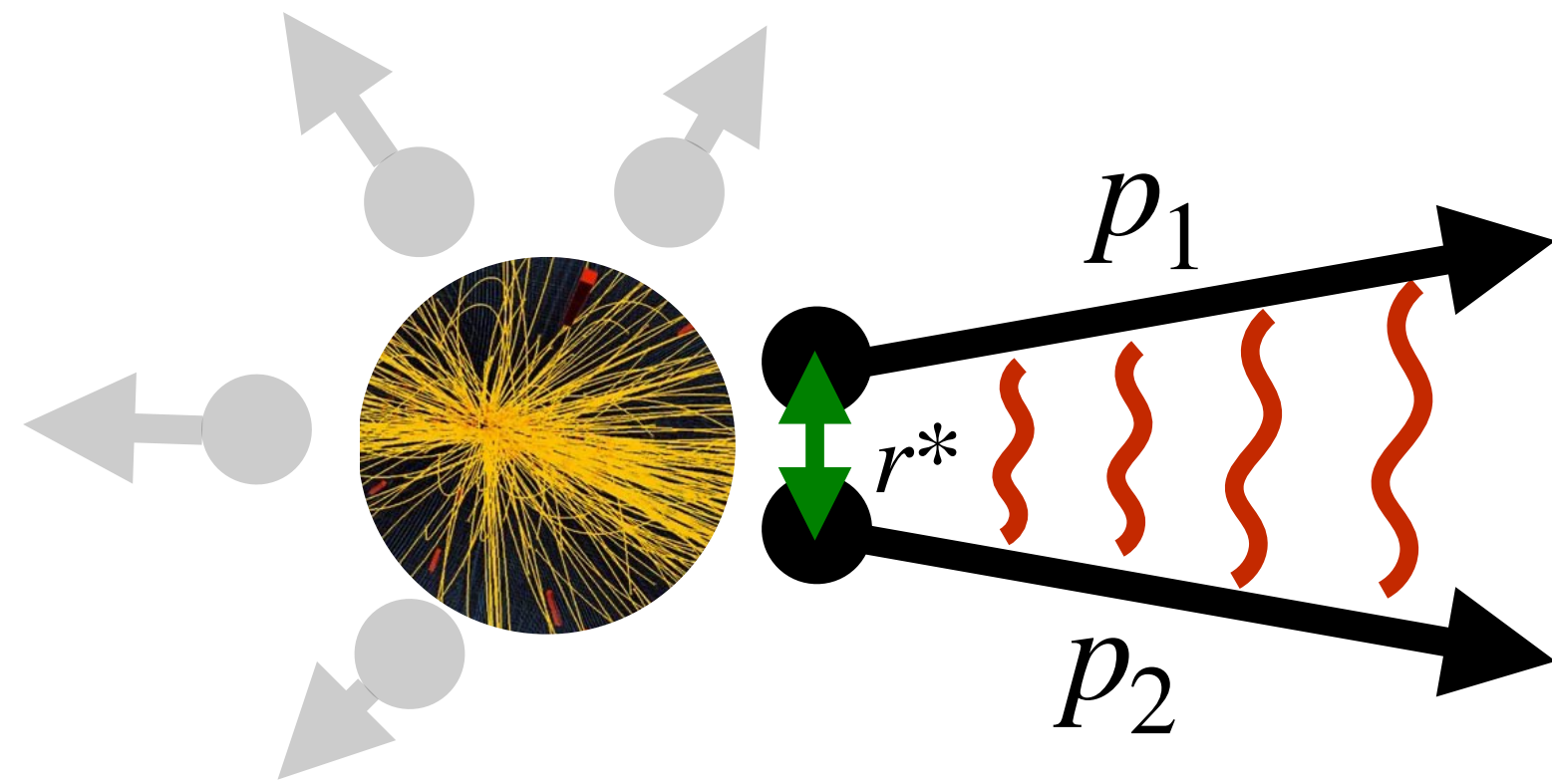
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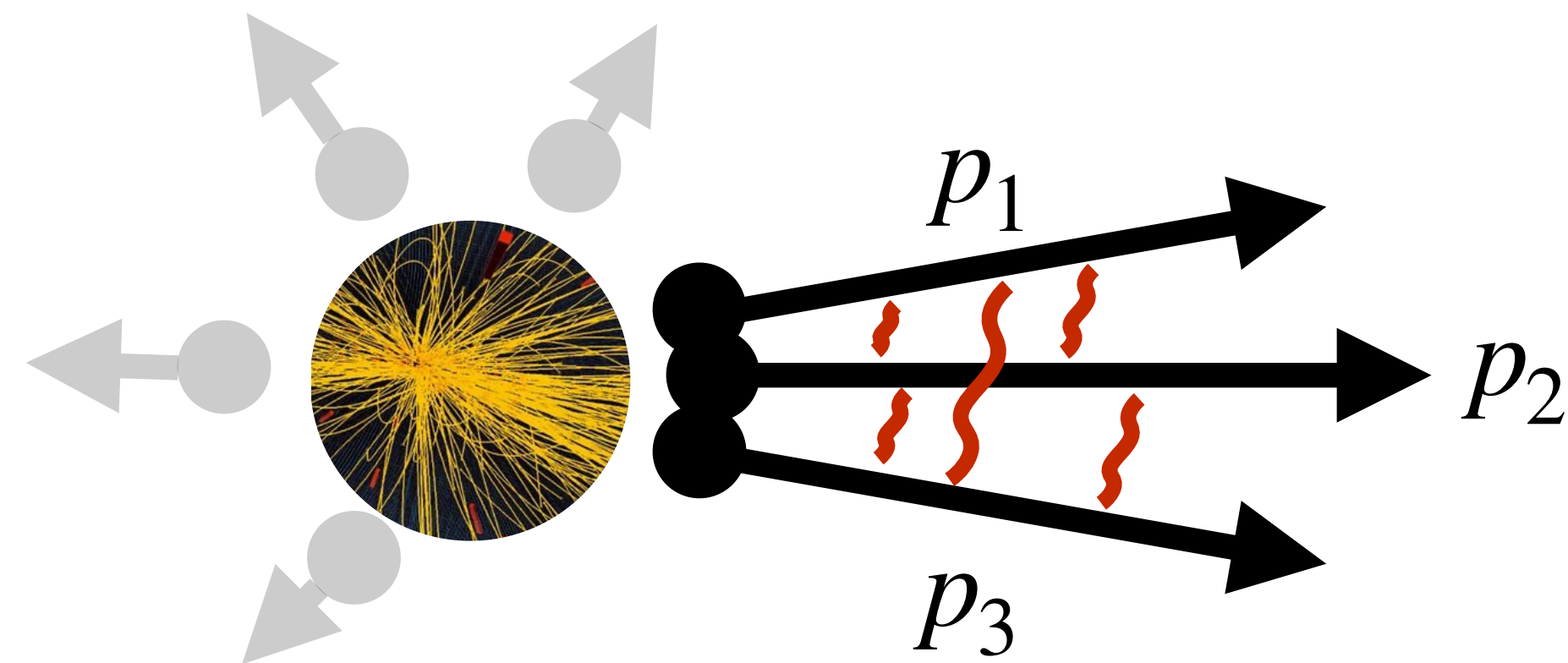


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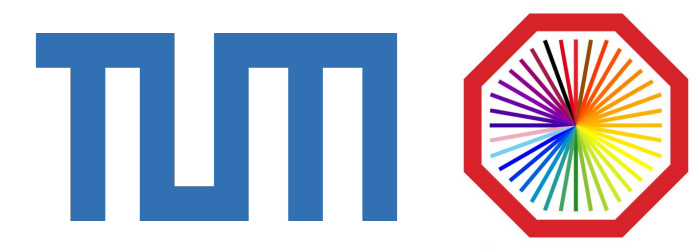


$$C(Q_3) = \mathcal{N} \frac{N_{\text{same}}(Q_3)}{N_{\text{mixed}}(Q_3)}$$

$$Q_3 = \sqrt{-q_{12}^2 - q_{23}^2 - q_{31}^2}$$

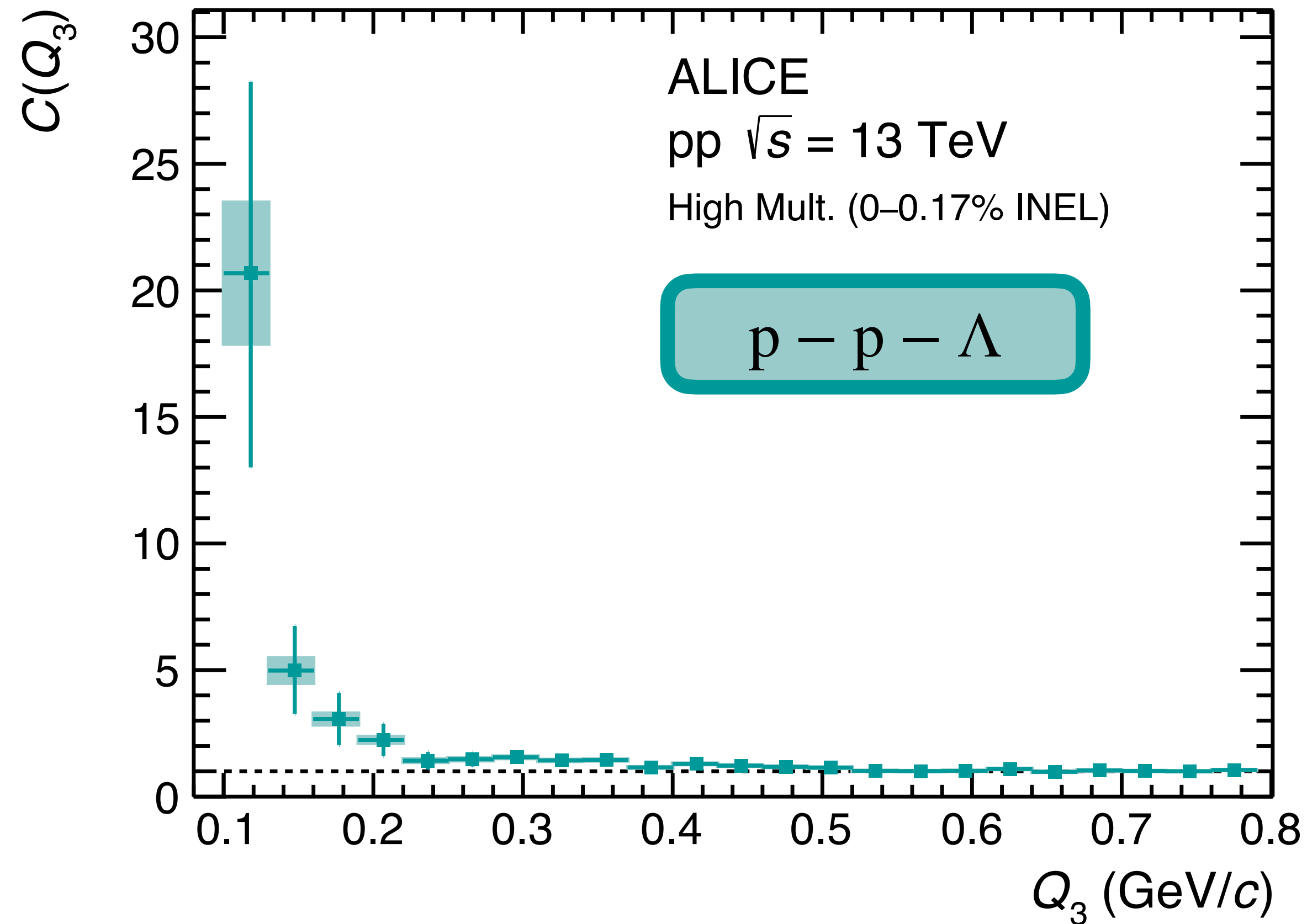
q_{ij} - relative momentum in the pair rest frame

Measured correlation functions

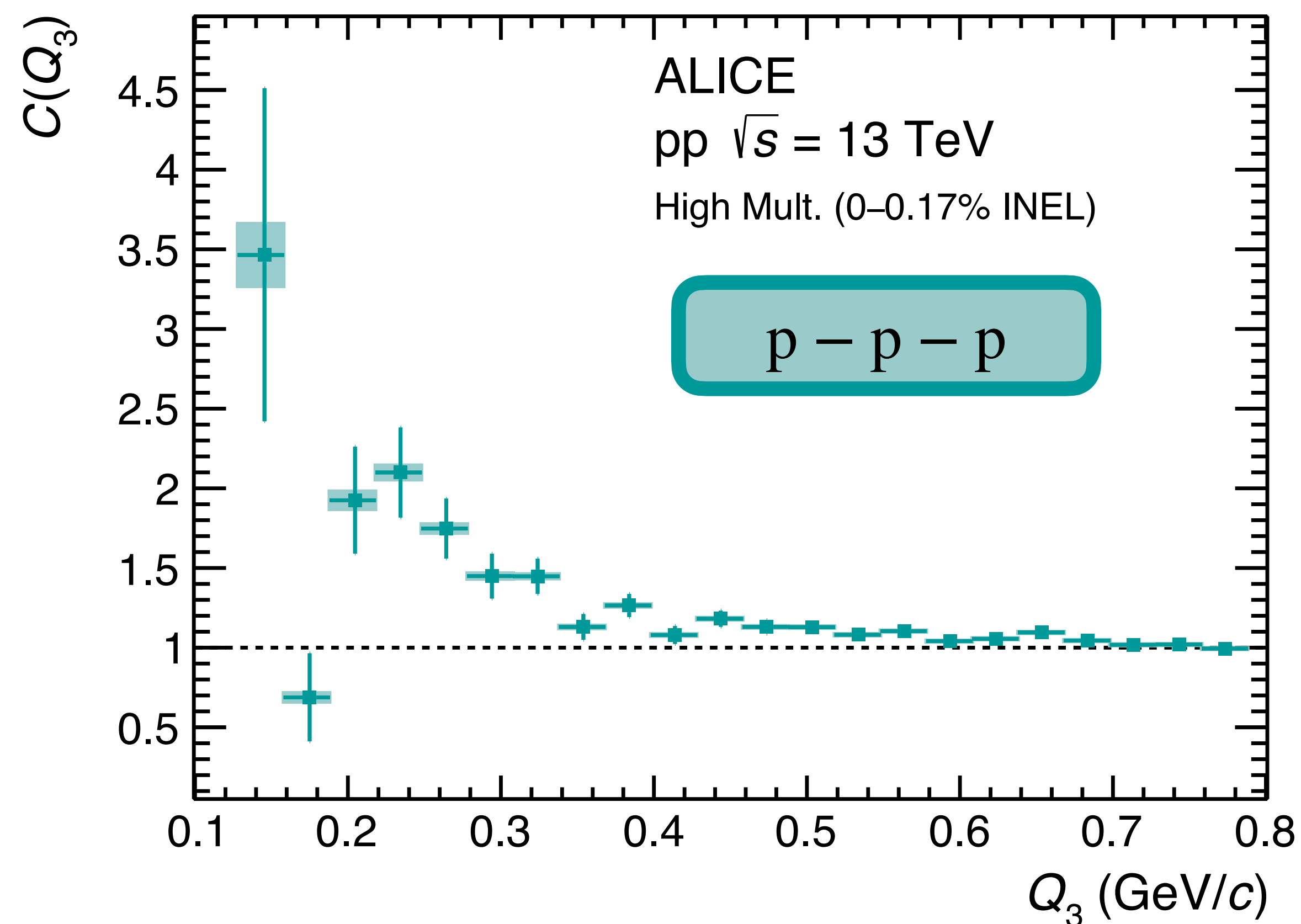
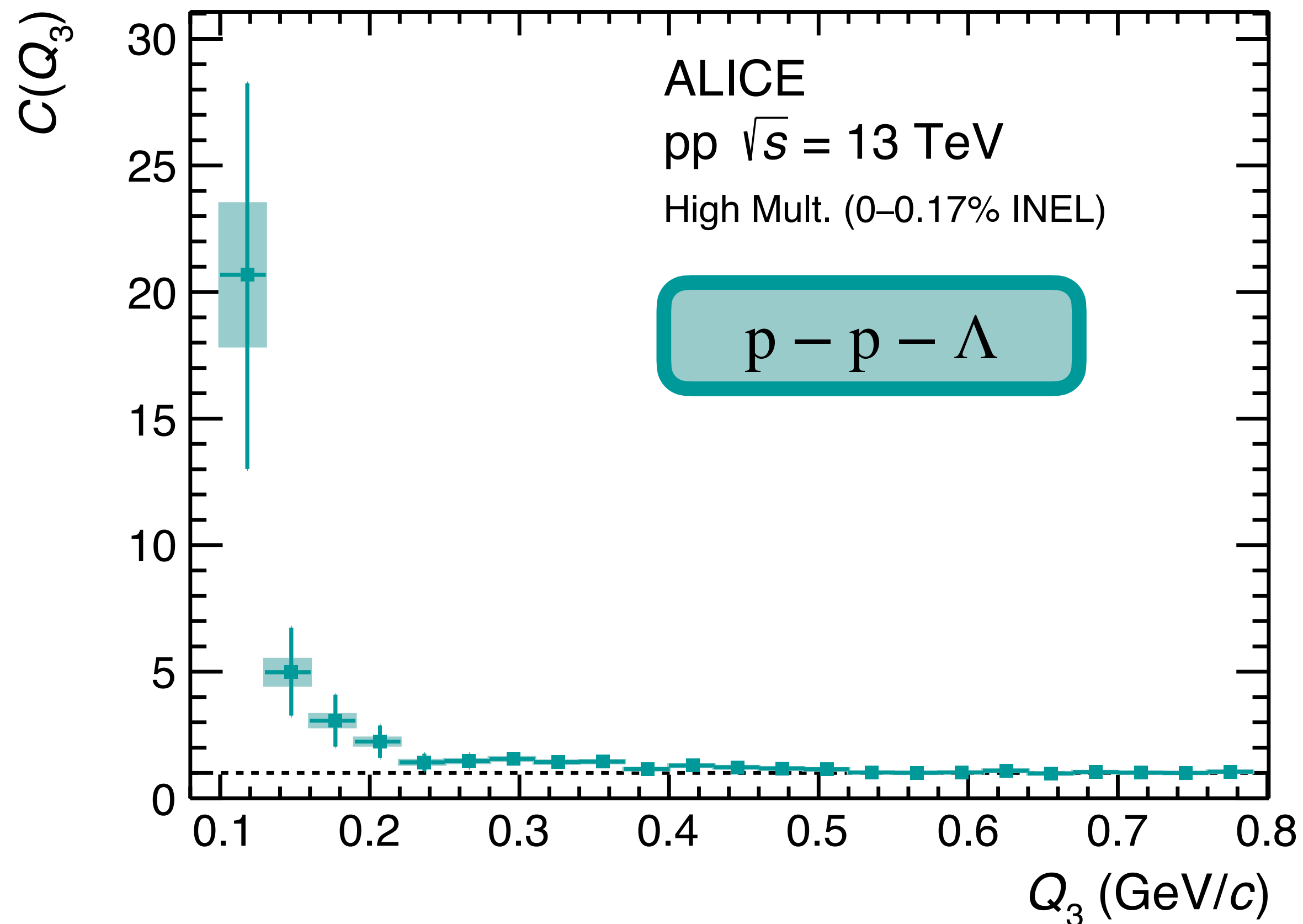


ALICE, EPJA 59 145 (2023)

Measured correlation functions



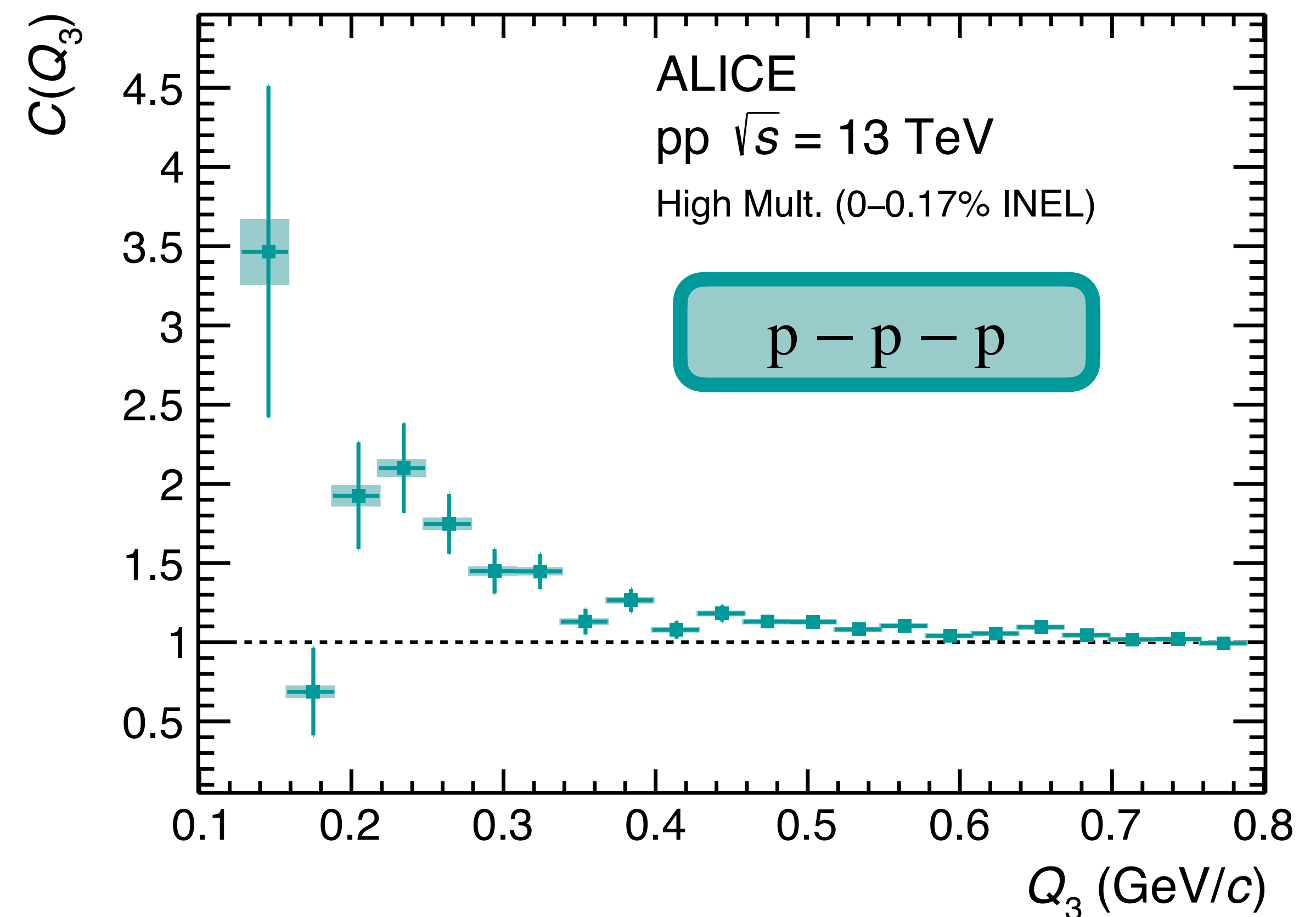
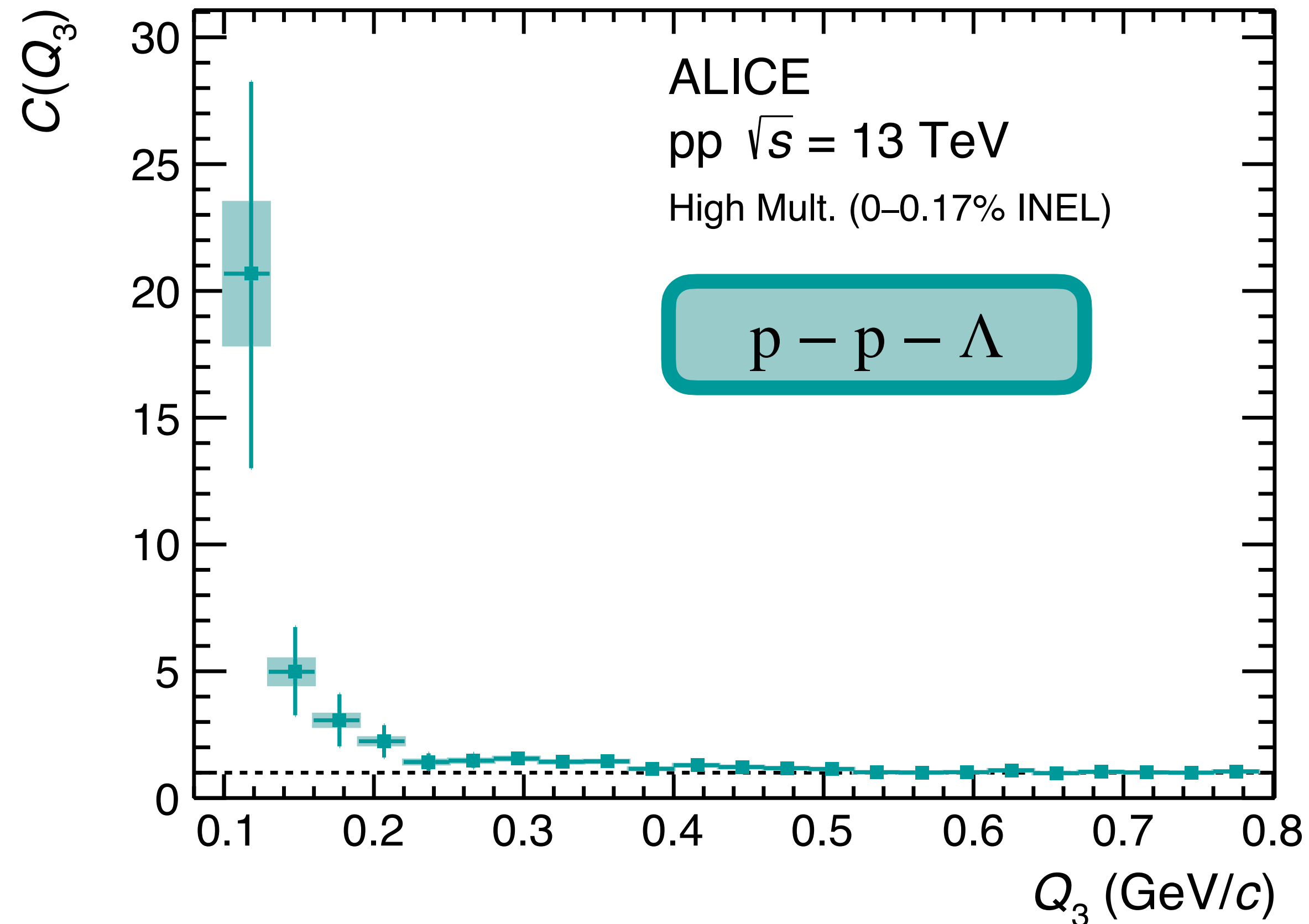
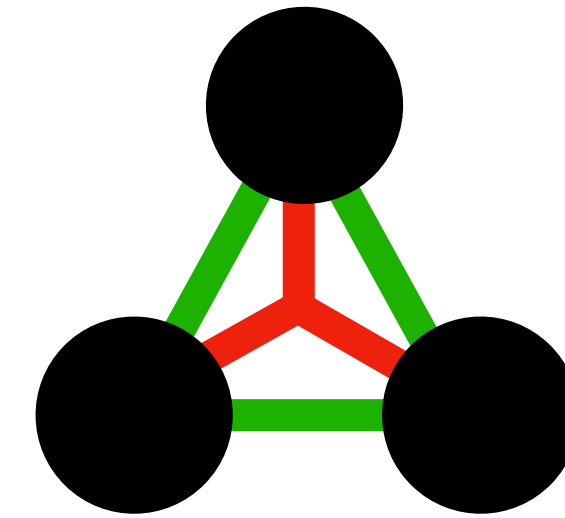
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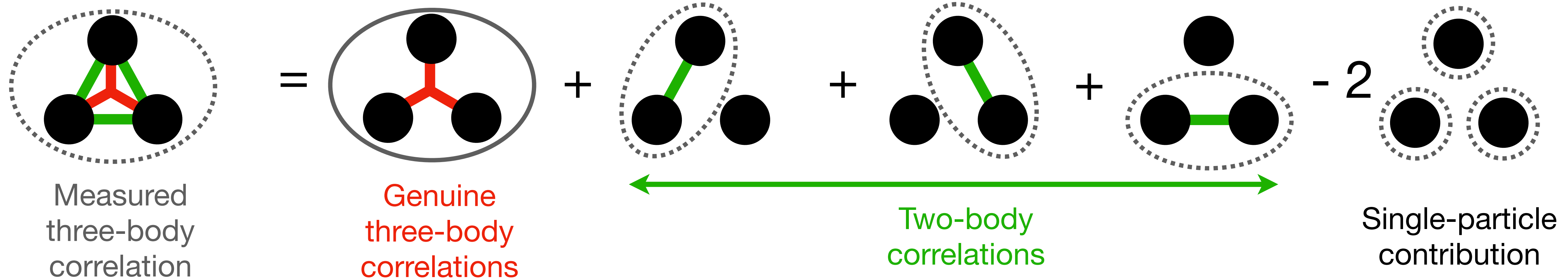
Three-particle correlation function

- two-body interactions
- three-body interaction



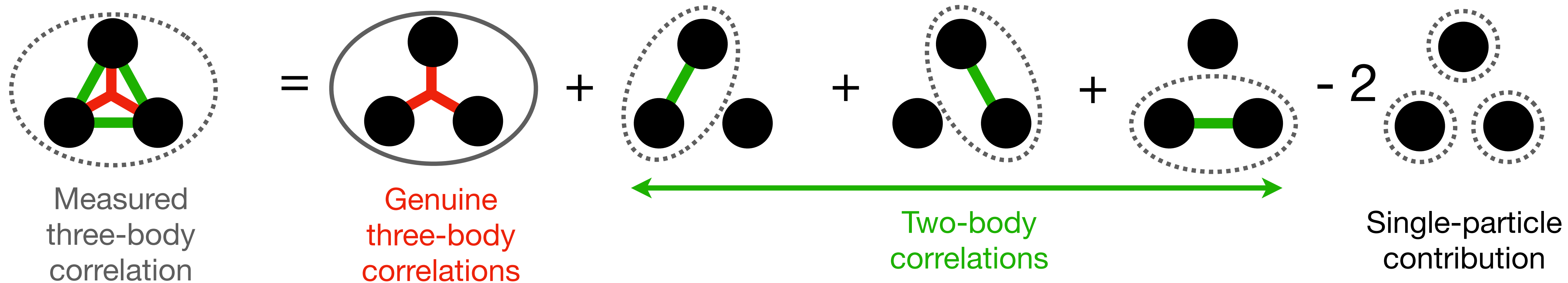
Cumulants in femtoscopy

Access genuine three-body correlations employing Kubo's cumulants [1]:



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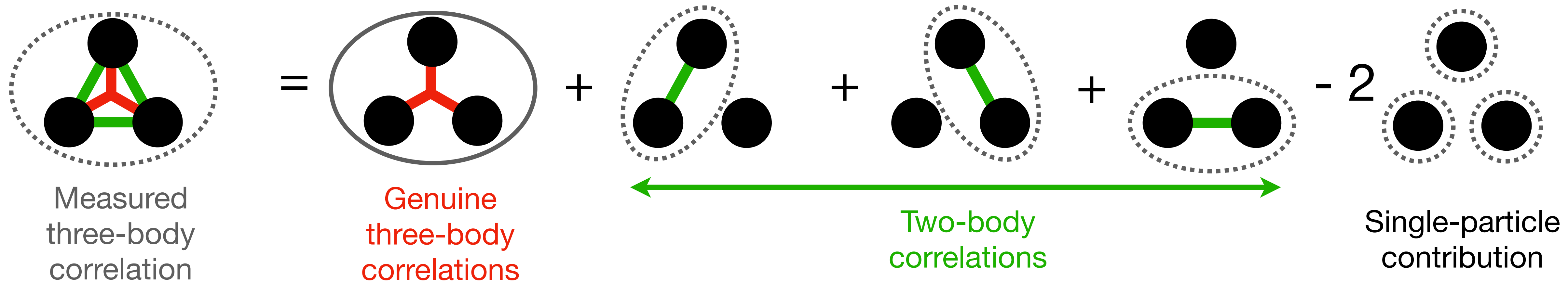


In terms of correlation functions:

$$c_3(Q_3) = C(Q_3) - C_{12}(Q_3) - C_{23}(Q_3) - C_{31}(Q_3) + 2$$

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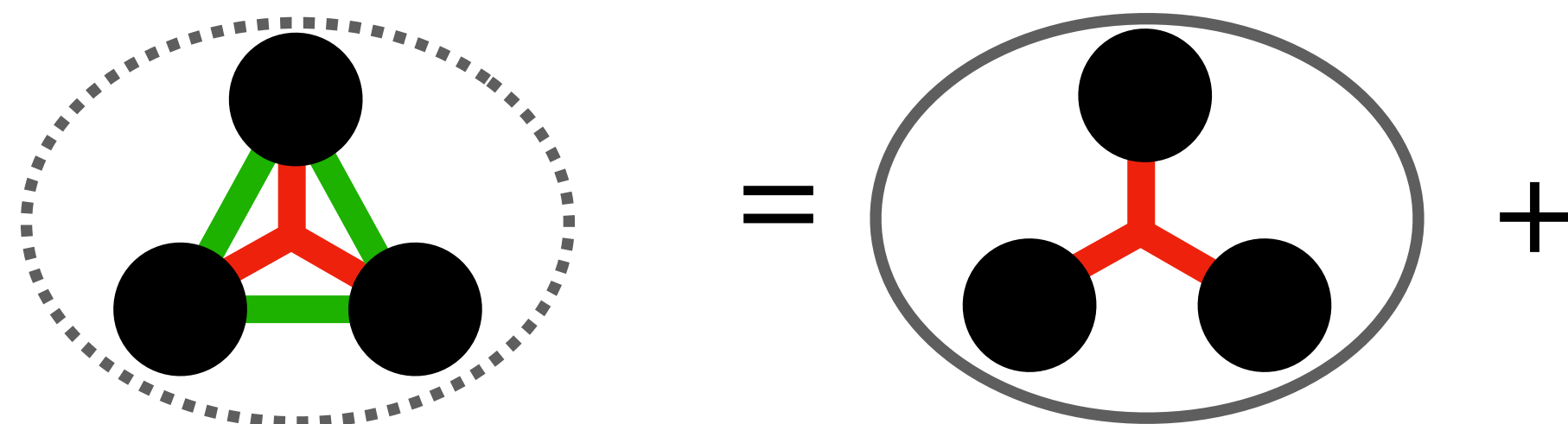
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Lower-order contributions

Cumulants in femtoscopy

Access genuine three-body correlations

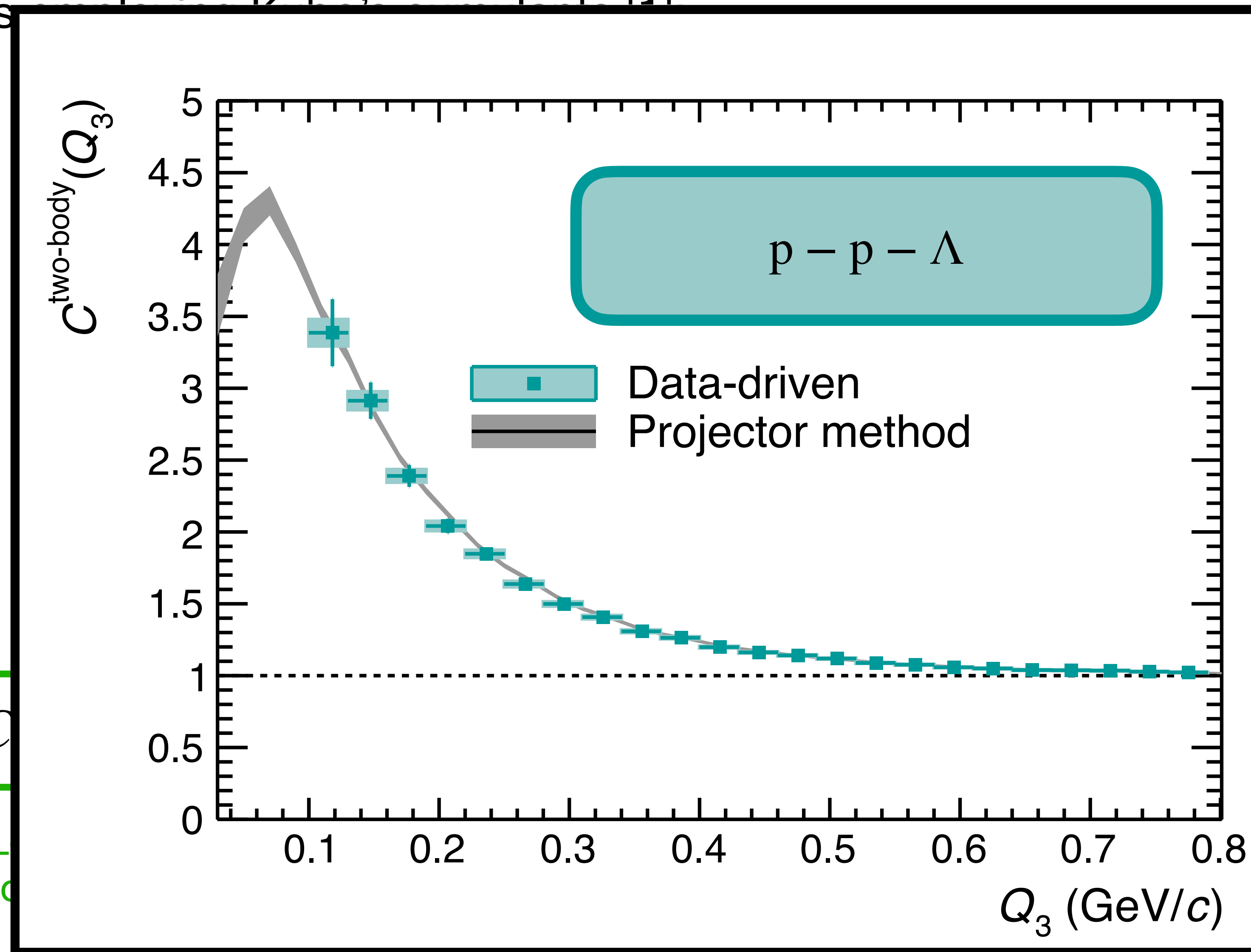


Measured
three-body
correlation

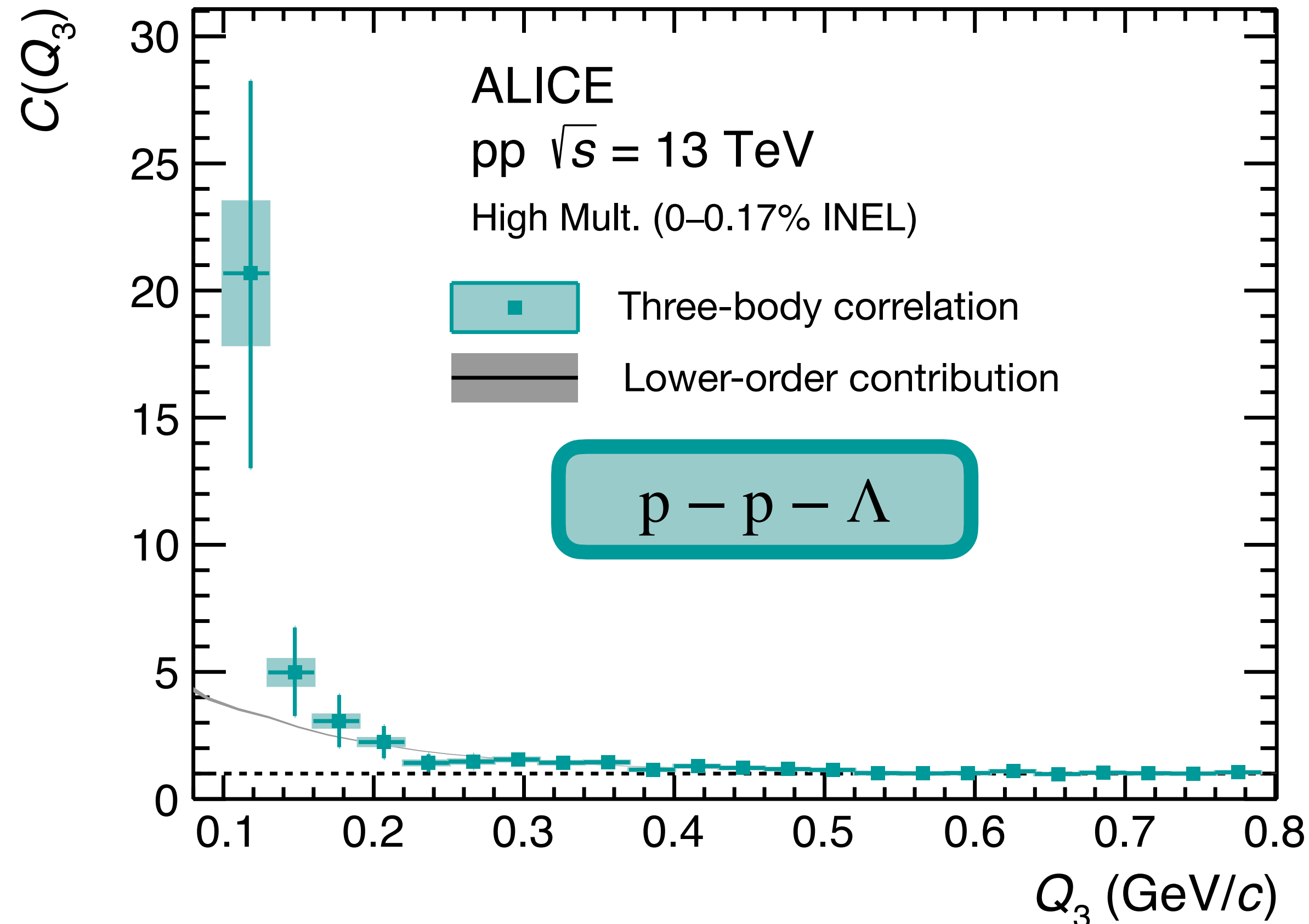
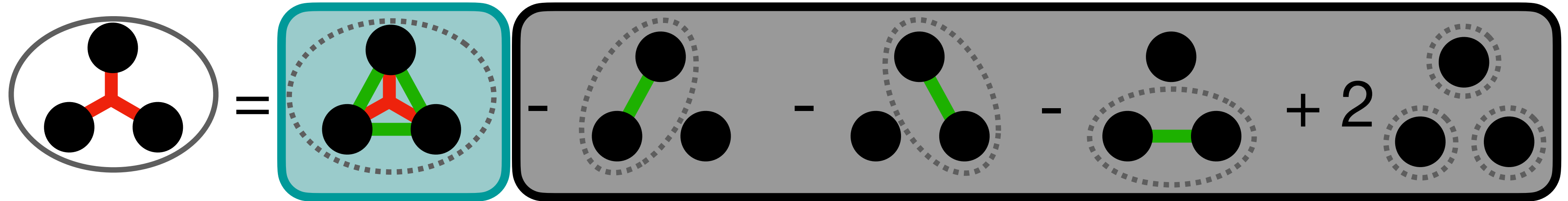
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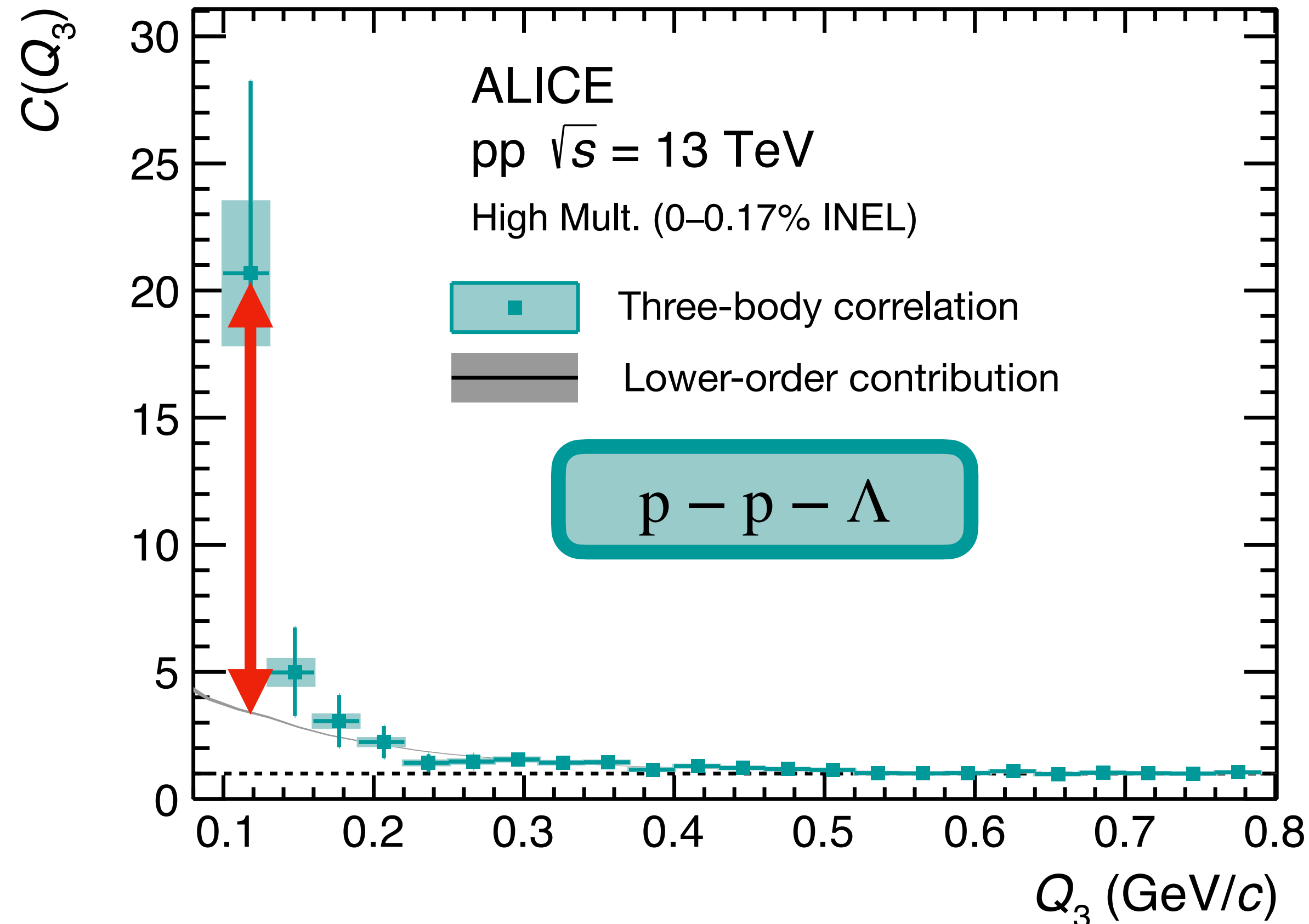
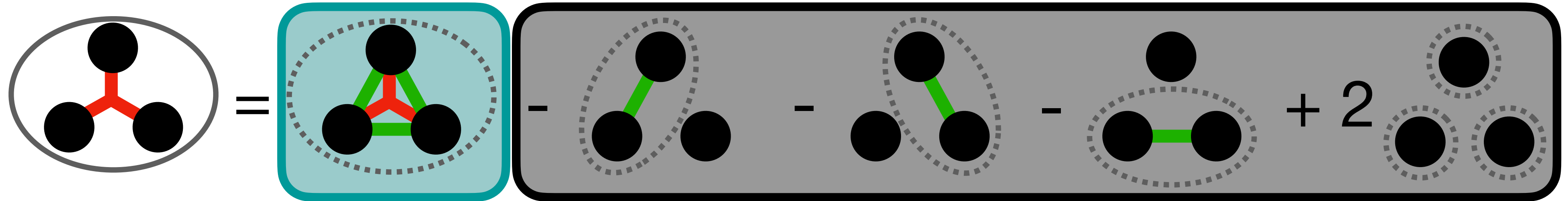
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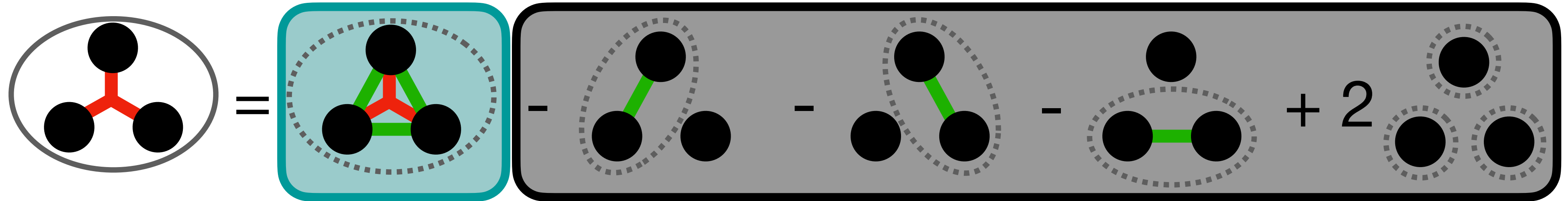
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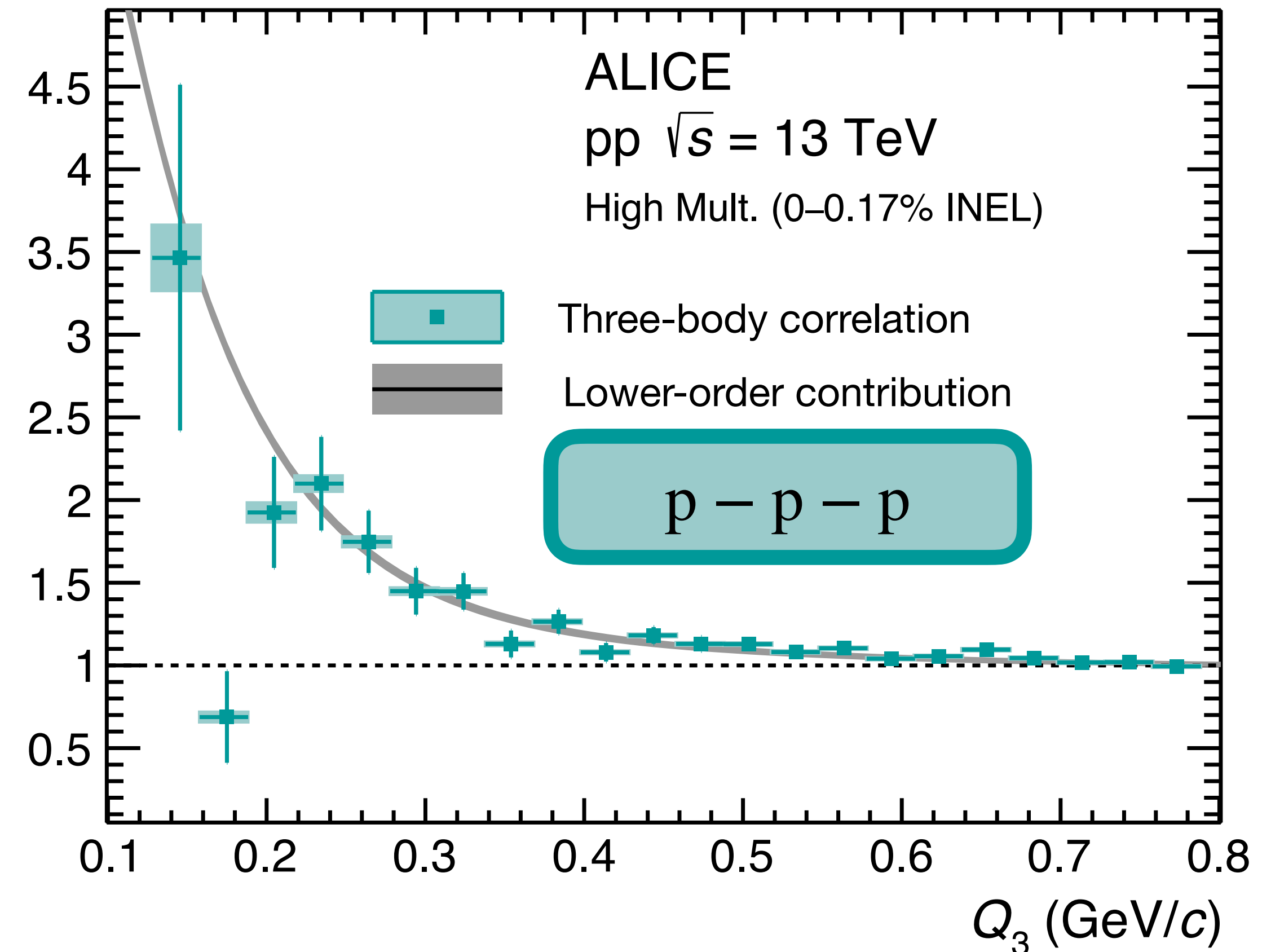
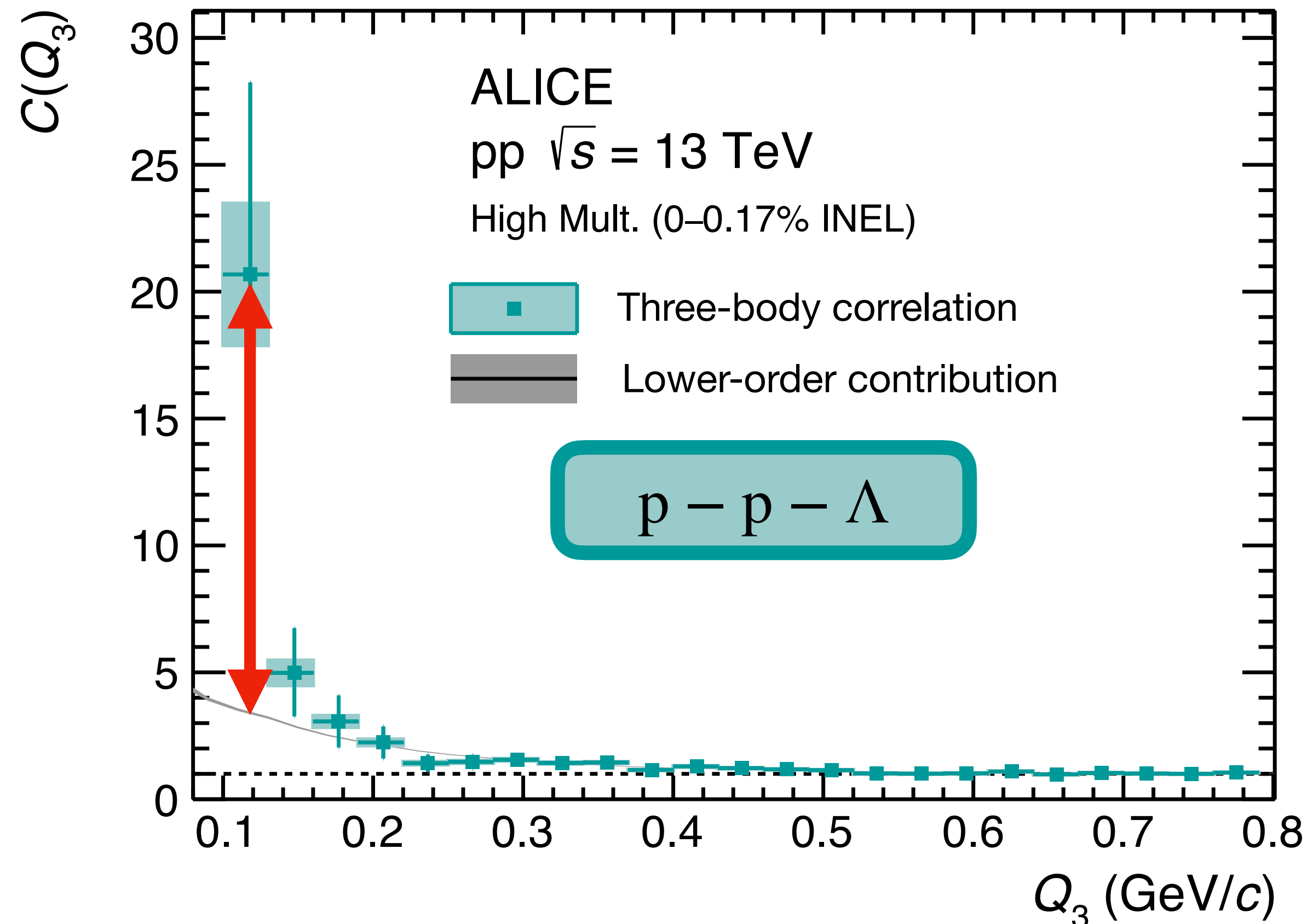
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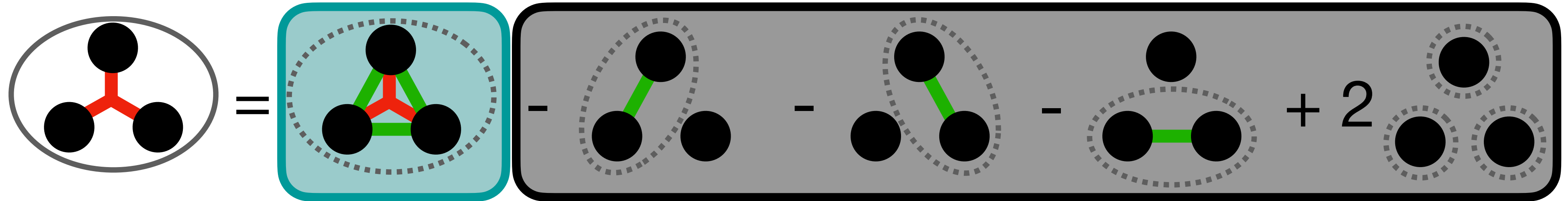
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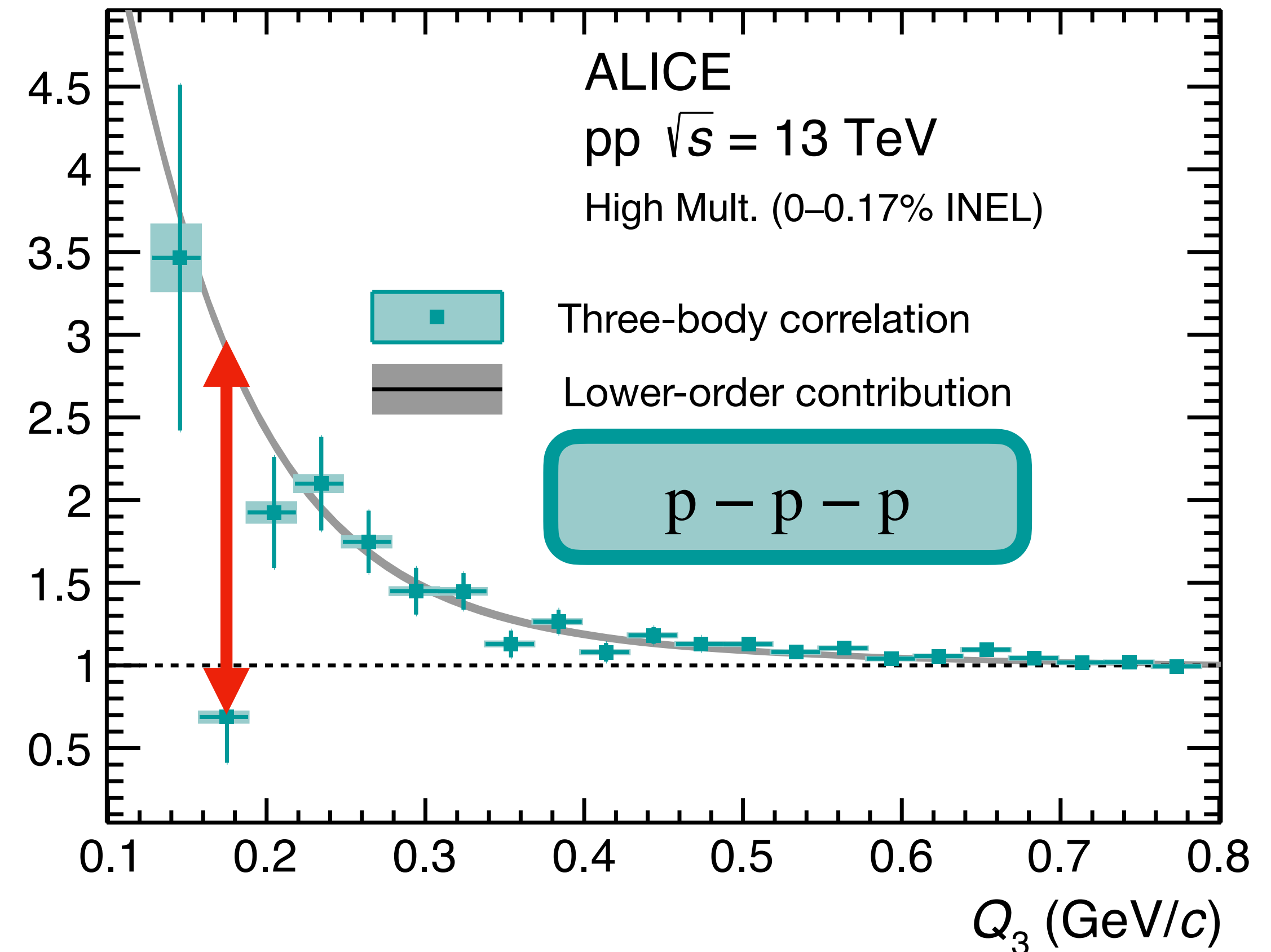
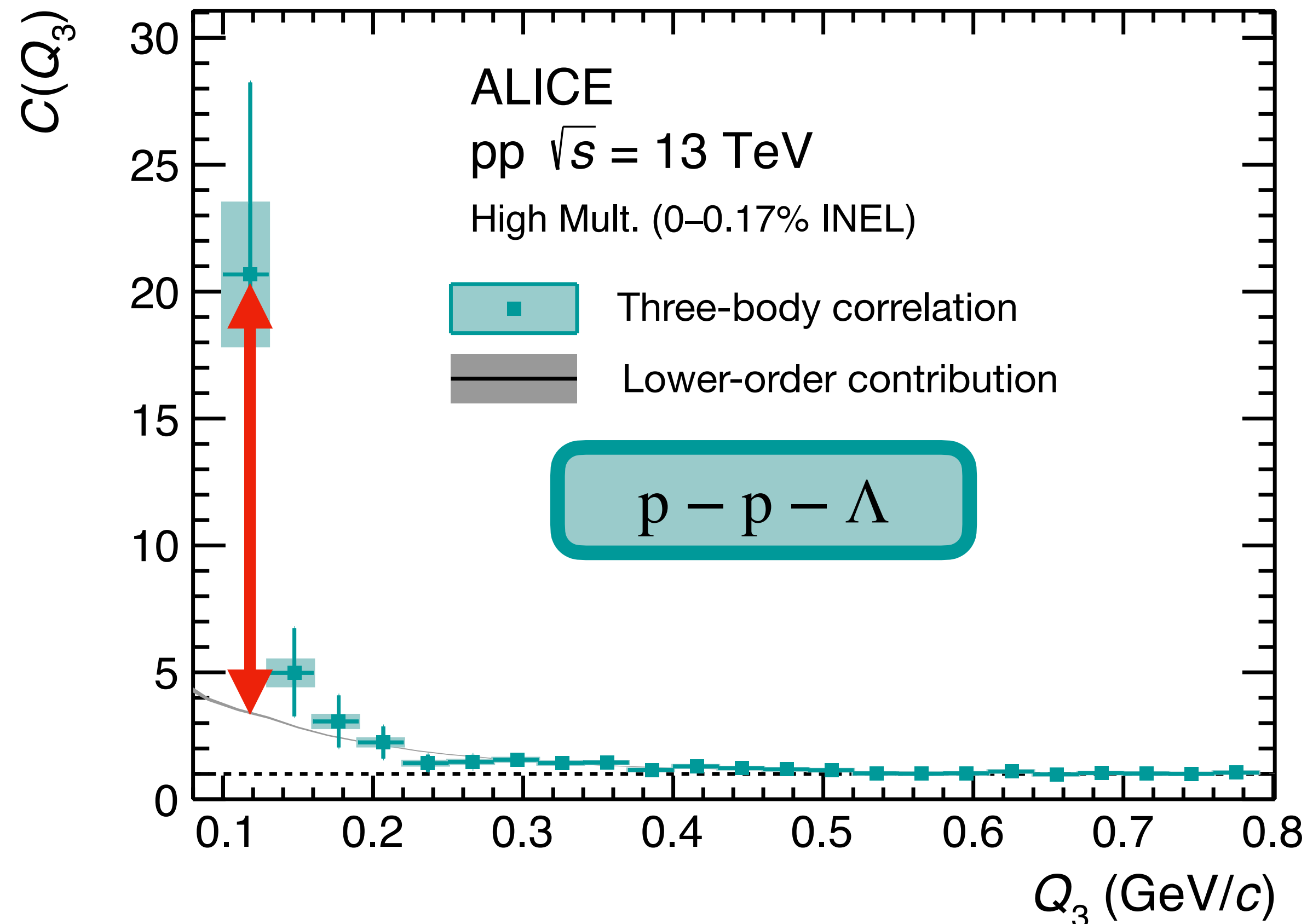
Three-baryon correlations



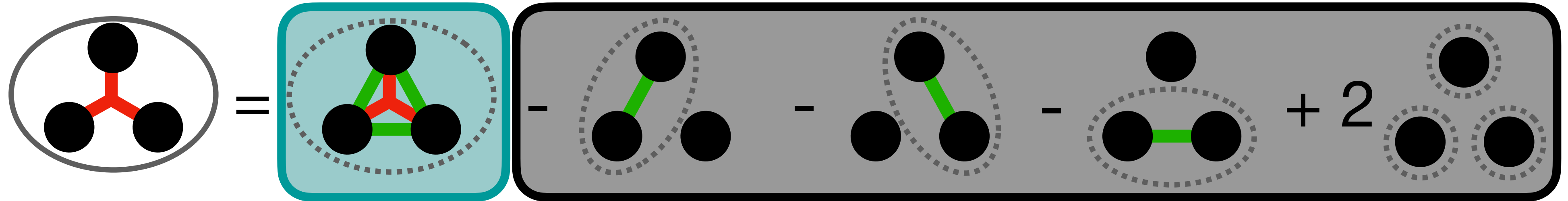
Measured correlation functions



Three-baryon correlations

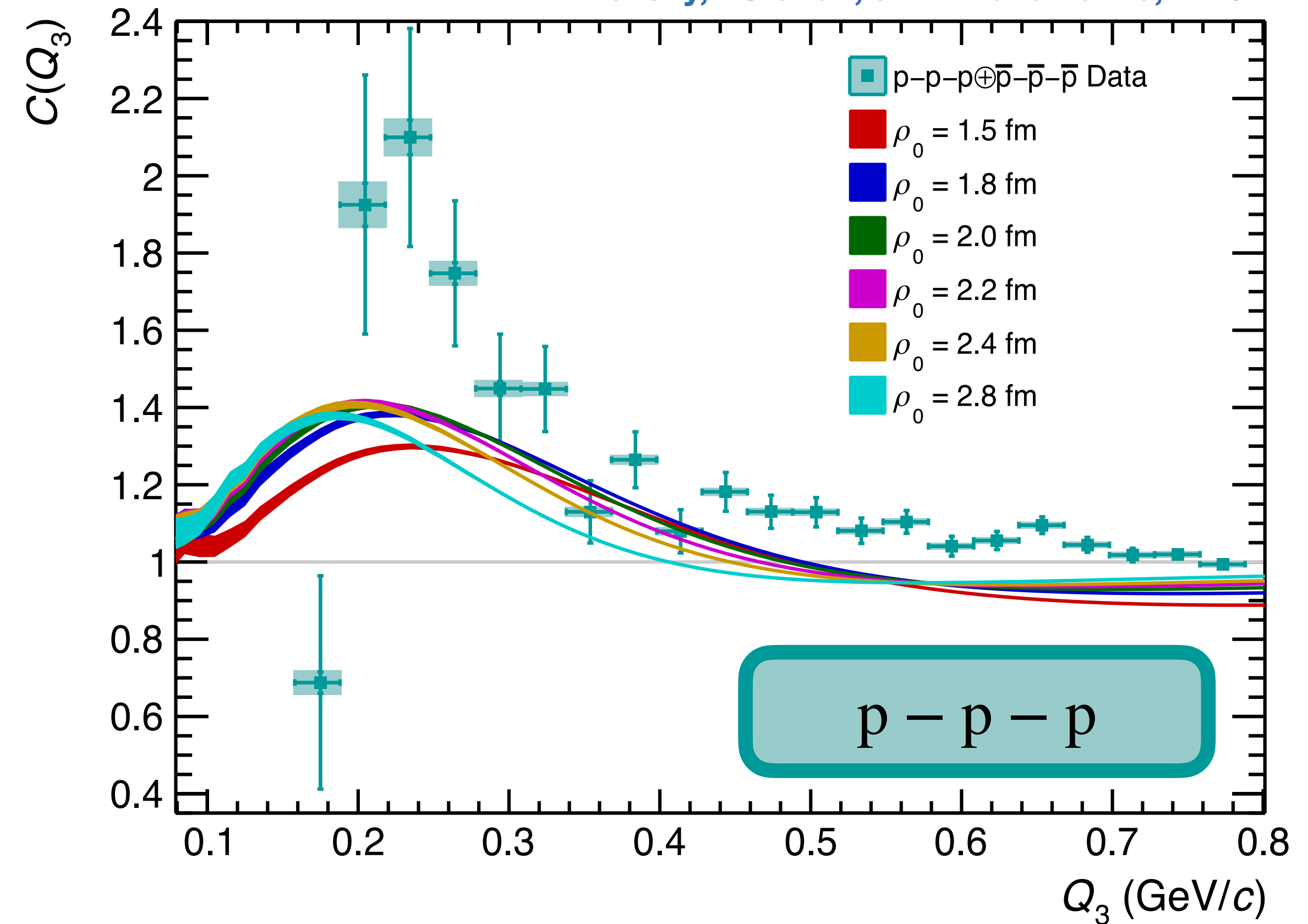
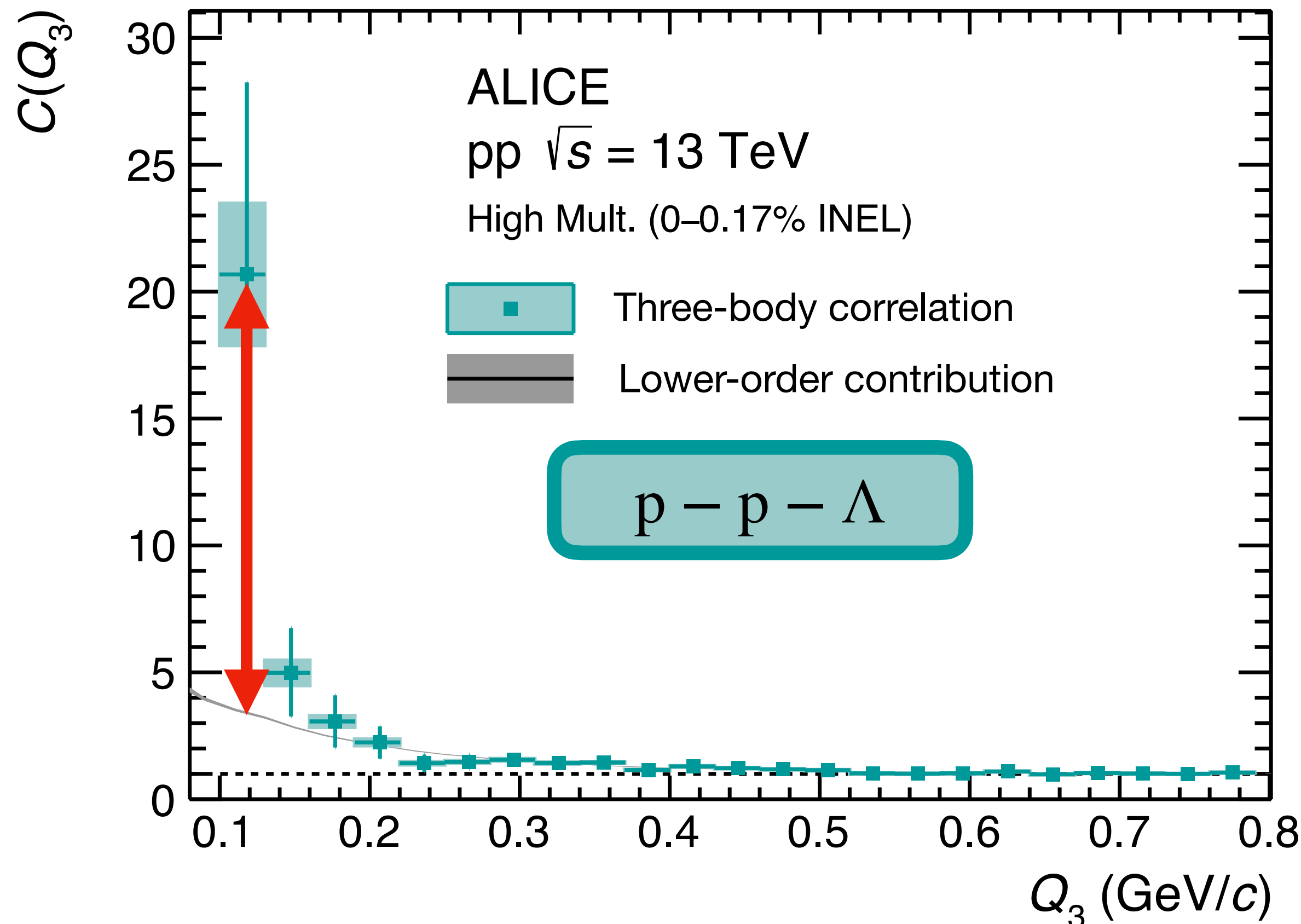


Measured correlation functions

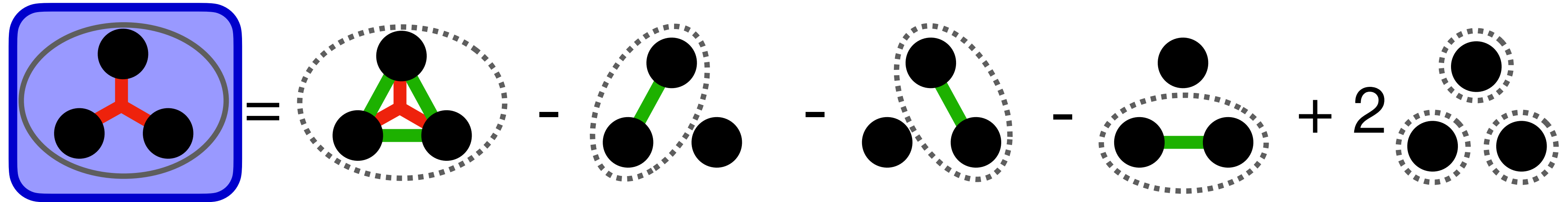


In collaboration with INFN PISA theory group
 Kievsky, LS et al., arXiv:2310.10428, PRC

Three-baryon correlations

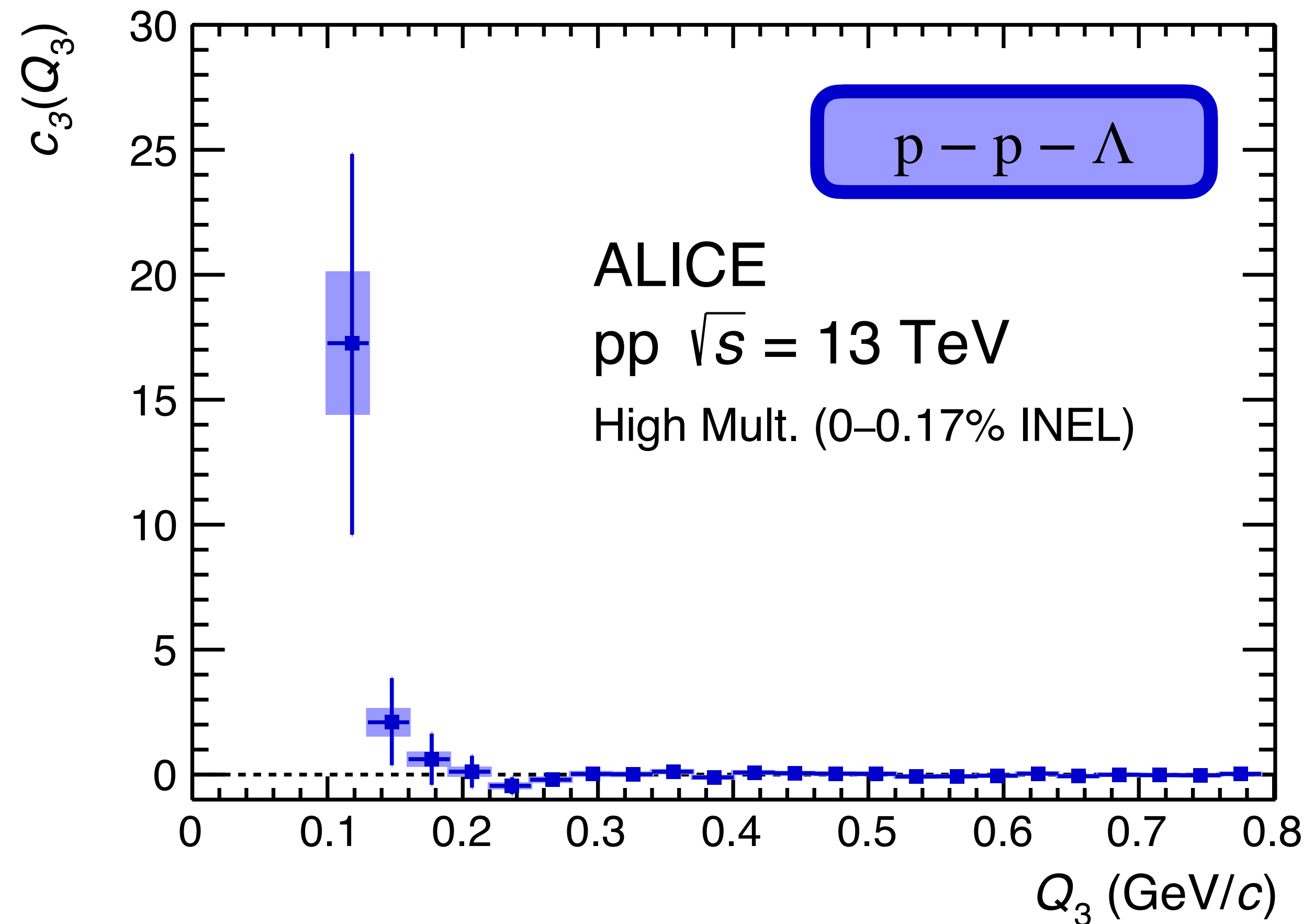


Three-body effects in p-p- Λ

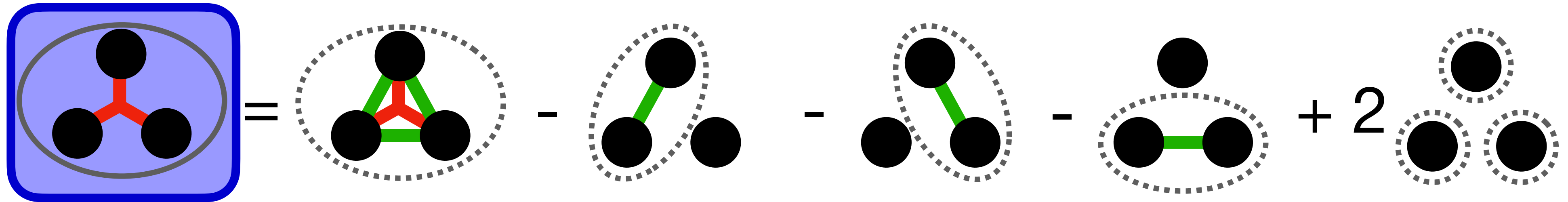


Hint of attractive effects for p-p- Λ

- Only two identical and charged particles
- ✓ Main expected contribution from three-body strong interaction

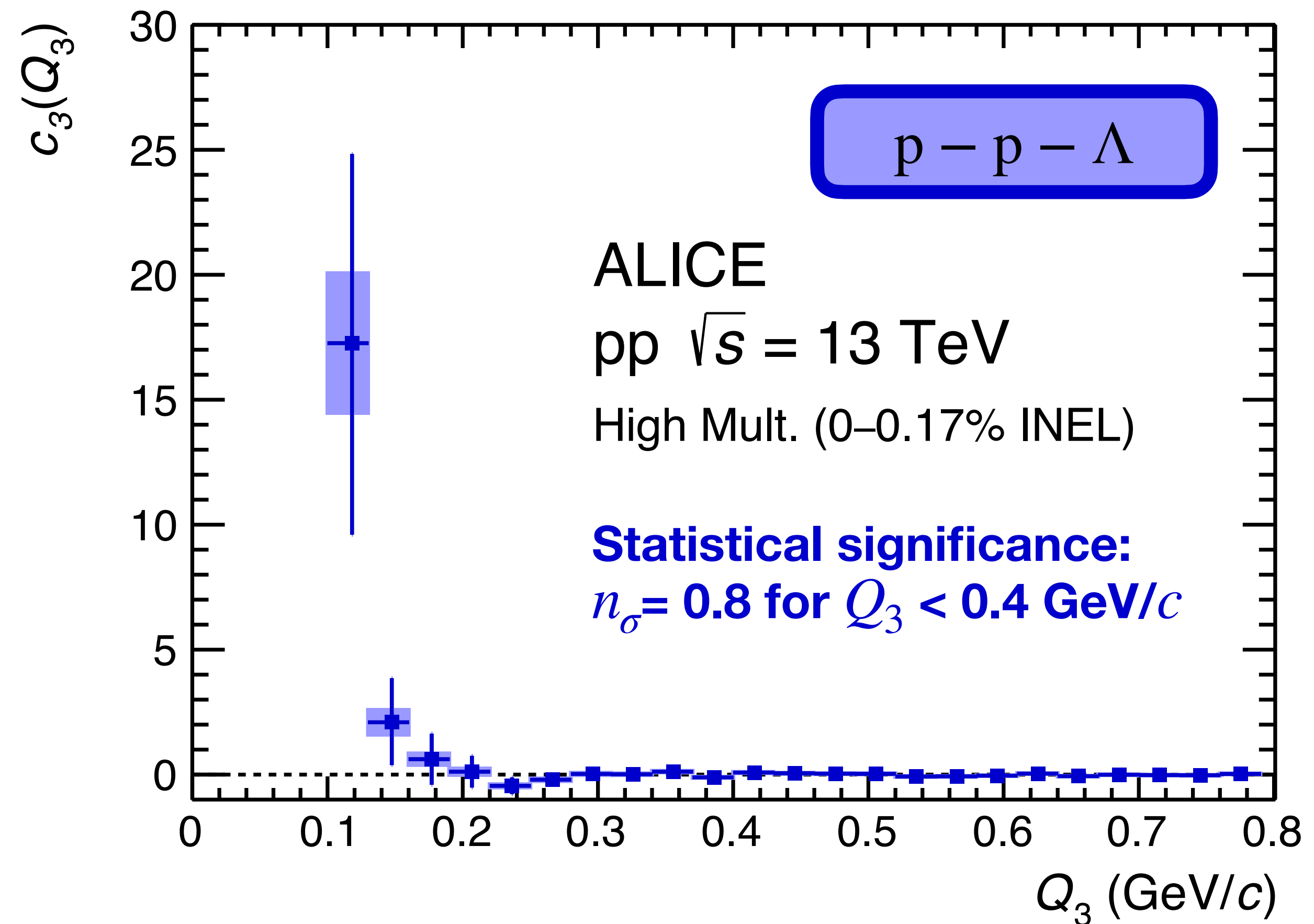


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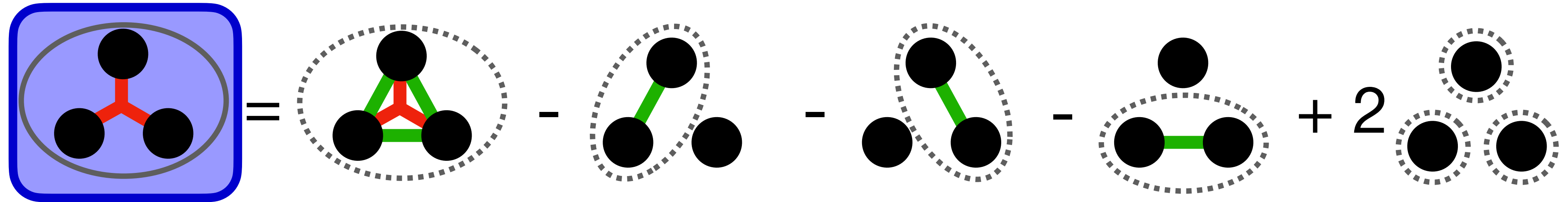


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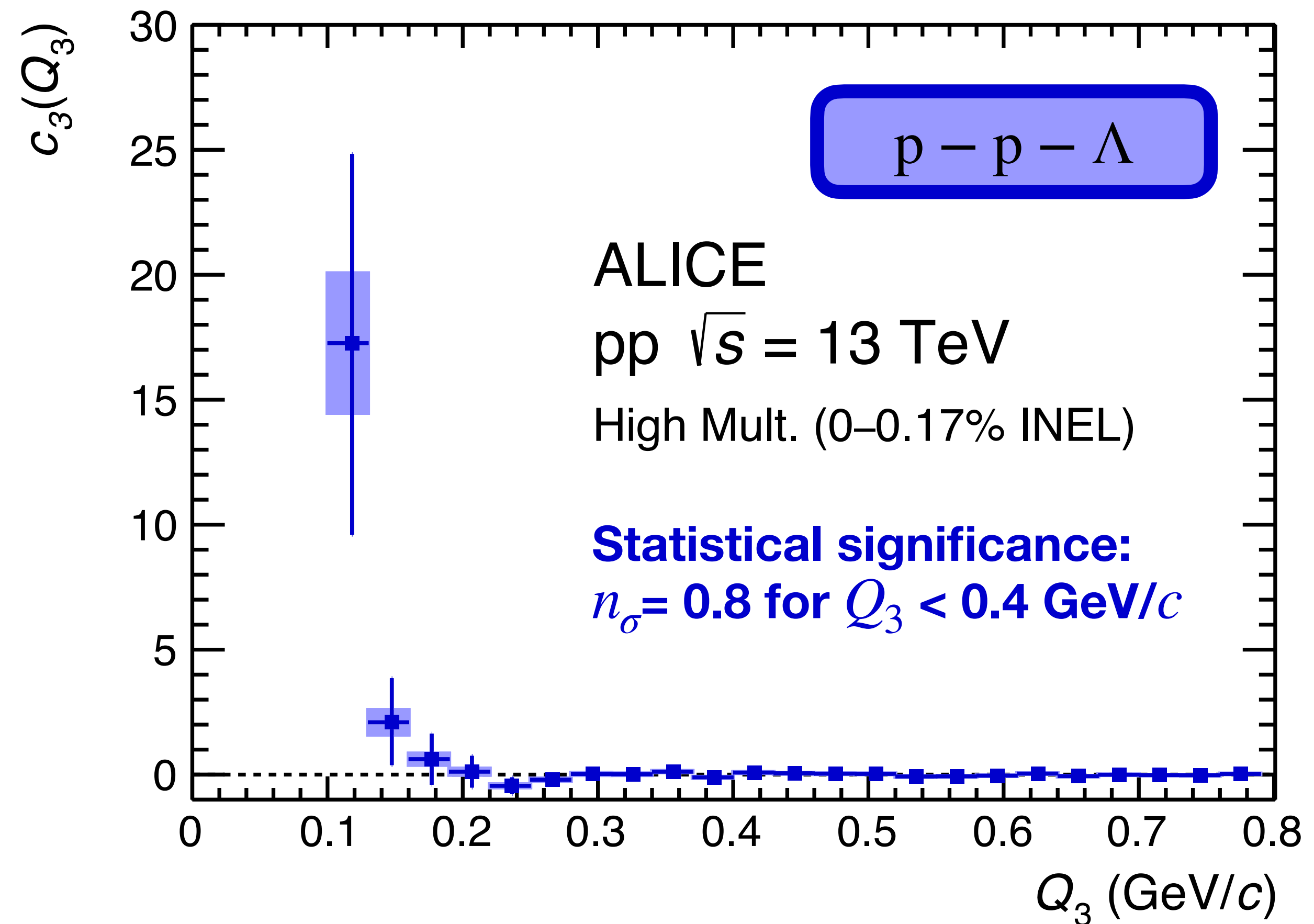


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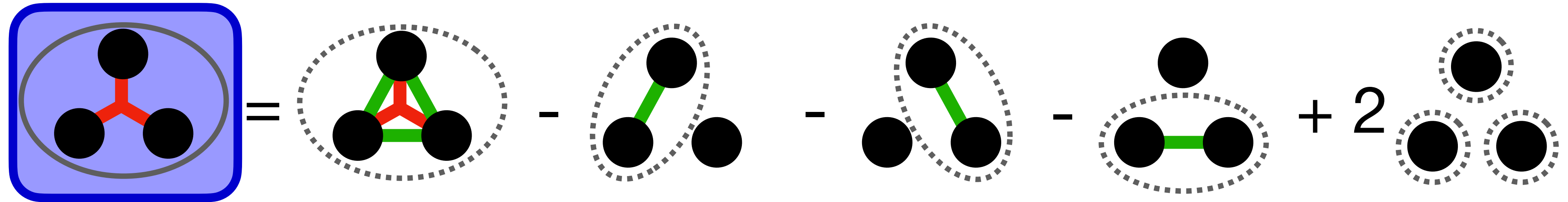


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- Developed trigger for Run 3 - up to two orders of magnitude increase in statistics!

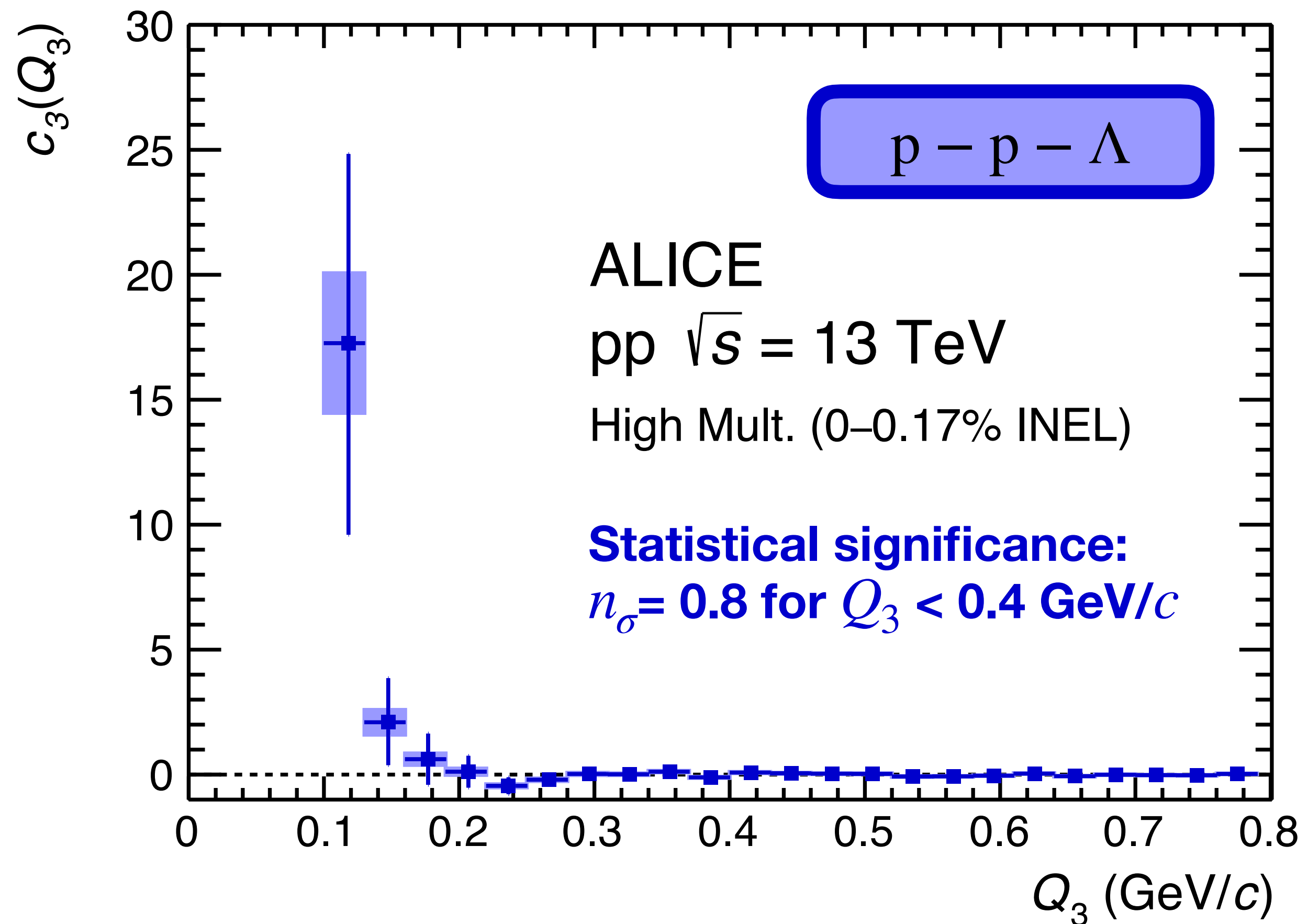
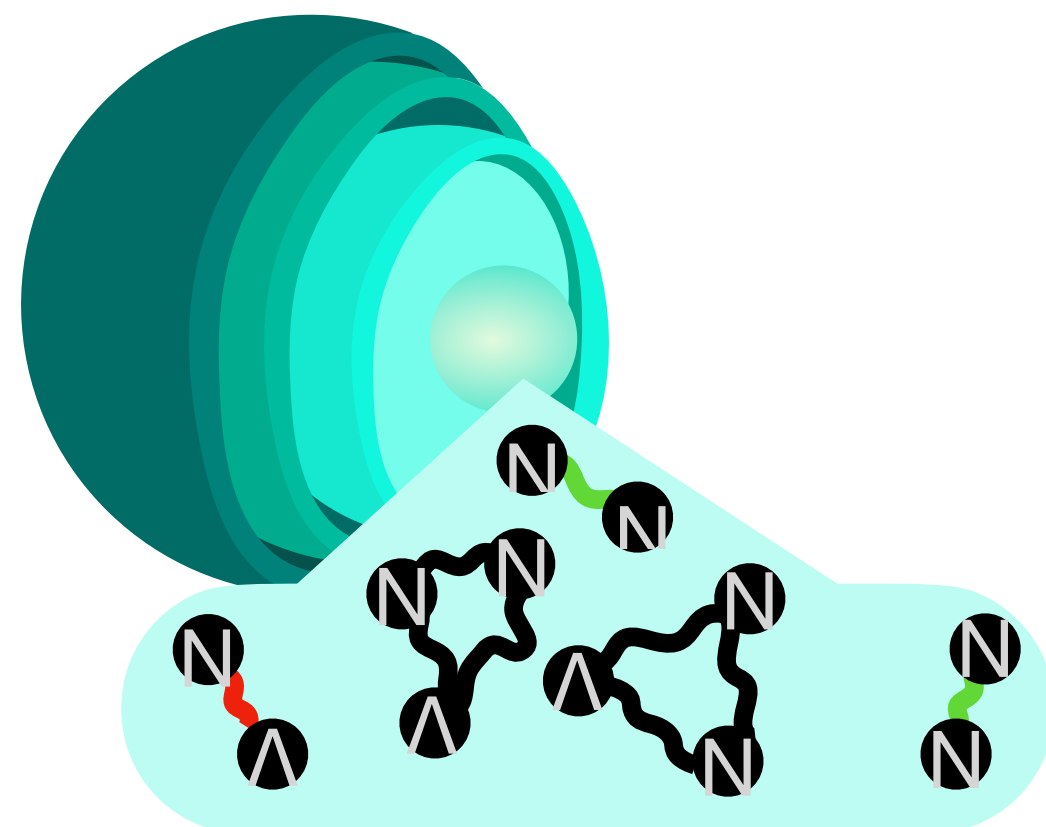


Three-body effects in p-p- Λ

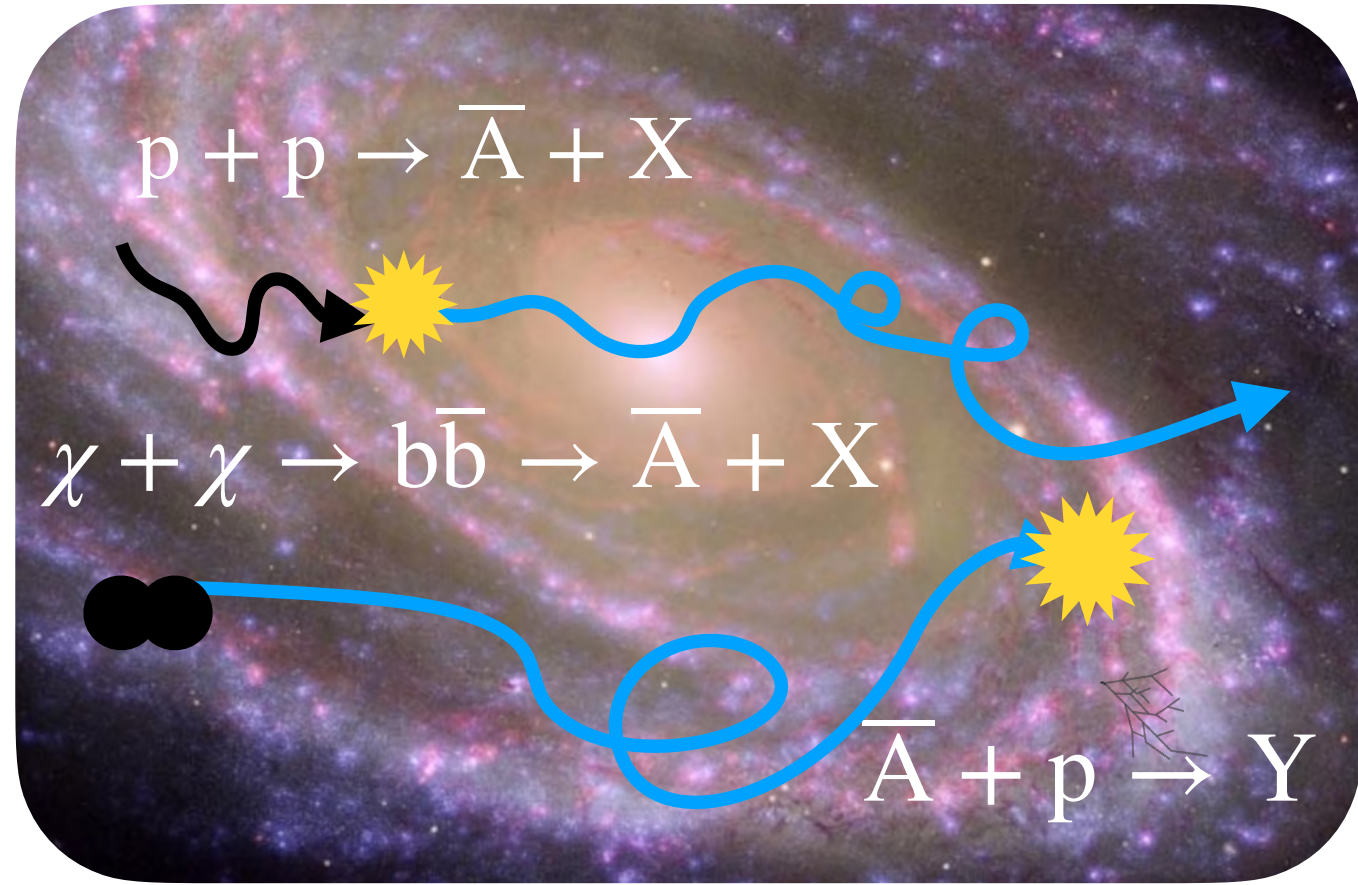


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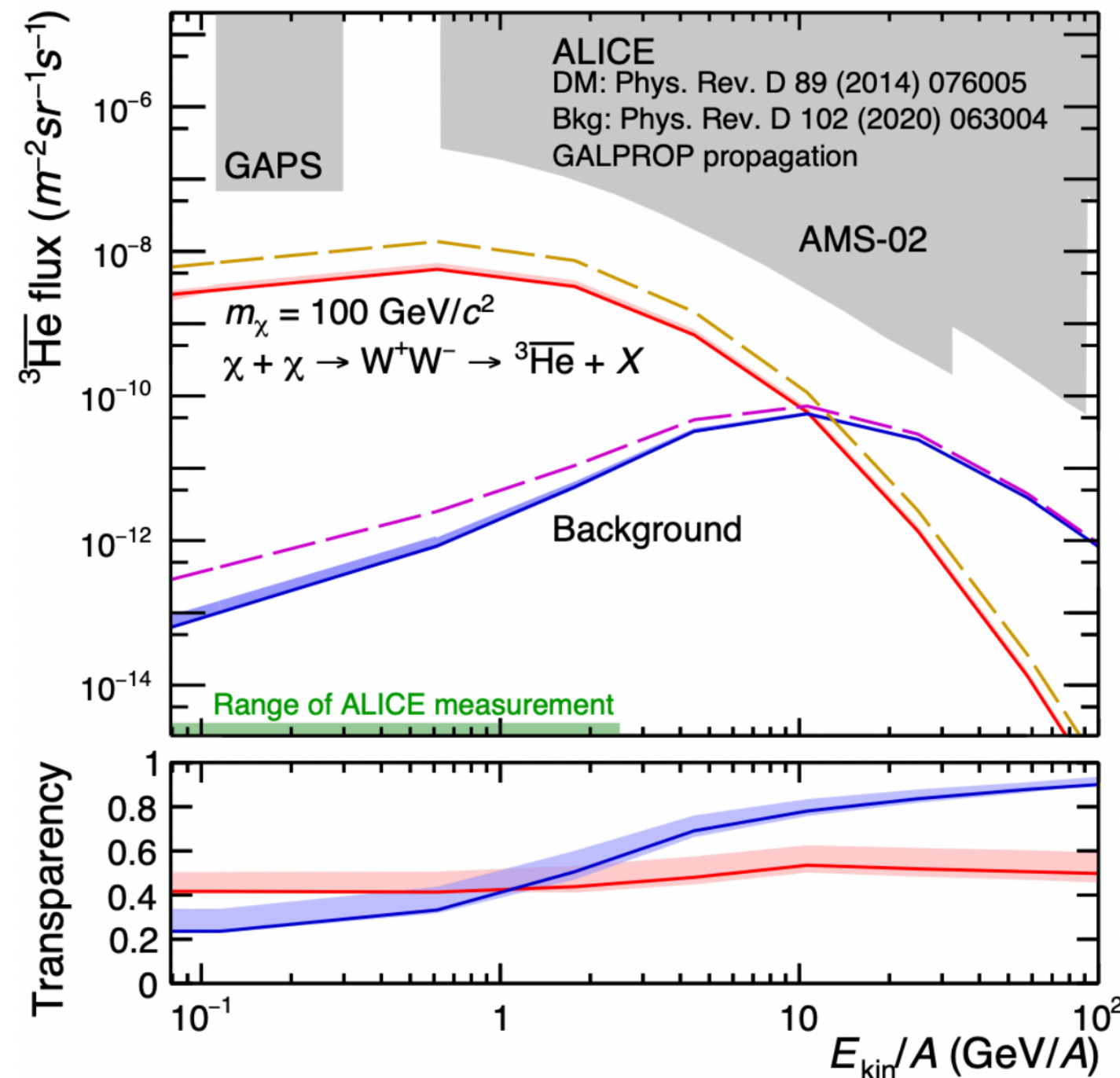
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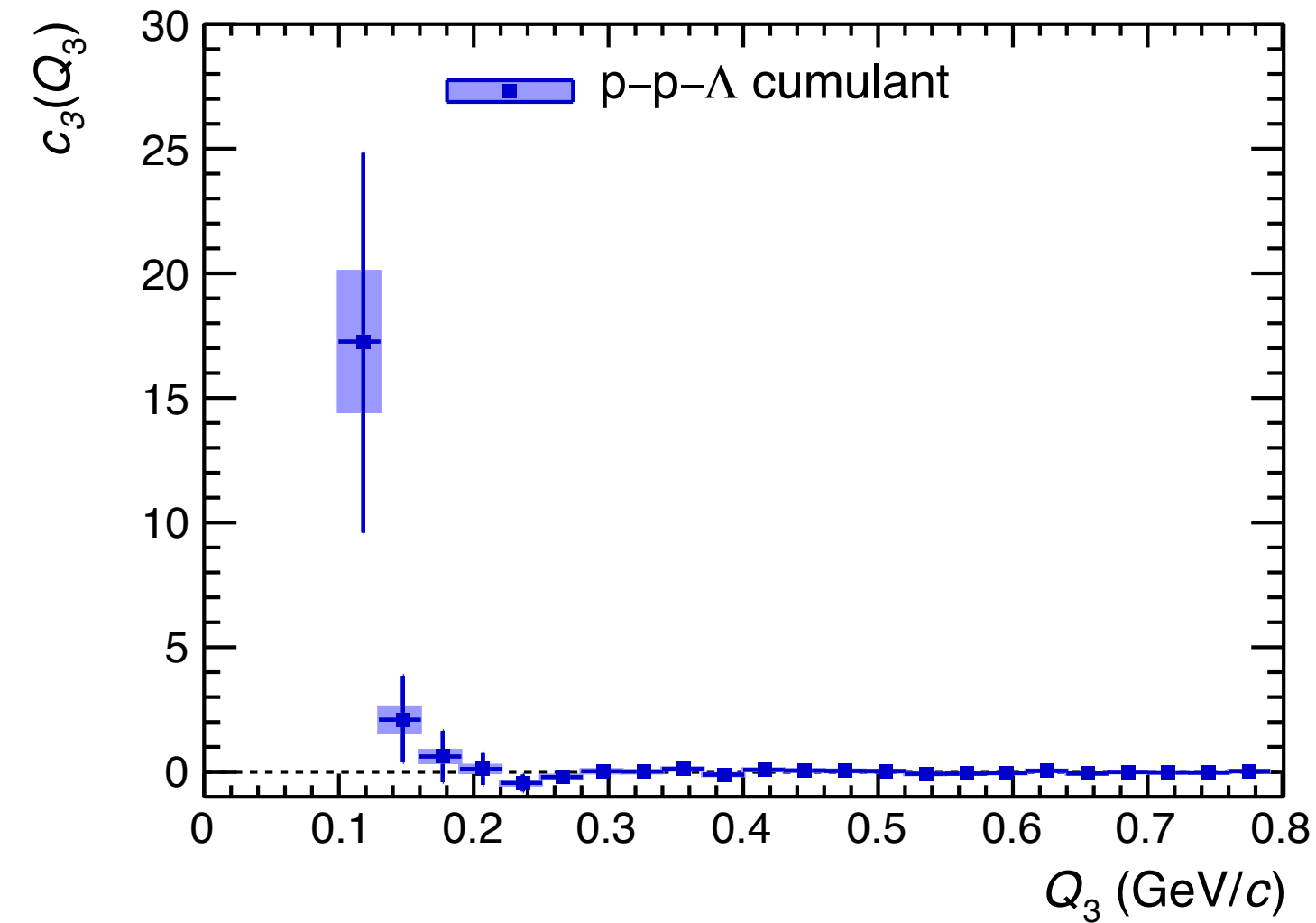
Cosmic-ray antinuclei



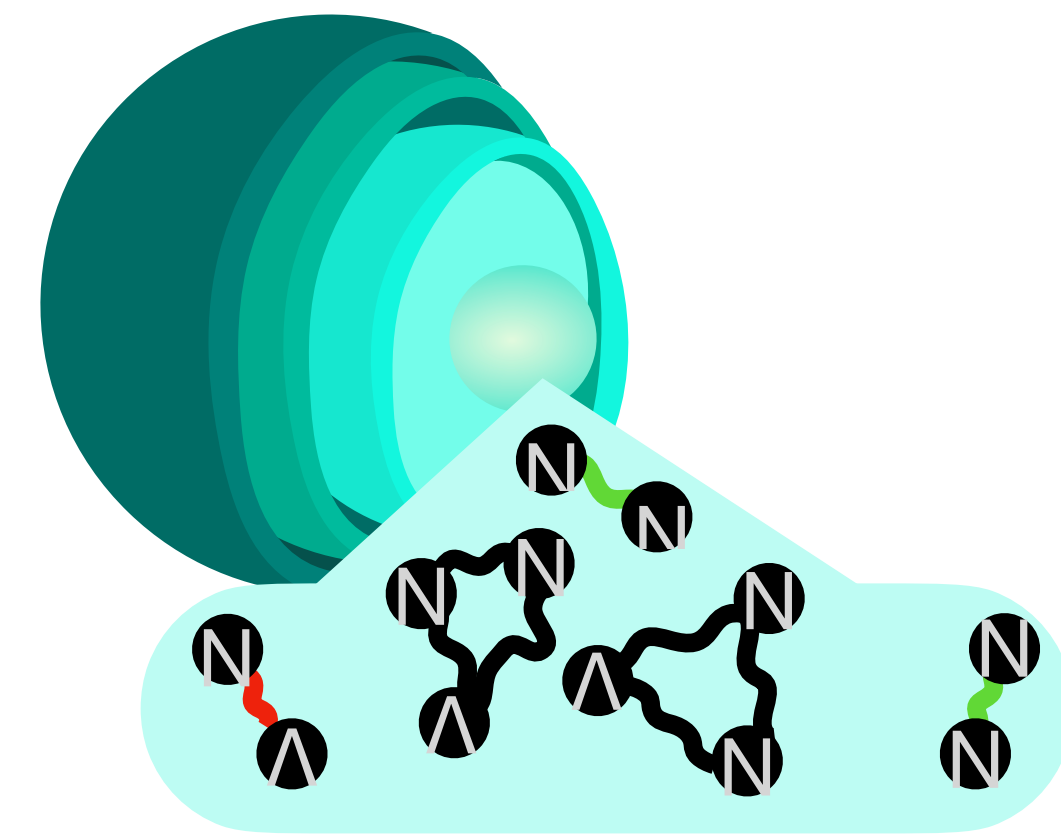
Our Galaxy is transparent to the propagation of antinuclei



Three-baryon correlations



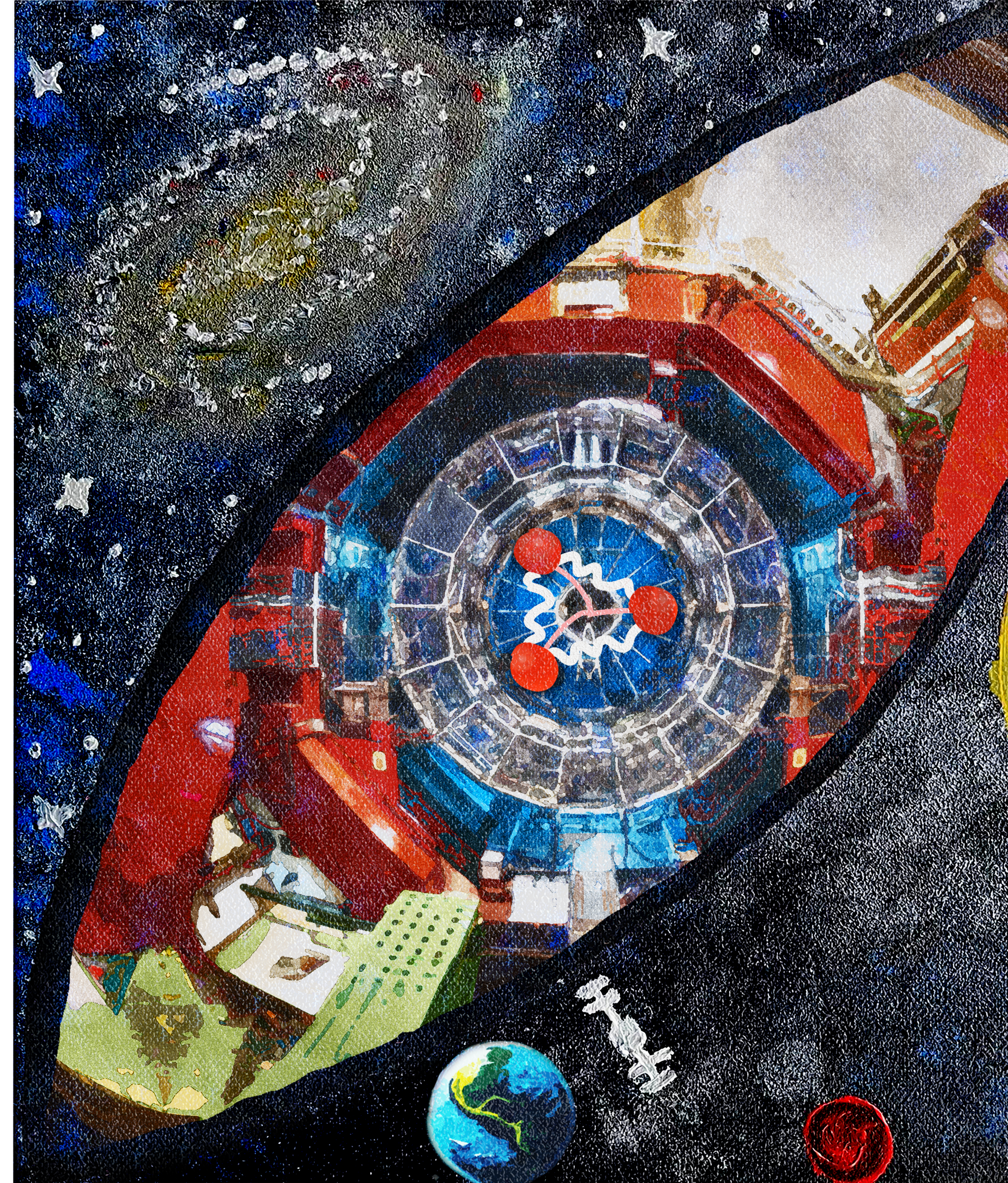
Novel method for studies of three-body interactions



Stay tuned for LHC Run 3!

Thank you for your attention!

CR video:



Back up

- Del Grande, R., Šerkšnytė, L., Fabbietti, L., Mantovani Sarti, V., & Mihaylov, D. (2022). A method to remove lower order contributions in multi-particle femtoscopic correlation functions. *The European Physical Journal C*, 82(3)
- ALICE Collaboration (2022). Towards the understanding of the genuine three-body interaction for p-p-p and p-p- Λ . arXiv preprint arXiv:2206.03344 (Accepted by EPJA)
- Šerkšnytė, L., Königstorfer, S. et al. (2022). Reevaluation of the cosmic antideuteron flux from cosmic-ray interactions and from exotic sources. *Physical Review D*, 105(8), 083021
- ALICE Collaboration (2023). Measurement of anti- ^3He nuclei absorption in matter and impact on their propagation in the Galaxy. *Nature Physics* 19 (1)
- ALICE Collaboration (2023). Study of the p-p- K^+ and p-p- K^- dynamics using the femtoscopia technique. arXiv preprint arXiv:2303.13448 (Submitted to EPJA)