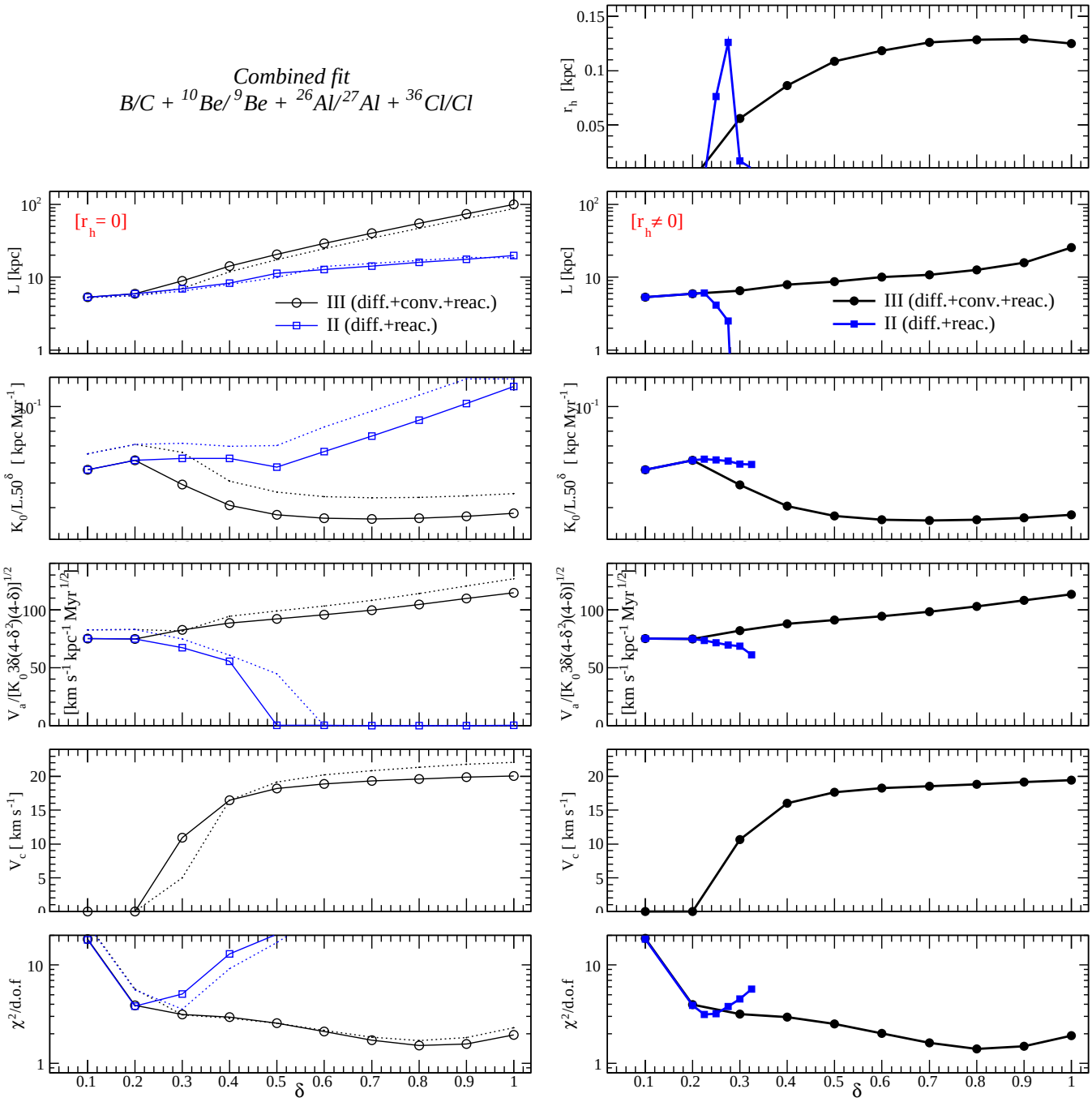

Fig. 11. Left panel: standard DM model ($r_h = 0$)—thin-dotted lines are derived using the GAL09 instead of the W03 fragmentation cross-sections. Right panel: modified DM model ($r_h \neq 0$). For both panels, shown are the best-fit parameters on B/C + ^{10}Be/^{9}Be + ^{26}Al/^{27}Al + ^{36}Cl/Cl data, as a function of the diffusion slope δ. The latter is varied between 0.1 and 1.0 for model II (blue lines, open and filled squares) and model III (black lines, open and filled circles). From top to bottom, L, K_0/L, $V_a/\sqrt{K_0}$, and V_c as a function of δ are shown. The bottom panel shows the best χ^2/d.o.f for each δ.

for the three combinations B/C + Be/B, B/C + Al/Mg, and B/C + Cl/Ar. The trend is similar to that for isotopic ratios: L increases with increasing δ. The main difference is that the increase is sharper for both models II and III. For the former, only a small region around $\delta \approx 0.2$ corresponds to small halo sizes. For the latter, the halo size increases sharply above $\delta \gtrsim 0.6$.

For completeness, similar fits were carried out for the modified DM ($r_h \neq 0$). However, adding an additional degree of freedom only worsens the situation, and the models converge to arbitrarily small or high values of L and r_h. Finally, if we fit the combined B/C data, the three isotopic ratios and the three elemental ratios, we do not obtain more constraints than when fitting B/C and the three isotopic ratios. This may indicate that the models have difficulties in