

Ab initio charge form factors and radii of light nuclei

Jan 20, 2026, ITP, CAS, Beijing



Ab initio nuclear mass–radius
challenge

No–Core Shell–Model (NCSM)

Two–body charge density

Charge form factor and radius

Summary and perspective

Xiang–Xiang Sun (IAS–4, FZJ)

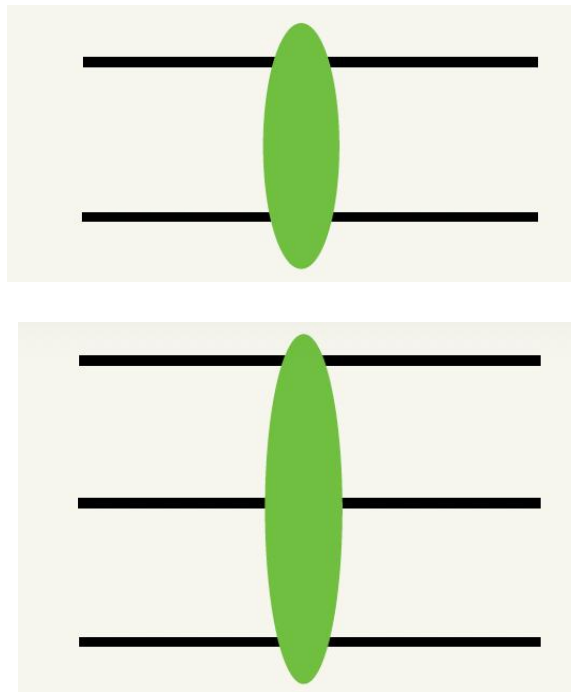
XXS, Vadim Baru, Arseniy A. Filin, Evgeny Epelbaum, Hermann Krebs,
Ulf–G. Meißner, Andreas Nogga, arXiv2601.09614
Calculations using Jureca

Ab initio No-Core Shell-Model

$$\diamond H|\Psi\rangle = E|\Psi\rangle \diamond$$

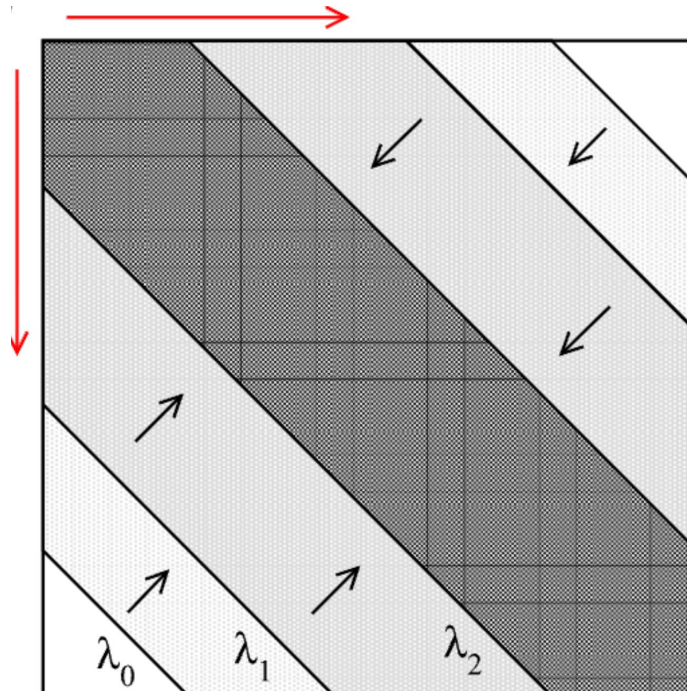
quantum many-body Schrödinger equation with realistic nuclear forces

Hamiltonian



Chiral 2N + 3N forces

Pre-conditions



Softening of interactions (SRG)

Many-body method

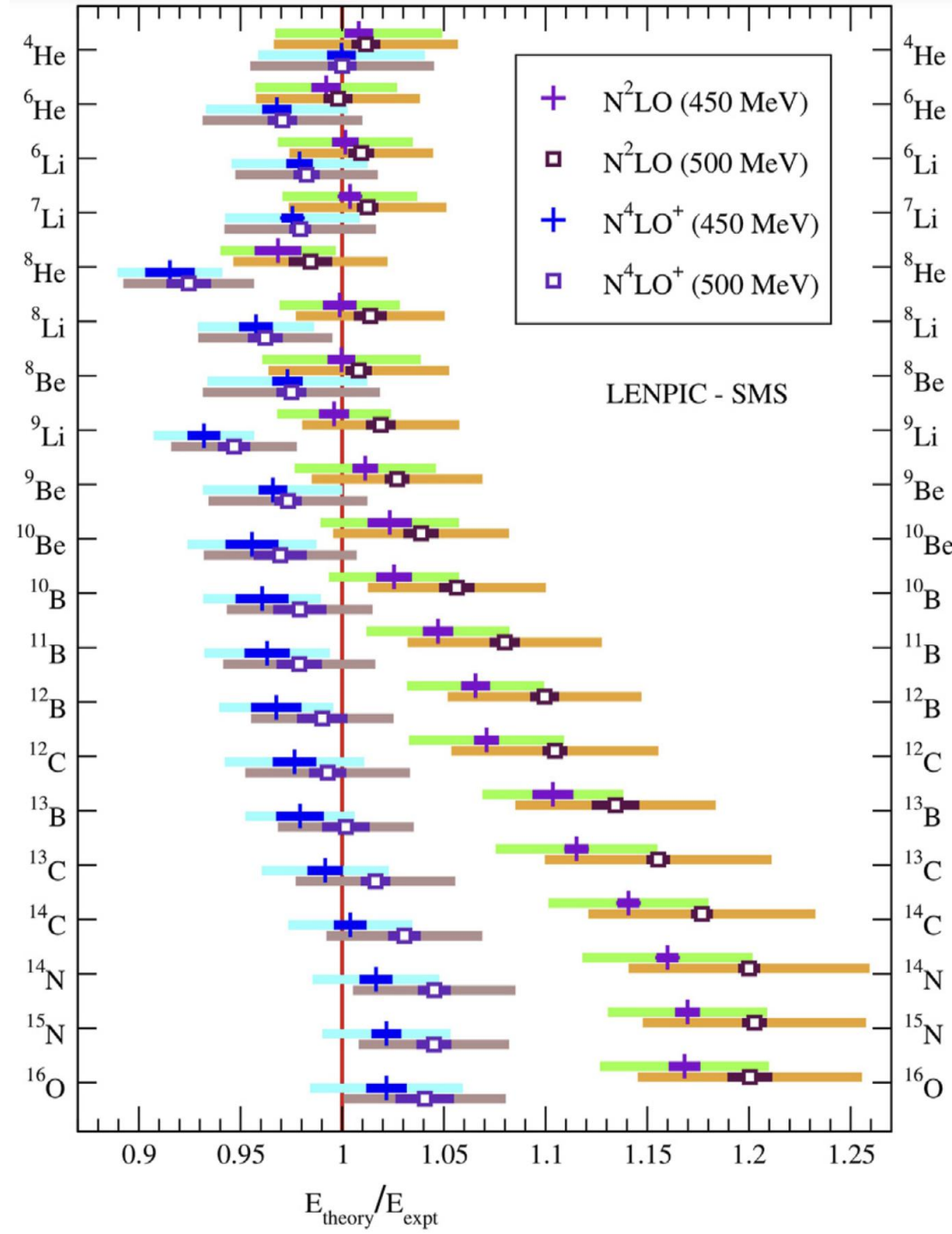
$$\sum_{\beta} H_{\alpha\beta} c_{\beta} = E c_{\alpha}$$

Dimension of the basis
Non-zero matrix elements

Light nuclei with SMS interactions

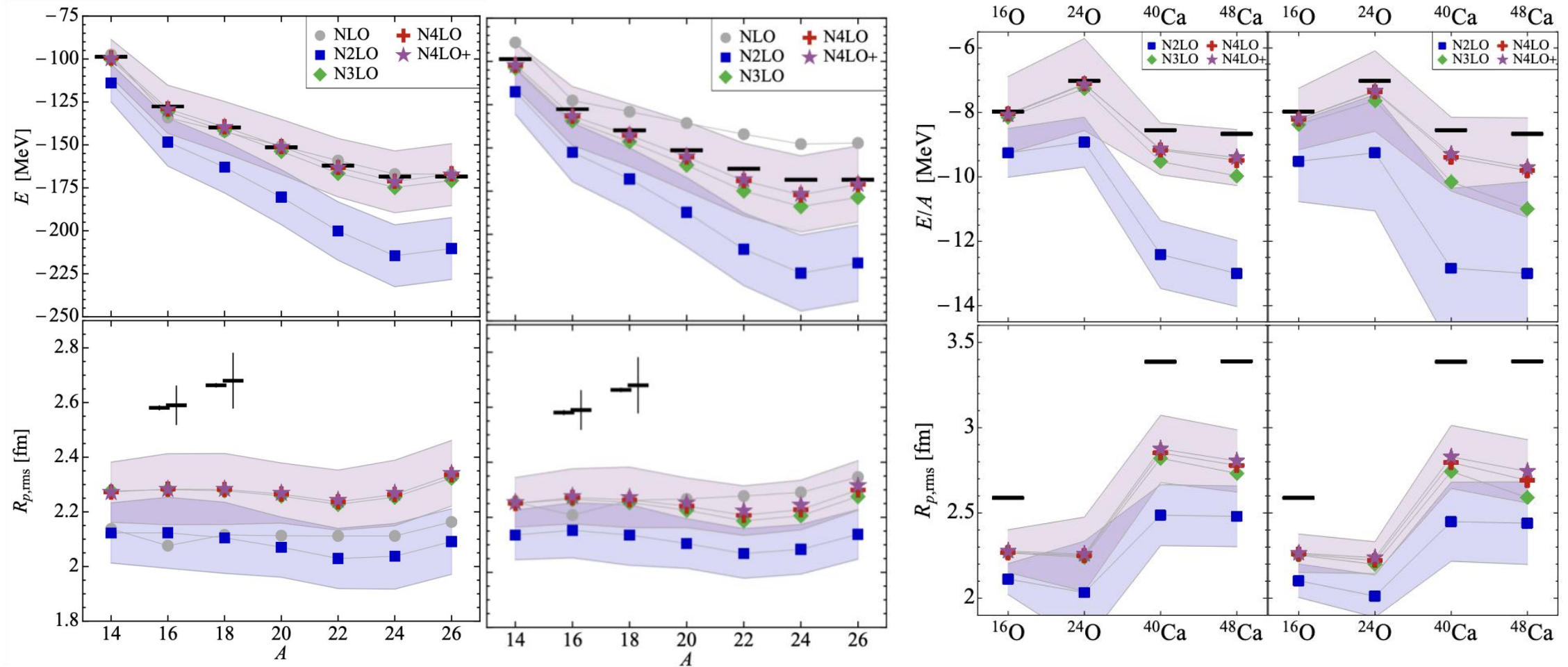
- SMS: **S**emi-**M**omentum-**S**pace regularised chiral interactions
LENPIC collaborations
- NN ($N^4\text{LO}^+$): perfect description for nucleon-nucleon scattering data
Reinert et al. PRL 126, 092501 (2021)
- 3N ($N^2\text{LO}$): Nd scattering, ^3He binding energy
Epelbaum, Krebs, Reinert, FrontPhys 8, 98 (2022)
- 2N Chiral electromagnetic charge and currents (general $N^2\text{LO}$; isoscalar $N^4\text{LO}$)
 - $N^2\text{LO}$ (isoscalar $N^4\text{LO}$) is derived and regularised consistently with the chiral NN forces
 - Consistent regularisation of $N^3\text{LO}$ (isovector) is in progress
Krebs, Epelbaum, Meißner FBS 60, 31 (2019)
Krebs EPJA 56, 9 (2020) (Review)
- Nearly perfect description for light systems

LENPIC PRC 106, 064002 (2022)
Maris, Le, Nogga, et al. Front. Phys. 11, 1098262 (2023)



Nuclear *ab initio* calculations: Mass-radius challenge

Can we get accurate energy, radius, shape, ... of atomic nuclei with realistic forces?

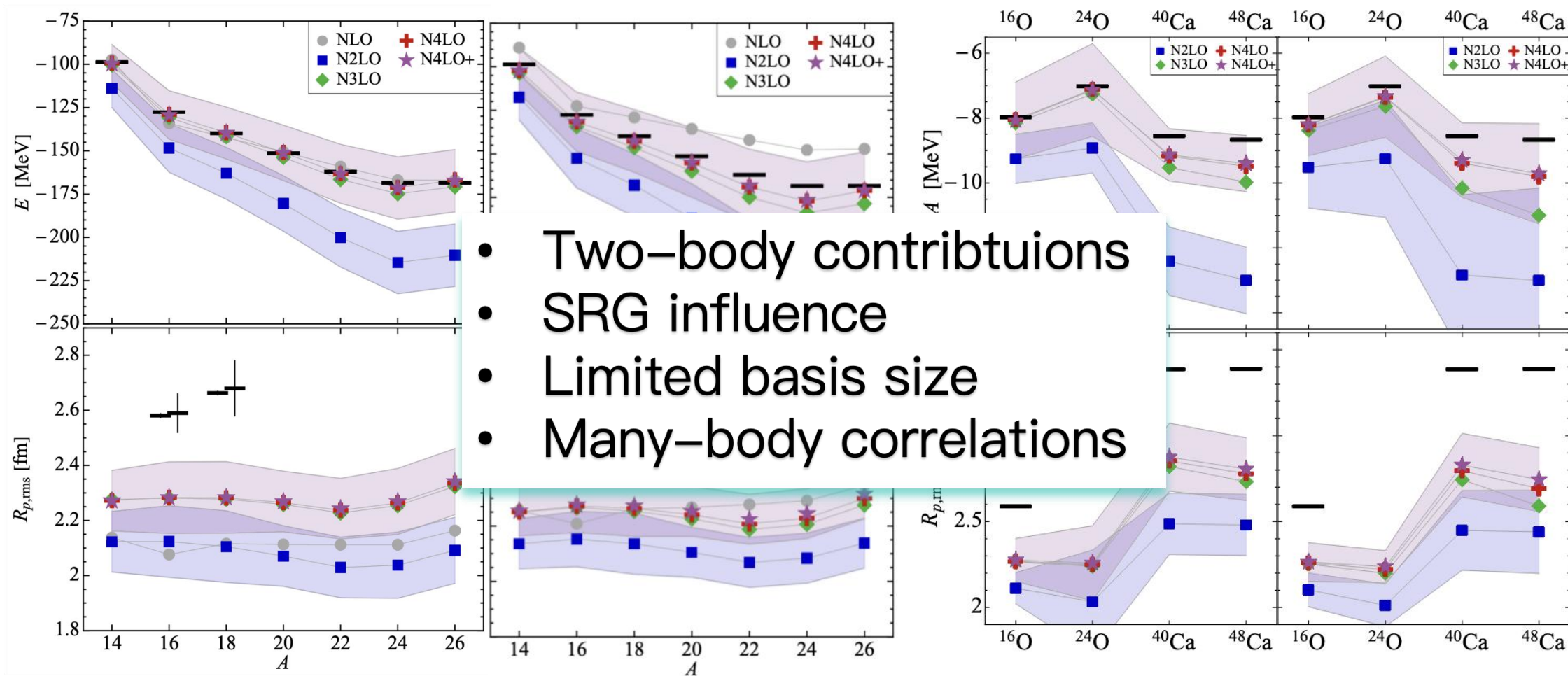


SMS interactions $\text{N}^4\text{LO} + \text{N}^2\text{LO}$ description for O isotopes
left: 450 MeV and right 500 MeV

- Nearly perfect description for BE
- Underestimate nuclear size, over ~10%

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SMS interactions N⁴LO+N²LO description for O isotopes
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Electromagnetic observables: FFs, radii, moments, ...

	Single-nucleon	Two-nucleon	Three-nucleon
Q^{-3}			
Q^{-1}			
Q^0			
Q^1		<div> <div>depend on $d_{8,9,18,21,22}$</div> </div> <div> <div>parameter-free</div> </div> <div> <div>depend on $C_{2,4,5,7}$ and $L_{1,2}$</div> </div>	<div> <div>depend on C_T (known)</div> </div> <div> <div>depend on C_T (known)</div> </div>

Chiral EFT allows us a systematic expansion for **charge** and **current** operators

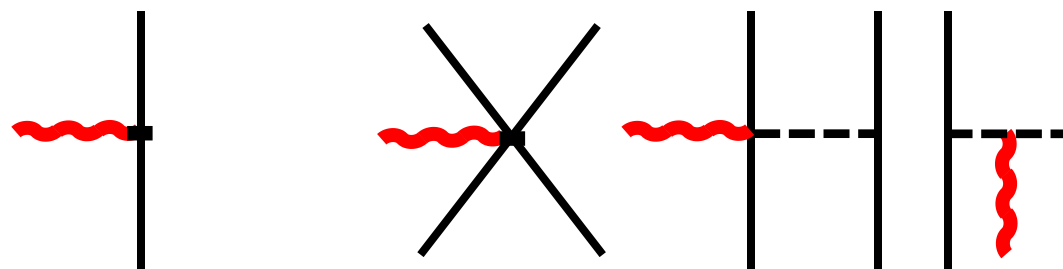
Consistent regularization for the **charge** and **current** operators

Chiral EFT calculations for charge FFs and radius

Charge radius r_C is related to the charge form factor $F_C(Q^2)$

$$F_C(Q^2) = \text{[Diagrammatic expansion of } F_C(Q^2) \text{ as a sum of terms involving nucleon wave functions } \psi^{(A)} \text{ and } 1N, 2N \text{ contact terms]} + \dots$$

G_E : Lin, Hammer, Meißner PRL128, 052002(2022)
 $r_p=0.84075(64)$ fm CODATA2022
 $r_n^2=-0.0105$ fm² PRL 124 (2020) 082501



Contact term, 3 LECs OPE, parameter free

$$r_C^2 = -6 \left. \frac{\partial F_C(Q^2)}{\partial Q^2} \right|_{Q=0} = \underbrace{R_p^2 + r_p^2 + r_n^2 + r_{\text{DF}}^2 + r_{\text{SO}}^2}_{1N} + \underbrace{r_{1\pi}^2 + r_{\text{Cont}}^2}_{2N}$$

Missing 2N contributions for almost all calculations for charge radius!!!

Chiral EFT calculations for charge FFs and radius

Charge radius r_C is related to the charge form factor $F_C(Q^2)$

$$F_C(Q^2) = \begin{array}{c} \text{diagram with two green ovals and a red wavy line} \\ \rho_{1N} \\ \vdots \\ \psi^{(A)} \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \text{diagram with two green ovals and a red wavy line} \\ \rho_{2N} \\ \vdots \\ \psi^{(A)} \end{array} + \dots$$

$$\langle JM' | \begin{pmatrix} A \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \rho_{1N}(\vec{q}, \vec{k}) + \begin{pmatrix} A \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \rho_{2N}(\vec{q}, \vec{k}) | JM \rangle$$

WFs from FY/NCSM
with SMS interactions

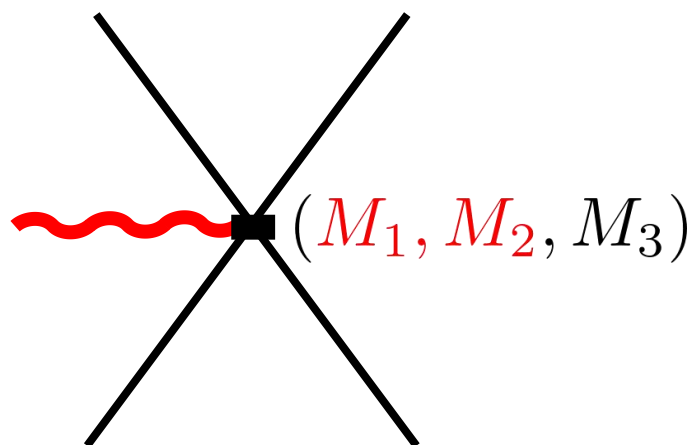
depend on systems

1N&2N charge operator
matrix elements

share for all the systems

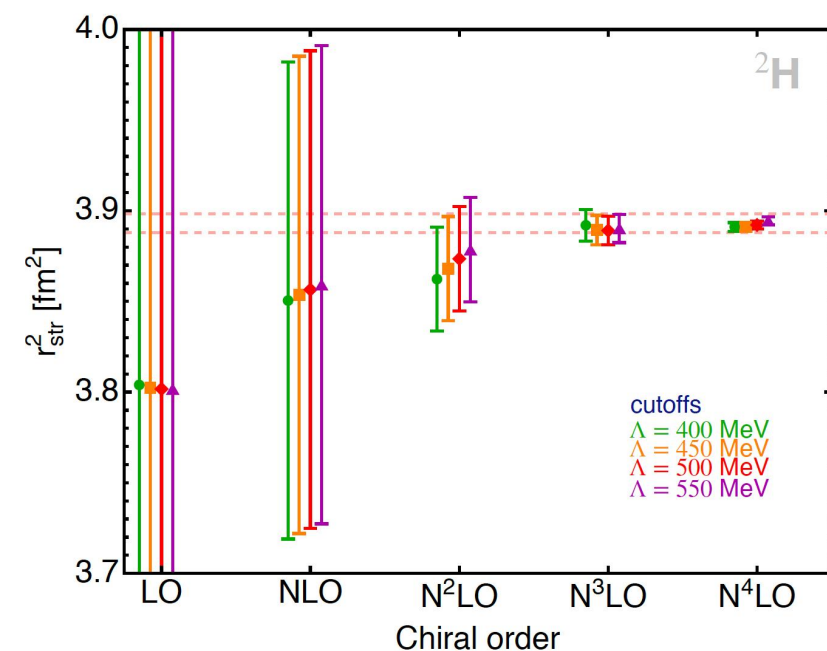
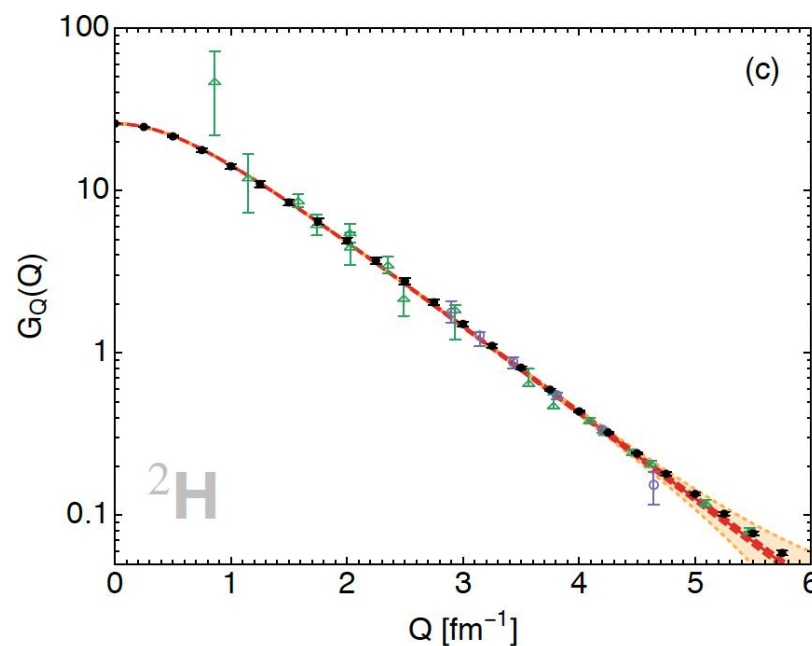
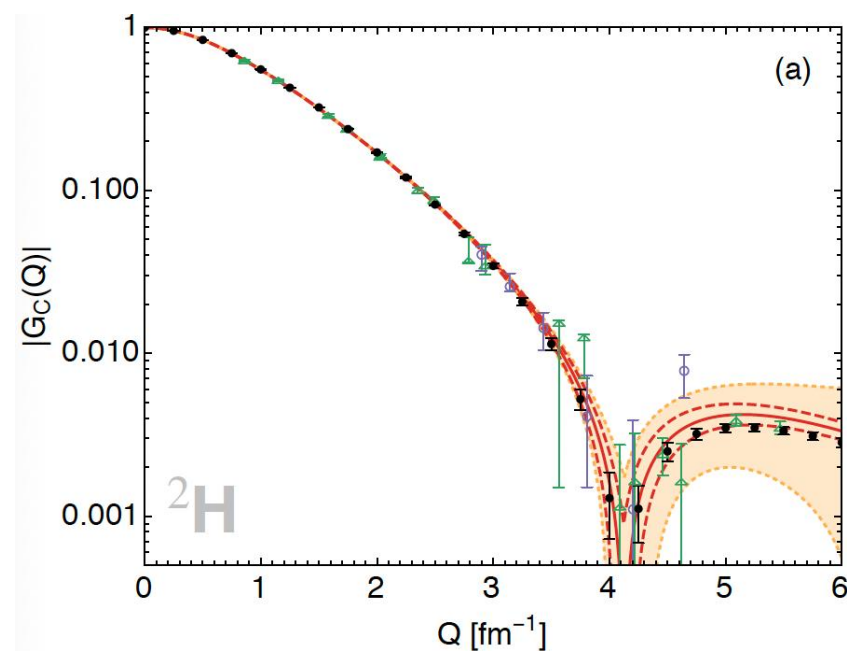
LECs in the contact charge operator

GES: Lin, Hammer, Meißner PRL128, 052002(2022)
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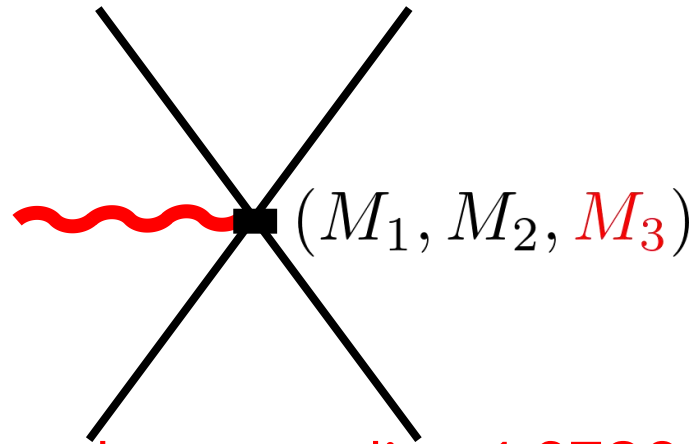
$$\rho_{\text{Cont}}(\mathbf{k}) = 2eG_E^S(k^2) \left[M_1 \frac{\boldsymbol{\sigma}_1 \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}_2 + 3}{4} \frac{1 - \boldsymbol{\tau}_1 \cdot \boldsymbol{\tau}_2}{4} k^2 \right. \\ \left. + M_2 \frac{1 - \boldsymbol{\tau}_1 \cdot \boldsymbol{\tau}_2}{4} \left((\mathbf{k} \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}_1)(\mathbf{k} \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}_2) - \frac{1}{3}(\boldsymbol{\sigma}_1 \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}_2)k^2 \right) \right. \\ \left. + M_3 \frac{1 - \boldsymbol{\sigma}_1 \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}_2}{4} \left(\frac{\boldsymbol{\tau}_1 \cdot \boldsymbol{\tau}_2 + 3}{4} \right) k^2 \right],$$

Deuteron charge & quadrupole form factor M_1 and M_2



$$r_{\text{str}}^2 = R_p^2 + r_{\text{SO}}^2 + r_{1\pi}^2 + r_{\text{Cont}}^2$$

LECs in the contact charge operator

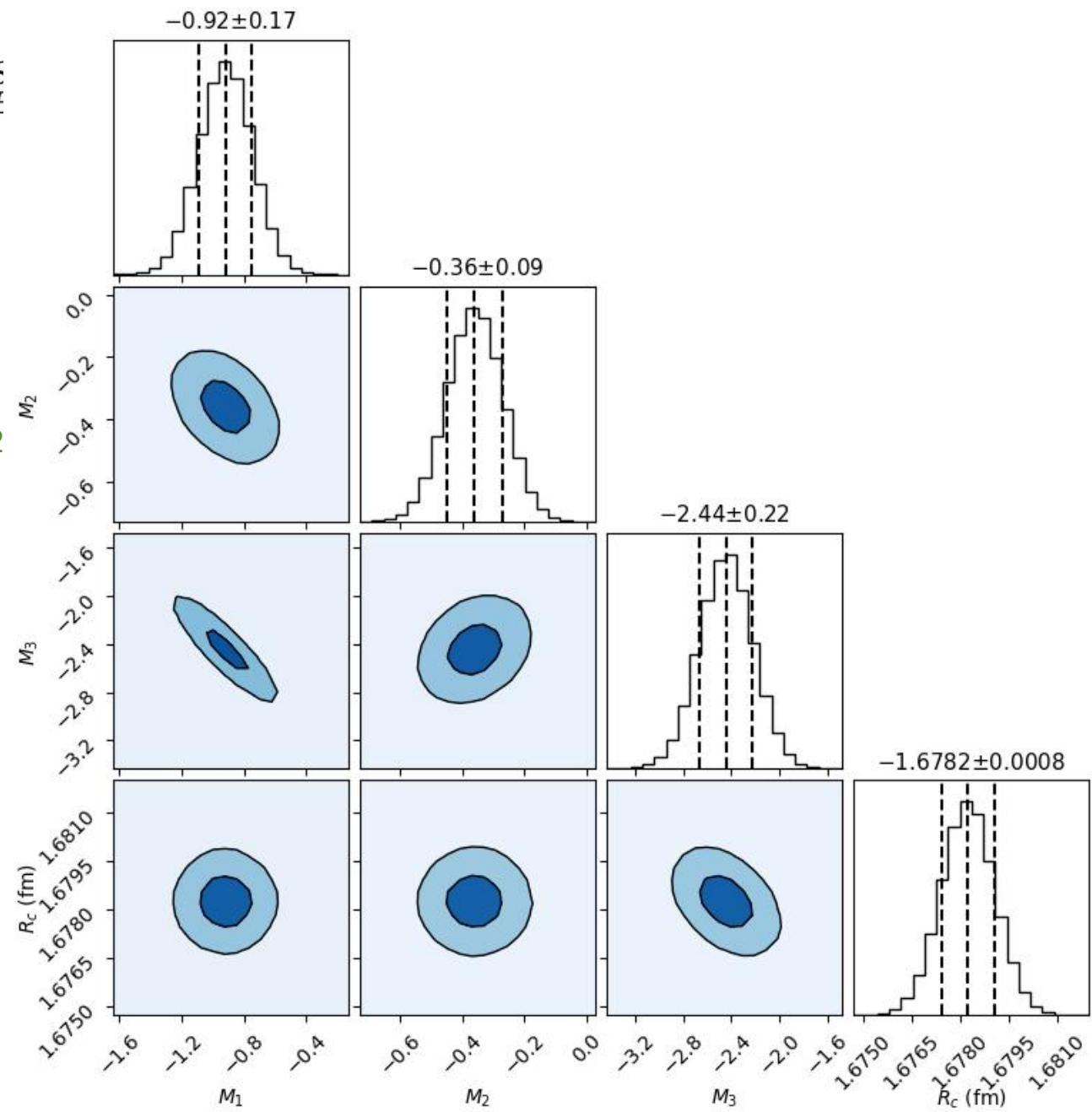
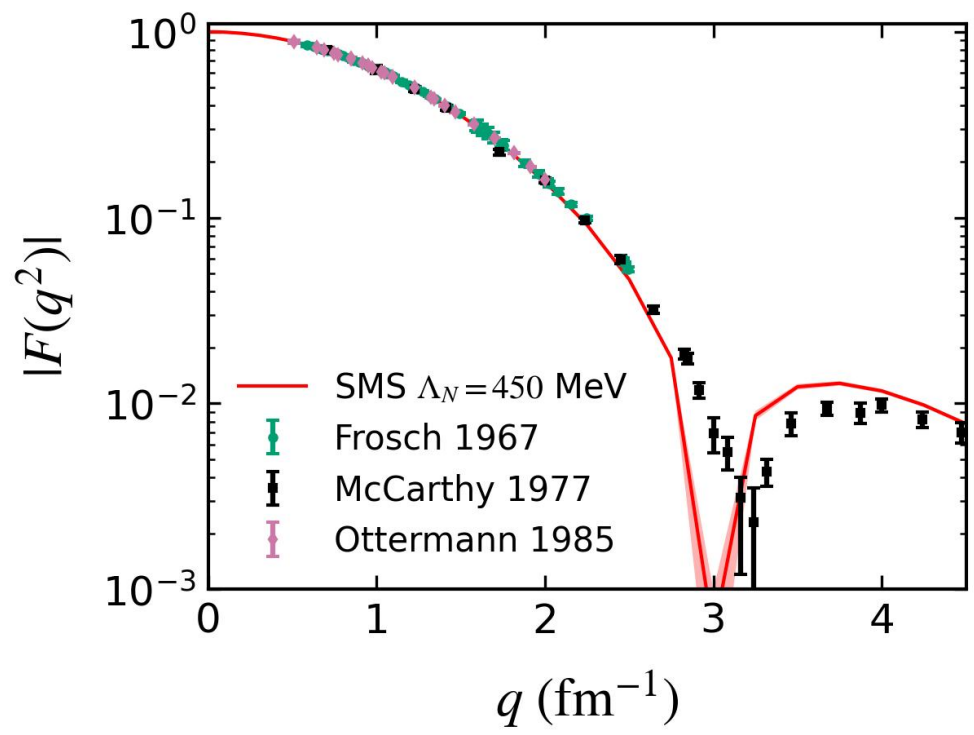
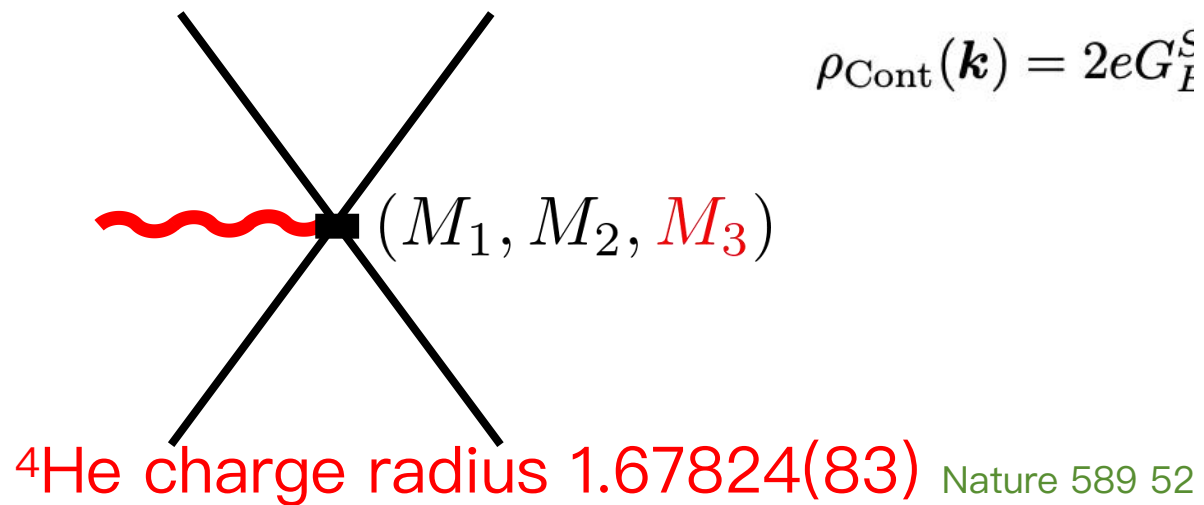


$$\rho_{\text{Cont}}(\mathbf{k}) = 2eG_E^S(\mathbf{k}^2) \left[M_1 \frac{\boldsymbol{\sigma}_1 \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}_2 + 3}{4} \frac{1 - \boldsymbol{\tau}_1 \cdot \boldsymbol{\tau}_2}{4} \mathbf{k}^2 \right. \\ \left. + M_2 \frac{1 - \boldsymbol{\tau}_1 \cdot \boldsymbol{\tau}_2}{4} \left((\mathbf{k} \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}_1)(\mathbf{k} \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}_2) - \frac{1}{3}(\boldsymbol{\sigma}_1 \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}_2) \mathbf{k}^2 \right) \right. \\ \left. + M_3 \frac{1 - \boldsymbol{\sigma}_1 \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}_2}{4} \left(\frac{\boldsymbol{\tau}_1 \cdot \boldsymbol{\tau}_2 + 3}{4} \right) \mathbf{k}^2 \right],$$

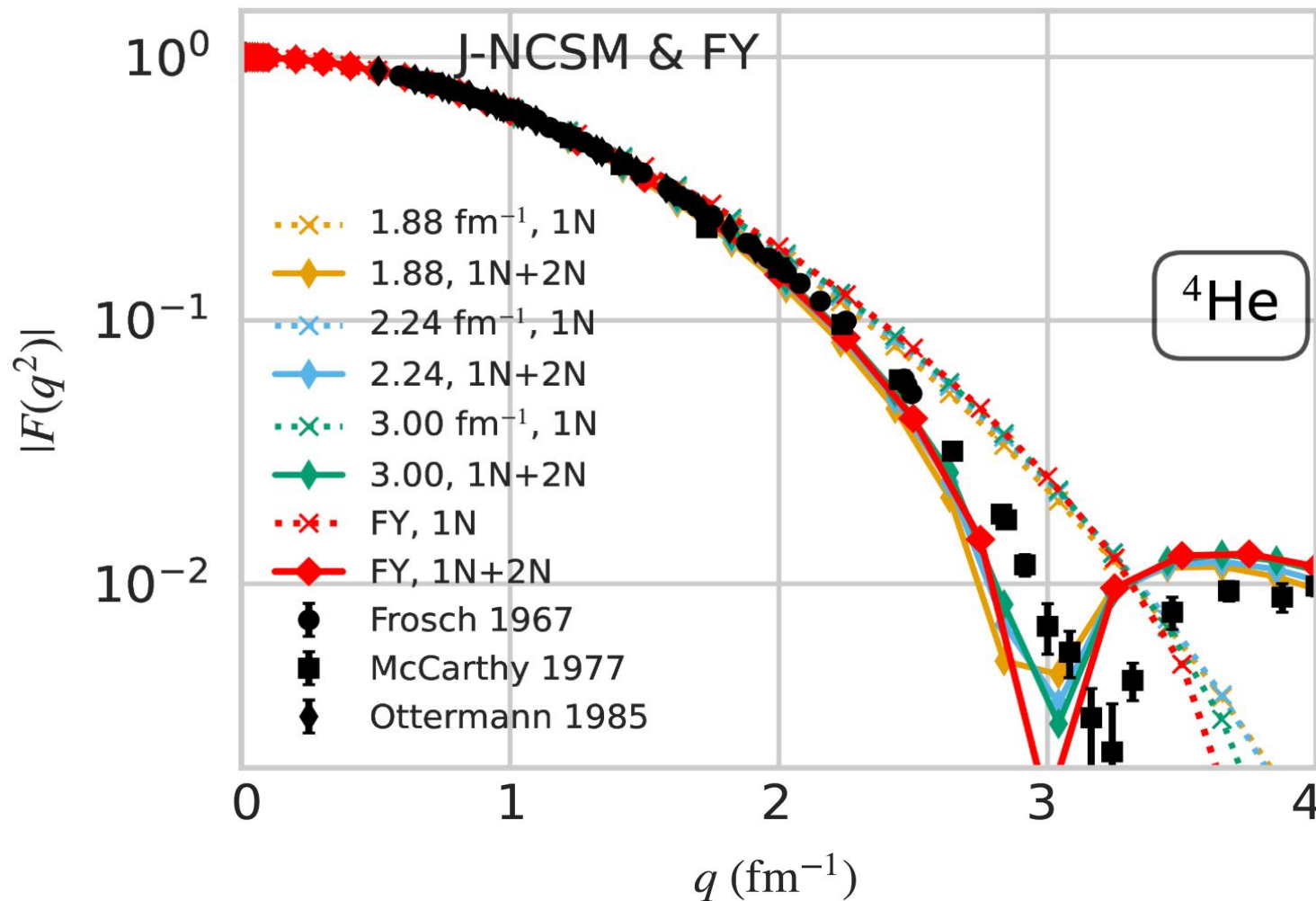
⁴He charge radius 1.67824(83) Nature 589 527–531 (2021) for M_3

LECs in the contact charge operator

GES: Lin, Hammer, Meißner PRL128, 052002(2022)
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Charge FFs and radius for ^4He



FY: Faddeev–Yakubovsk, accurate solution with bare SM Sinteractions
J–NCSM: Jacobi–NCSM with SRG evolved SMS interactions
SRG transformed two–body observables

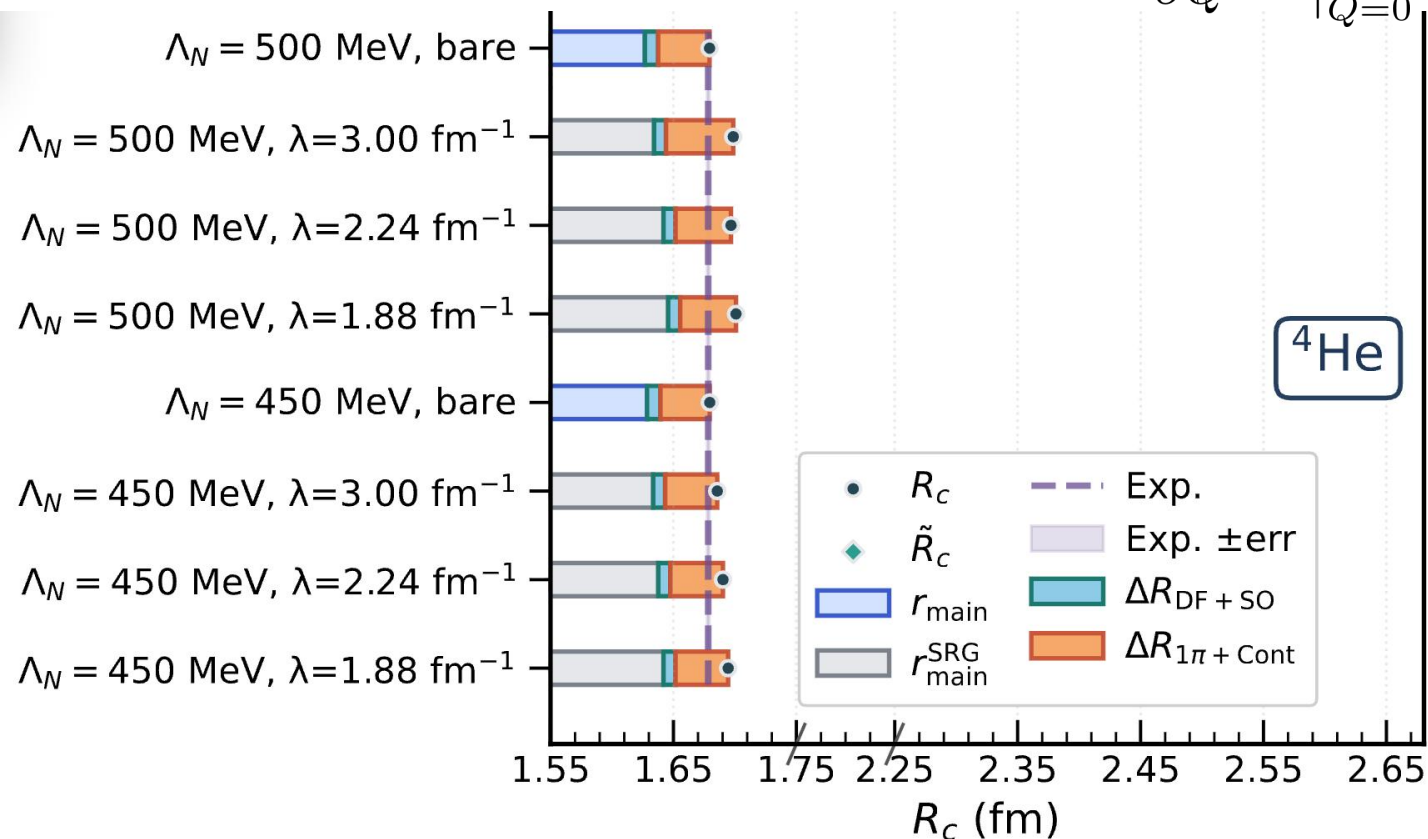
- E_B (–28.3 MeV)
- Important 2N contribution in high–momentum transfers
- SRG flow parameter dependences
- Difference comes from one–body parts without SRG transformed

Meson exchange calculations have already shown its importance at large momentum transfer region.

Meissner&Gari, PLB 125(1983)364, Wiringa&Schiavilla, PRL81(1998)4317

Charge FFs and radius for ^4He

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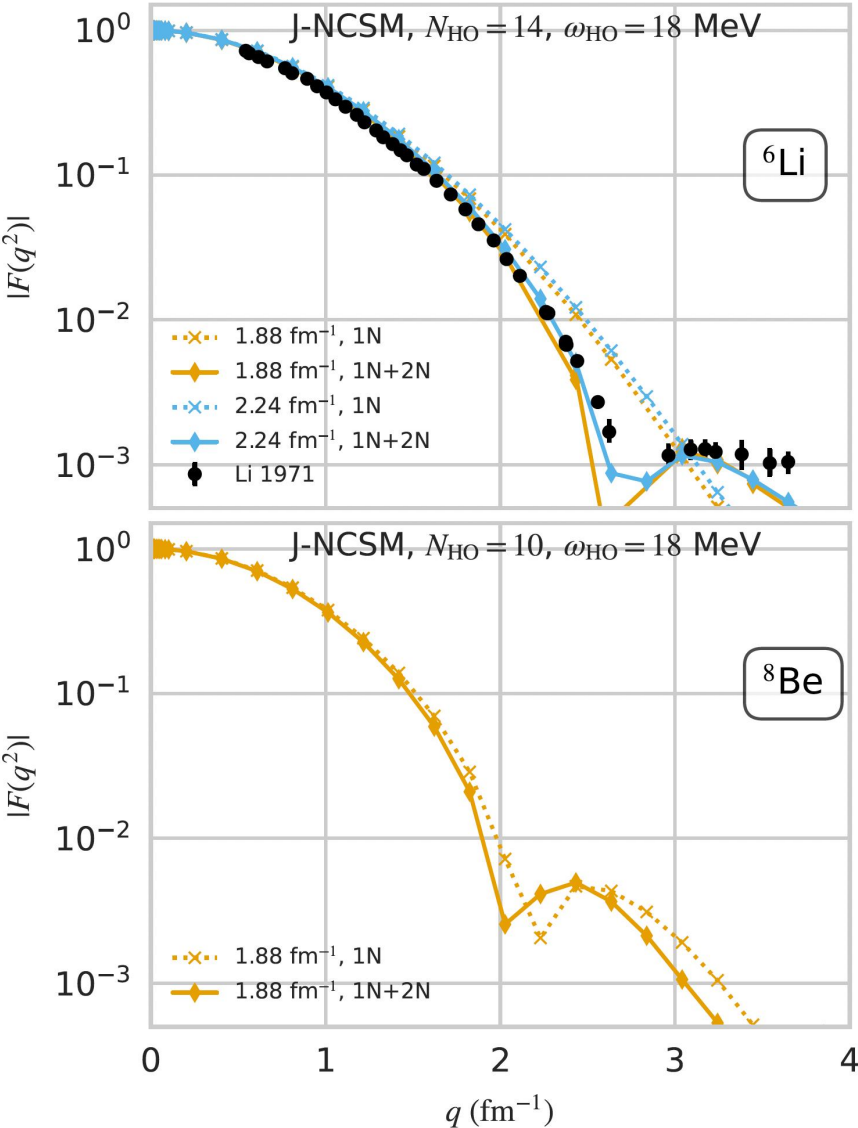
- 1N ~ 97.5%, 2N ~ 2.5%
- 2N (0.042 fm) > DF+SO (0.01 fm)
- SRG transformation makes radius larger

- Uncertainties from LECs ~ 0.0008 fm
- From chiral truncation

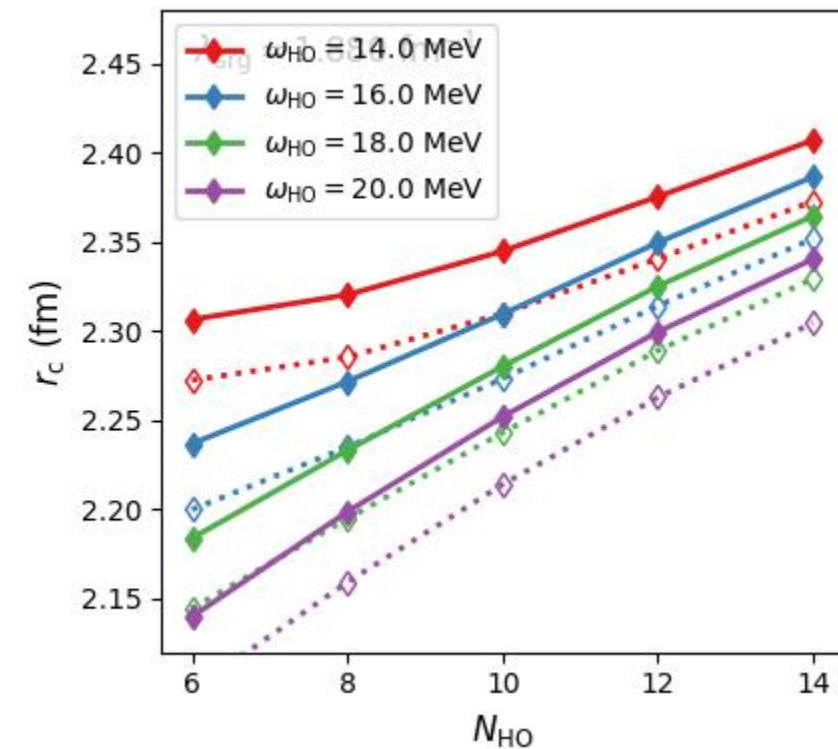
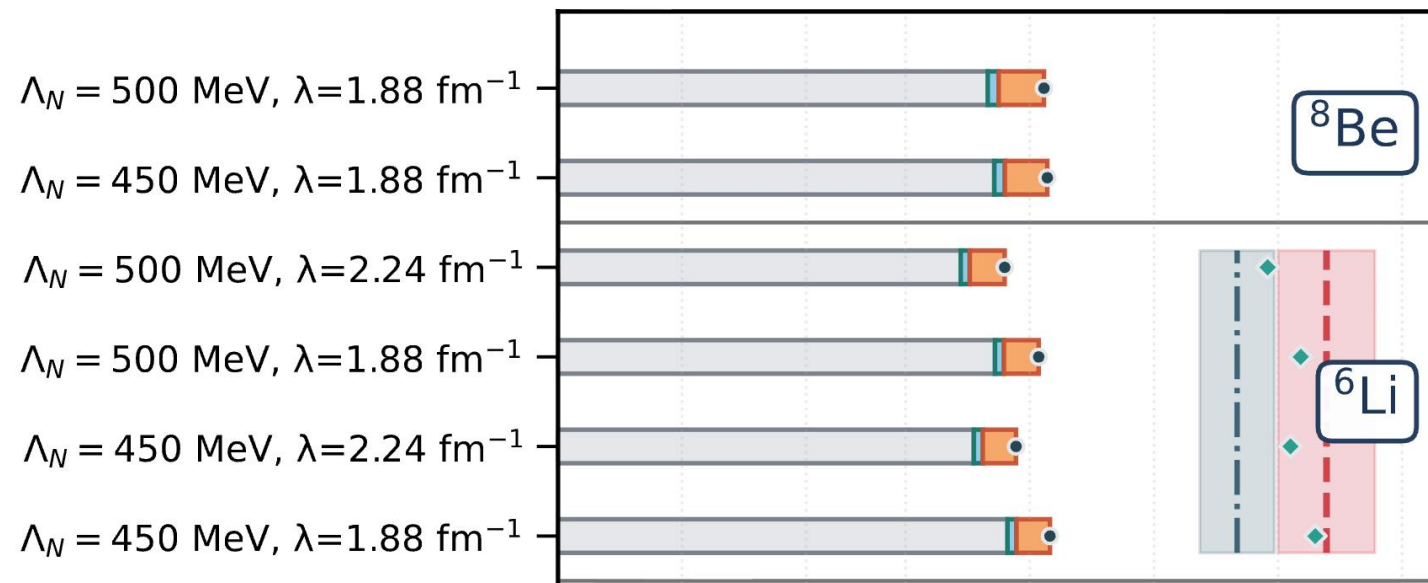
$$\left(\frac{m_\pi}{\Lambda_b} \right)^3 \times R_C \approx 0.0015 \text{ fm}$$

J–NCSM with SRG evolved interactions converged with N=28
 SMS N⁴LO+ NN+ N²LO 3N, 450 MeV
 SRG back transformation [SUN, Le, Meißner, Nogga, arXiv2512.15454](#)

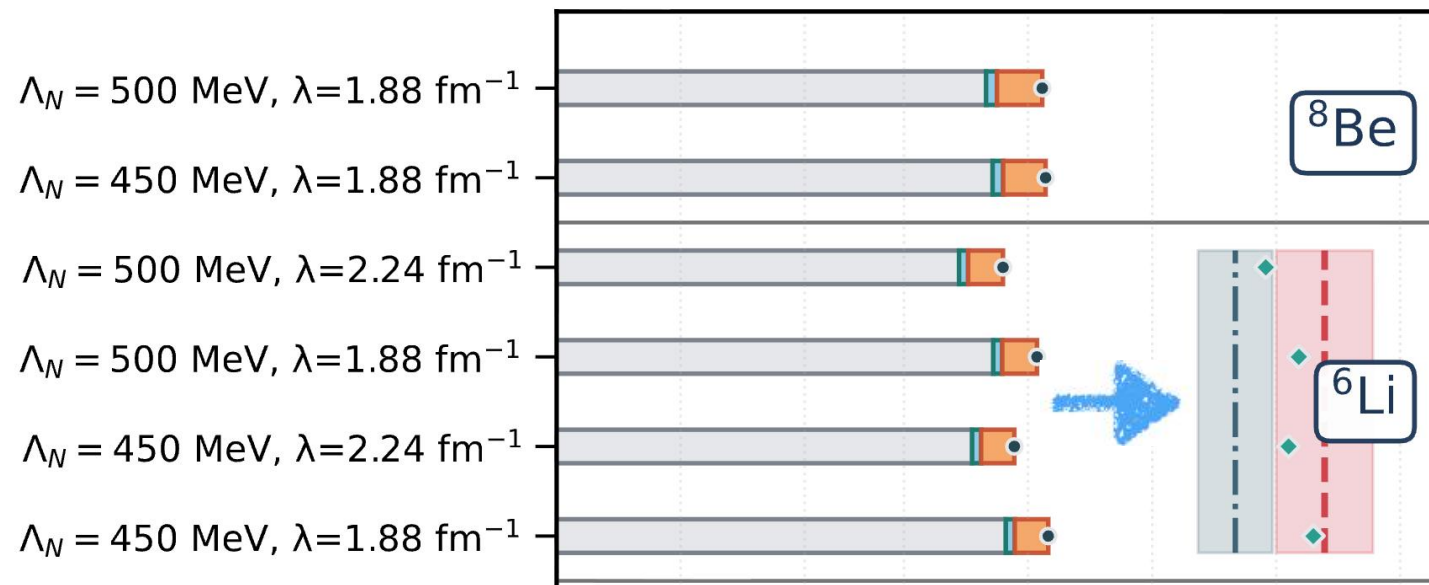
Charge FFs and radius for ${}^6\text{Li}$ and ${}^8\text{Be}$



Charge FFs and radius for ${}^6\text{Li}$ and ${}^8\text{Be}$

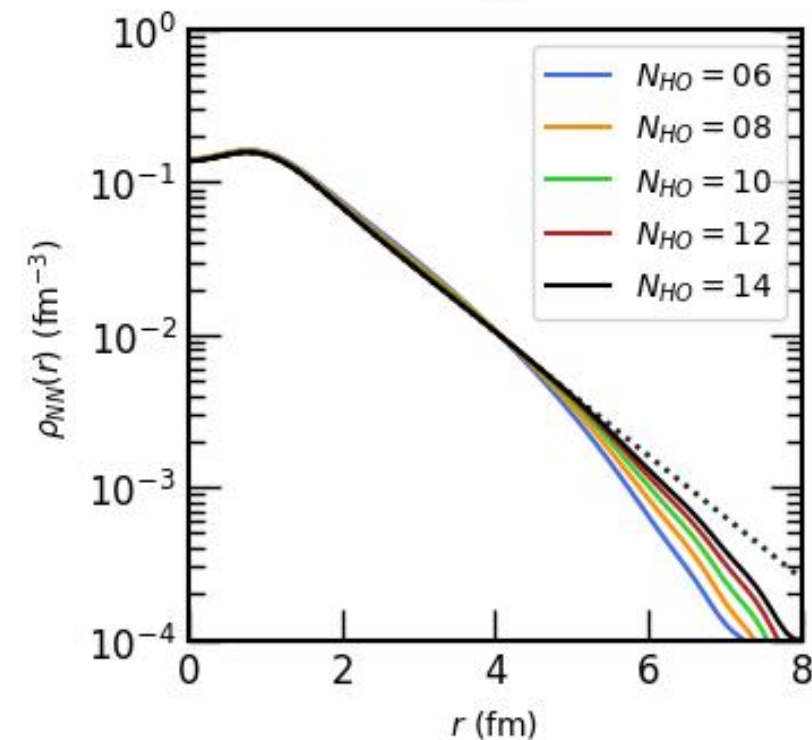
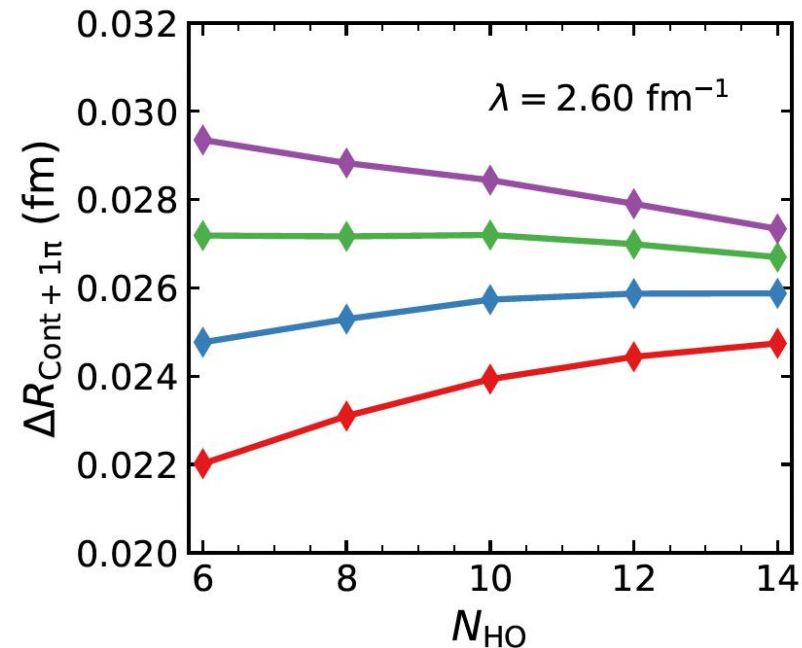


Charge FFs and radius for ${}^6\text{Li}$ and ${}^8\text{Be}$

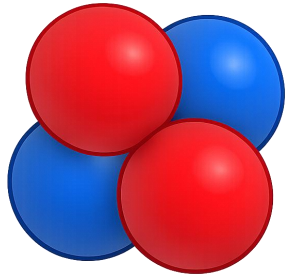


2N: 0.028 fm for ${}^6\text{Li}$ & 0.035 fm for ${}^8\text{Be}$

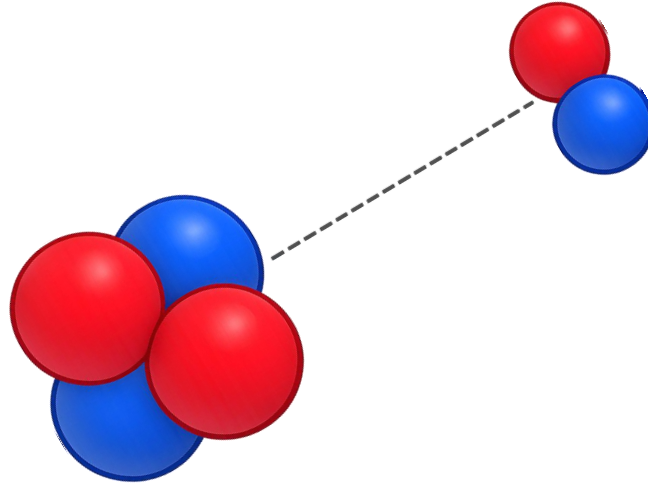
- J-NCSM with SRG evolved interactions cannot converge with $N=14$ for ${}^6\text{Li}$
- Long-range operators
- Tail correction
- 2N contribution converged
- $2N > \text{DF} + \text{SO}$



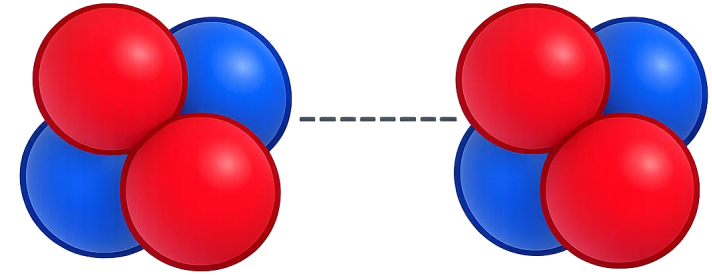
2N contribution for ^4He , ^6Li , ^8Be , cluster structure



^4He



$^6\text{Li} = ^4\text{He} + d$



$^8\text{Be} = ^4\text{He} + ^4\text{He}$

- 2N contribution mainly from 4 nucleons in the s -shell
- Cluster structure (long-range) is not affected by 2N
- Increasing of R_C is mainly from swelling of ^4He

Summary and perspective

- *Ab initio* charge form factors and charge radius using SMS interactions and self-consistent charge operators
- Two-body charge operators are important to large momentum region and accurately extract charge radius
- Two-body contributions for charge radius is about 0.03–0.04 fm for ^4He , ^6Li , and ^8Be , but much larger than SO+DF terms
- In NCSM, **basis limitation**, **2N contribution**, SRG influence, DF+SO terms
- Isovector charge operators and also current operators
- Heavy systems such as ^{12}C , ^{16}O (cluster structure)
- Machine learning, considering 2N contributions, mass–radius issue for *ab initio* NCSM

THANK YOU!