

# *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

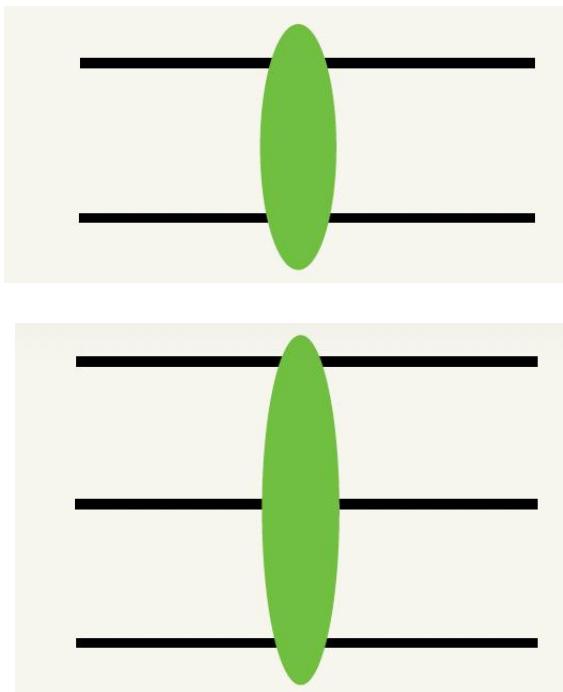


# *Ab initio* No-Core Shell-Model

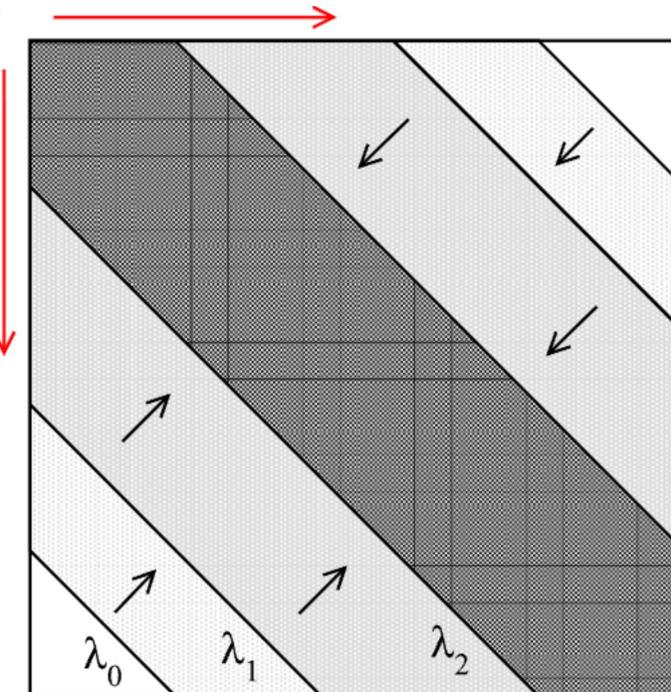
$$\diamond H |\Psi\rangle = E |\Psi\rangle \diamond$$

quantum many-body Schrödinger equation with realistic nuclear forces

*Hamiltonian*



*Pre-conditions*



Chiral 2N + 3N forces

*Many-body method*

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

Dimension of the basis  
Non-zero matrix elements

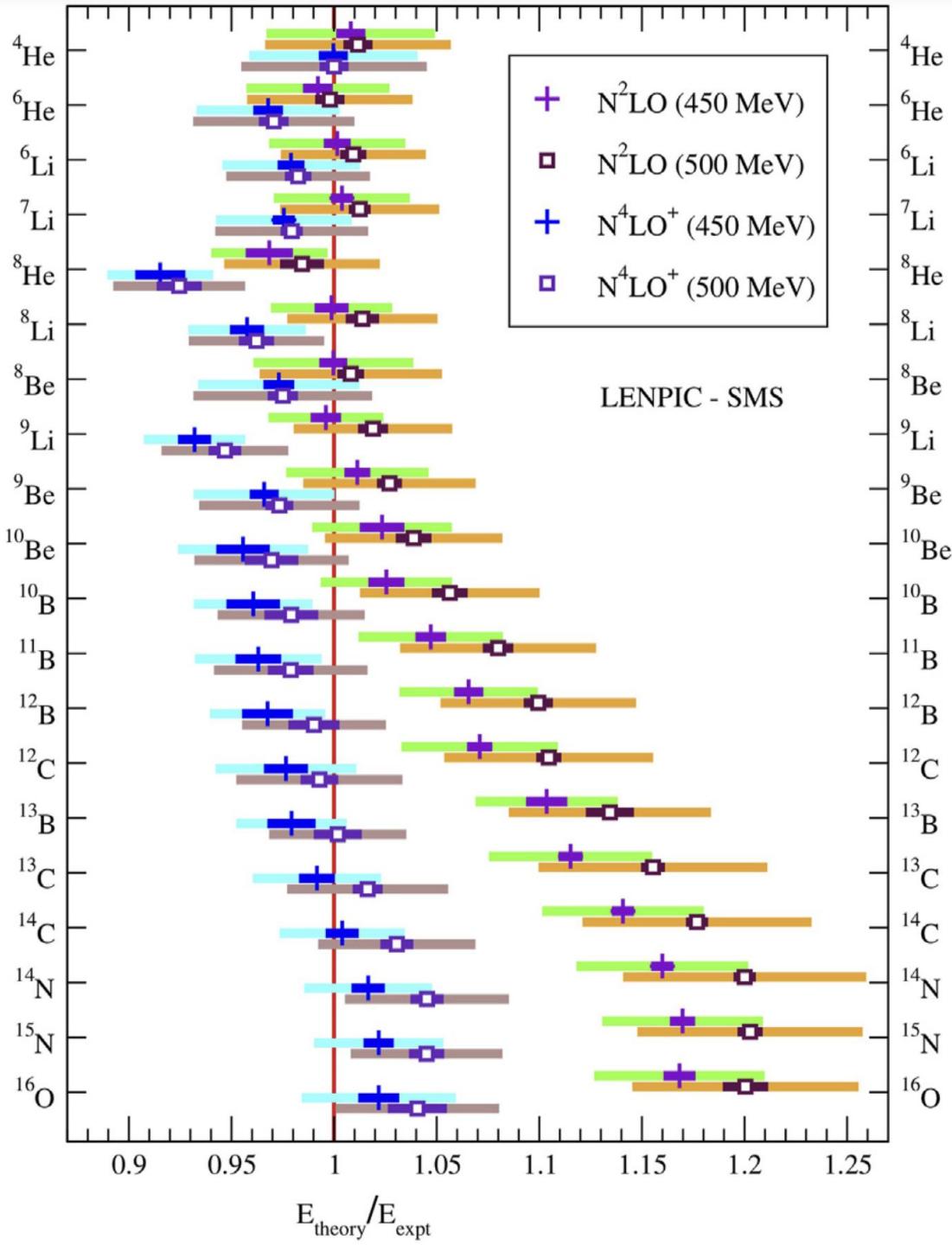
Soften of interactions (SRG)

# Light nuclei with SMS interactions

- SMS: **Semi–Momentum–Space** regularised chiral interactions LENPIC collaborations
- NN (N<sup>4</sup>LO<sup>+</sup>): perfect description for nucleon–nucleon scattering data Reinert et al. PRL 126, 092501 (2021)
- 3N (N<sup>2</sup>LO): Nd scattering, <sup>3</sup>He binding energy Epelbaum, Krebs, Reinert, FrontPhys 8, 98 (2022)
- 2N Chiral electromagnetic charge and currents (general N<sup>2</sup>LO; isoscalar N<sup>4</sup>LO)
  - N<sup>2</sup>LO (isoscalar N<sup>4</sup>LO) is derived and regularised consistently with the chiral NN forces
  - Consistent regularisation of N<sup>3</sup>LO (isovector) is in progress Krebs, Epelbaum, Mei  ner FBS 60, 31 (2019)
  - Krebs EPJA 56, 9 (2020) (Review)
- Nearly perfect description for light systems

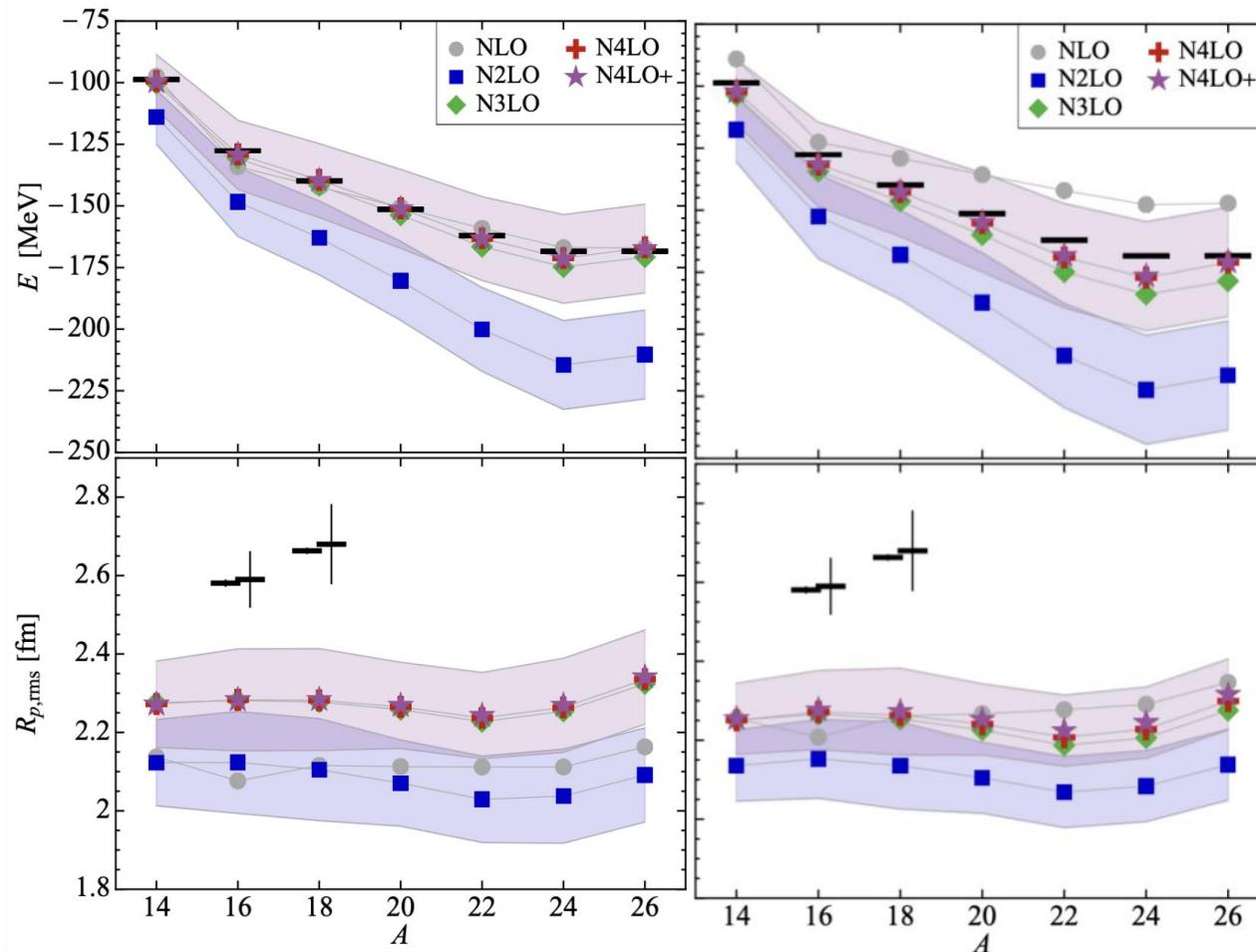
LENPIC PRC 106, 064002 (2022)

Maris, Le, Nogga, et al. Front. Phys. 11, 1098262 (2023)



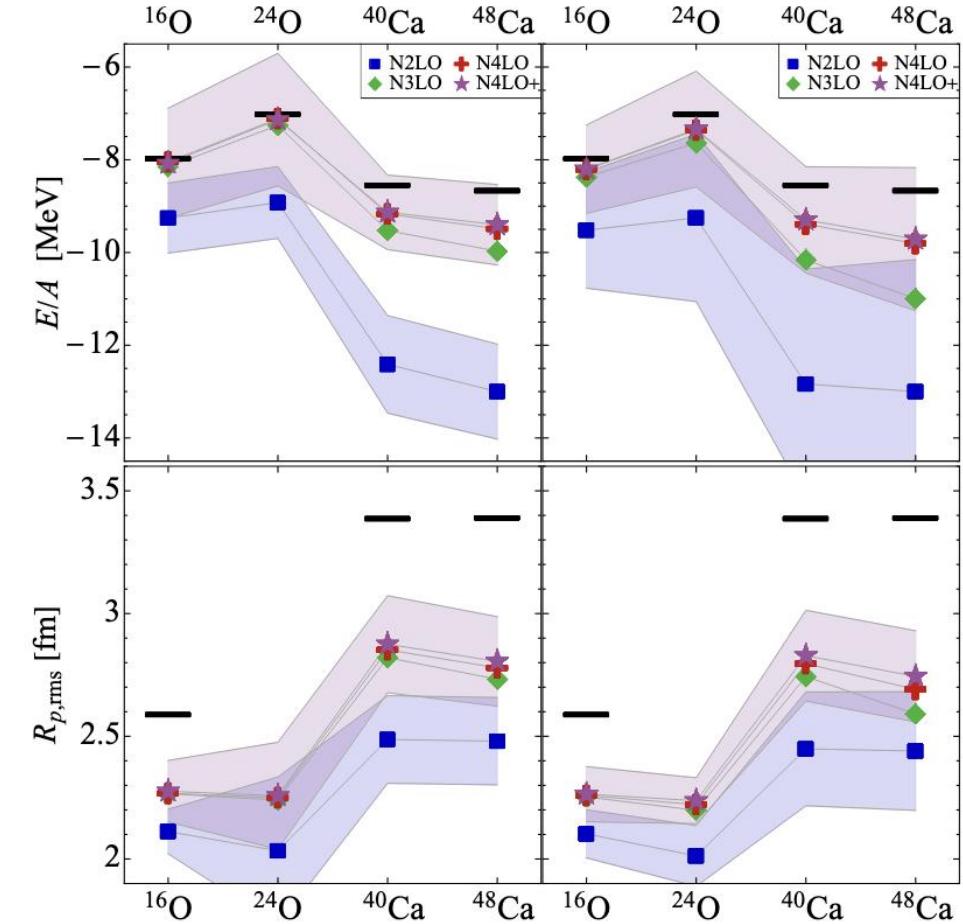
# Nuclear *ab initio* calculations: Mass-radius challenge

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



SMS interactions N<sup>4</sup>LO+ + N<sup>2</sup>LO description for O isotopes  
left: 450 MeV and right 500 MeV

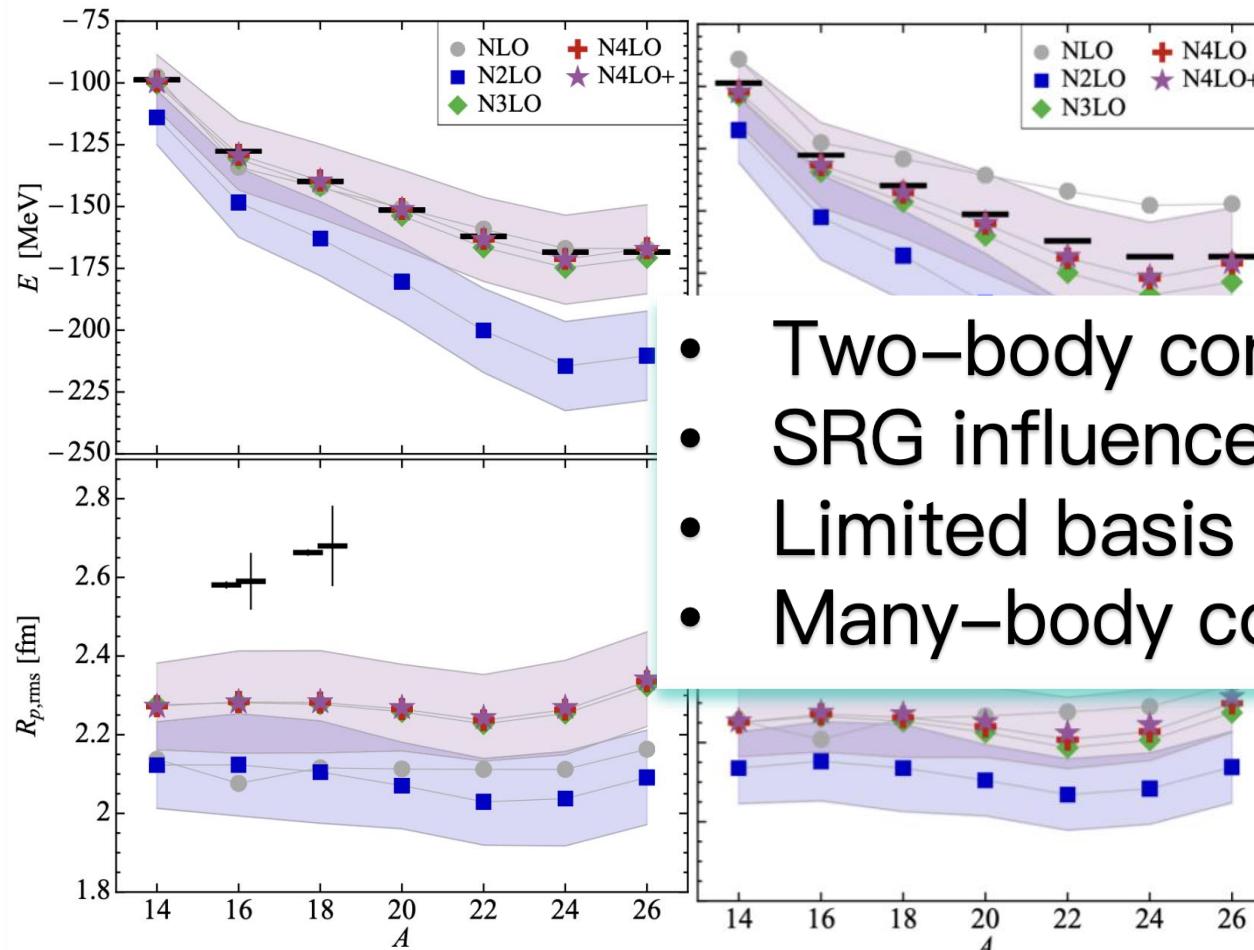
LENPIC PRC 106, 064002 (2022)



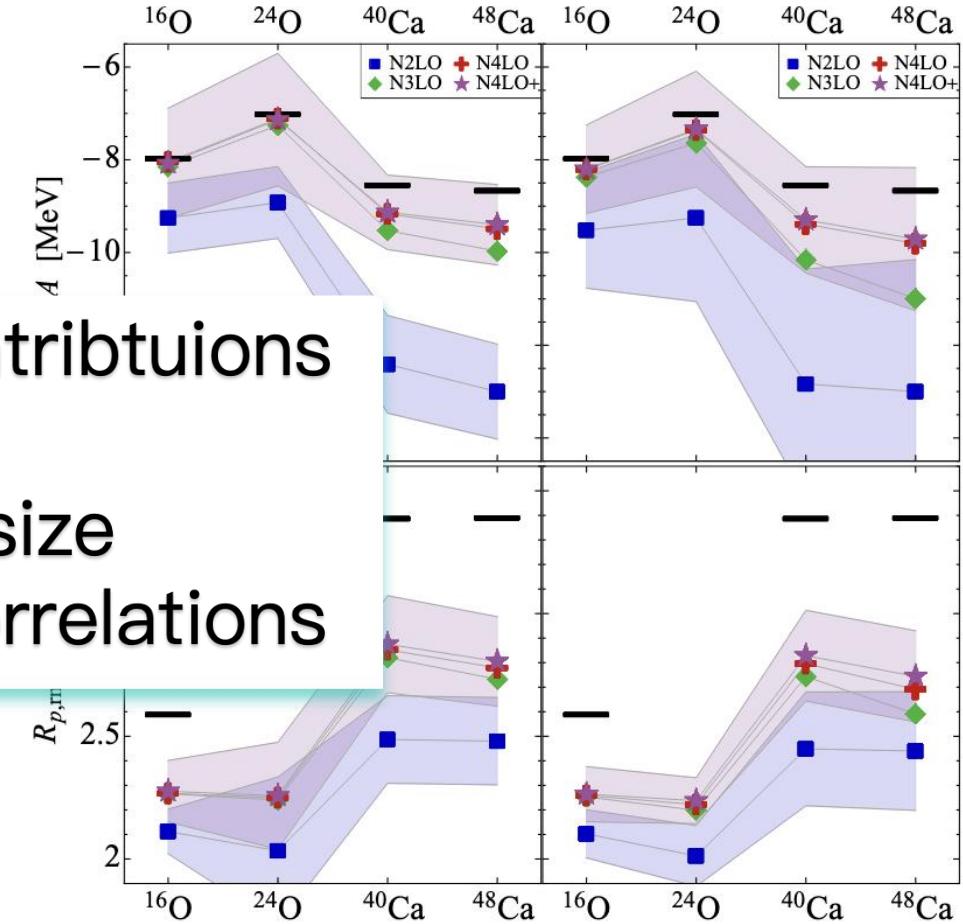
- Nearly perfect description for BE
- Underestimate nuclear size, over ~10%

# Nuclear *ab initio* calculations: Mass-radius challenge

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



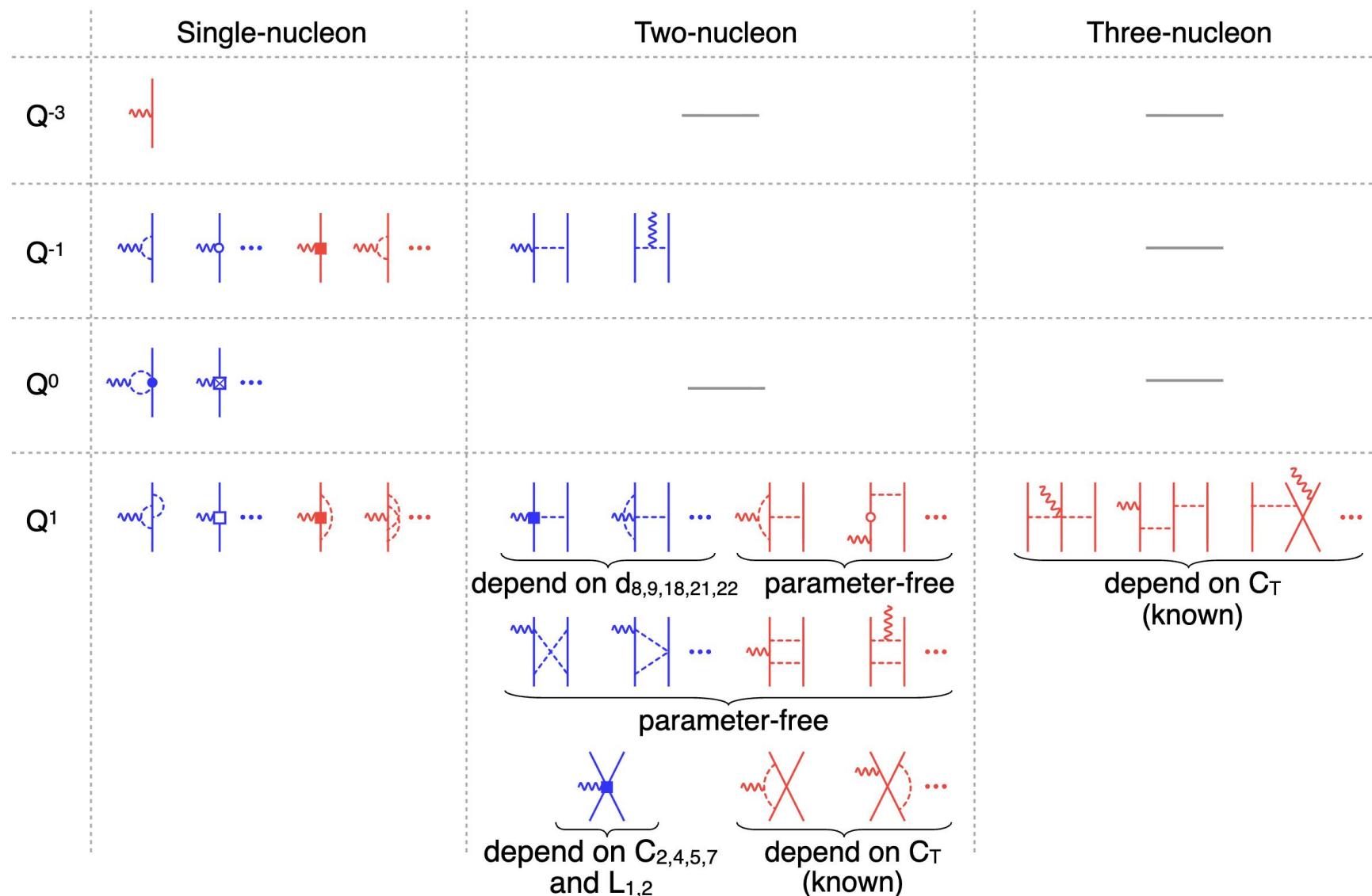
SMS interactions N<sup>4</sup>LO+ + N<sup>2</sup>LO description for O isotopes  
left: 450 MeV and right 500 MeV



- Two-body contributions
- SRG influence
- Limited basis size
- Many-body correlations

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

# Electromagnetic observables: FFs, radii, moments, ...



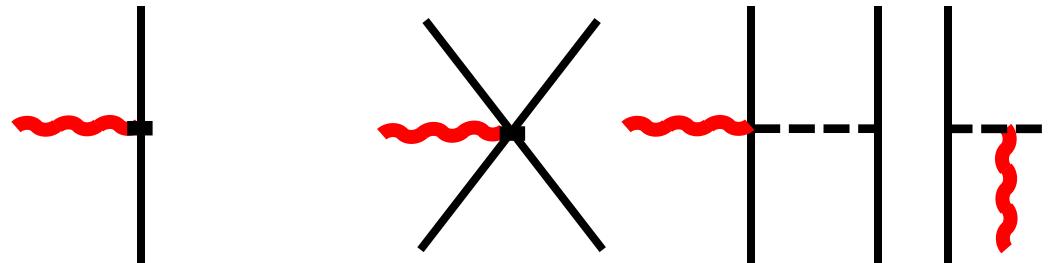
Chiral EFT allows us a systematic expansion for **charge** and **current** operators

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  $F_C(Q^2)$

$$F_C(Q^2) = \psi^{(A)} \left( \rho_{1N} \right) + \psi^{(A)} \left( \rho_{2N} \right) + \dots$$



$G_E$ : Lin, Hammer, Mei  ner PRL128, 052002(2022)

$r_p = 0.84075(64)$  fm CODATA2022

$r_n^2 = -0.0105$  fm $^2$  PRL 124 (2020) 082501

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

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  $F_C(Q^2)$

$$F_C(Q^2) = \langle JM' | \left( \begin{array}{c} A \\ 1 \end{array} \right) \rho_{1N}(\vec{q}, \vec{k}) + \left( \begin{array}{c} A \\ 2 \end{array} \right) \rho_{2N}(\vec{q}, \vec{k}) | JM \rangle + \dots$$

WFs from FY/NCSM  
with SMS interactions

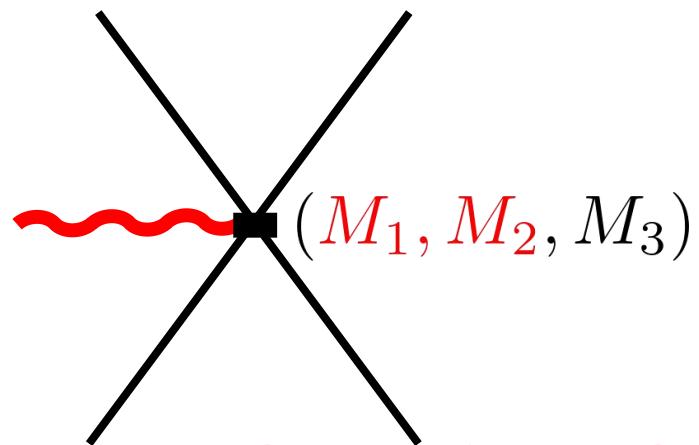
depend on systems

1N&2N charge operator  
matrix elements

share for all the systems

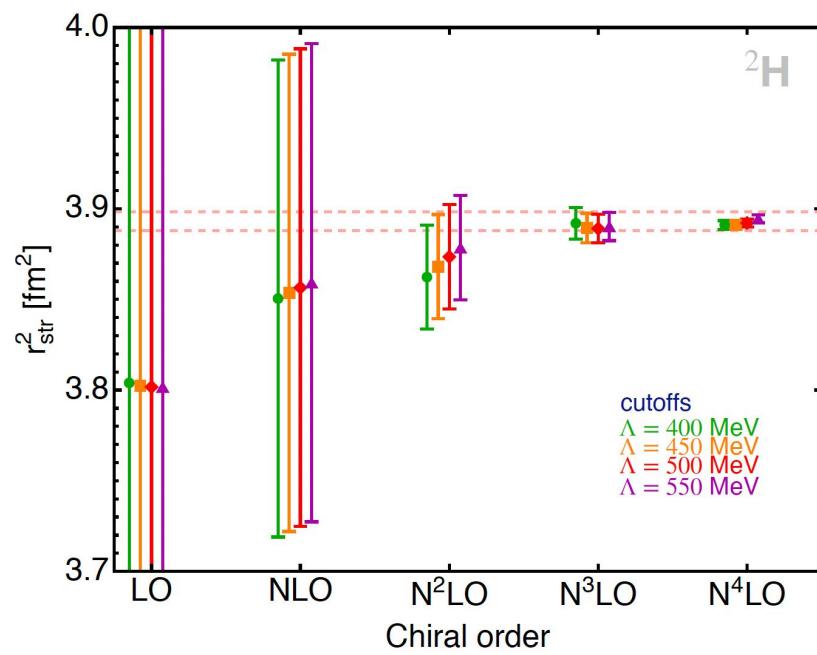
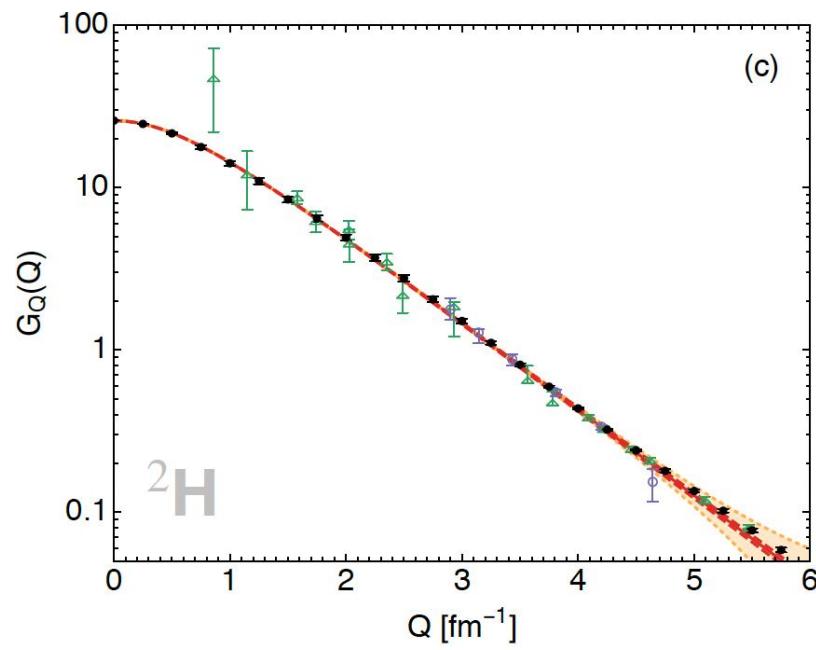
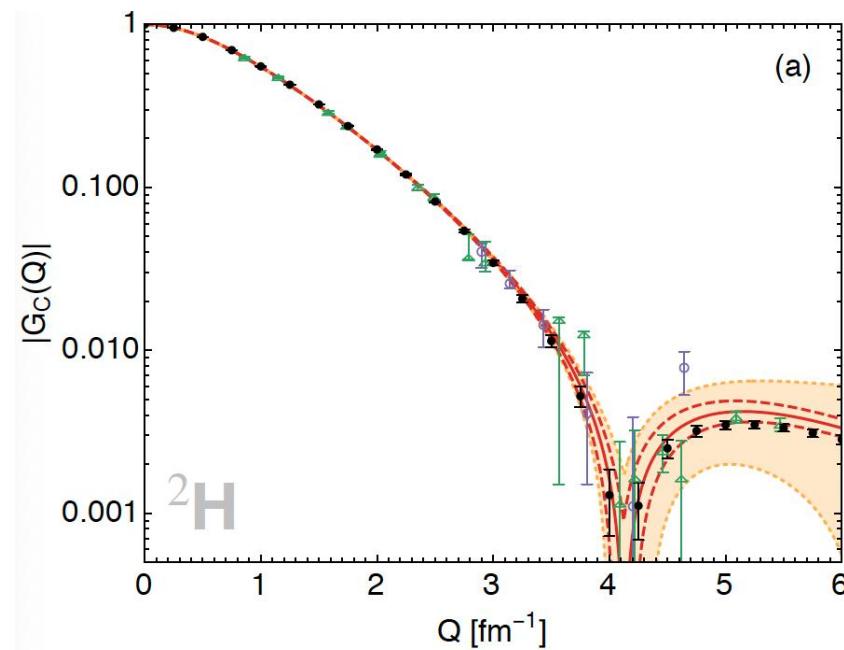
# LECs in the contact charge operator

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



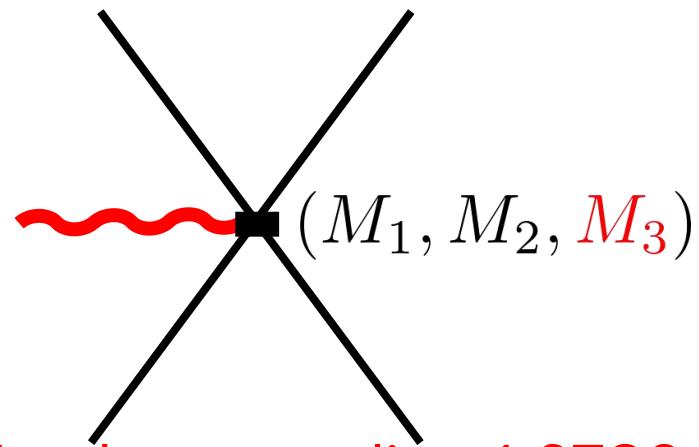
$$\rho_{\text{Cont}}(\mathbf{k}) = 2eG_E^S(\mathbf{k}^2) \left[ M_1 \frac{\boldsymbol{\sigma}_1 \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}_2 + 3}{4} \frac{1 - \boldsymbol{\tau}_1 \cdot \boldsymbol{\tau}_2}{4} \mathbf{k}^2 \right. \\ \left. + M_2 \frac{1 - \boldsymbol{\tau}_1 \cdot \boldsymbol{\tau}_2}{4} \left( (\mathbf{k}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

Deuteron charge & quadrupole form factor  $M_1$  and  $M_2$



# LECs in the contact charge operator

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 $r_p=0.84075(64)$  fm CODATA2022  
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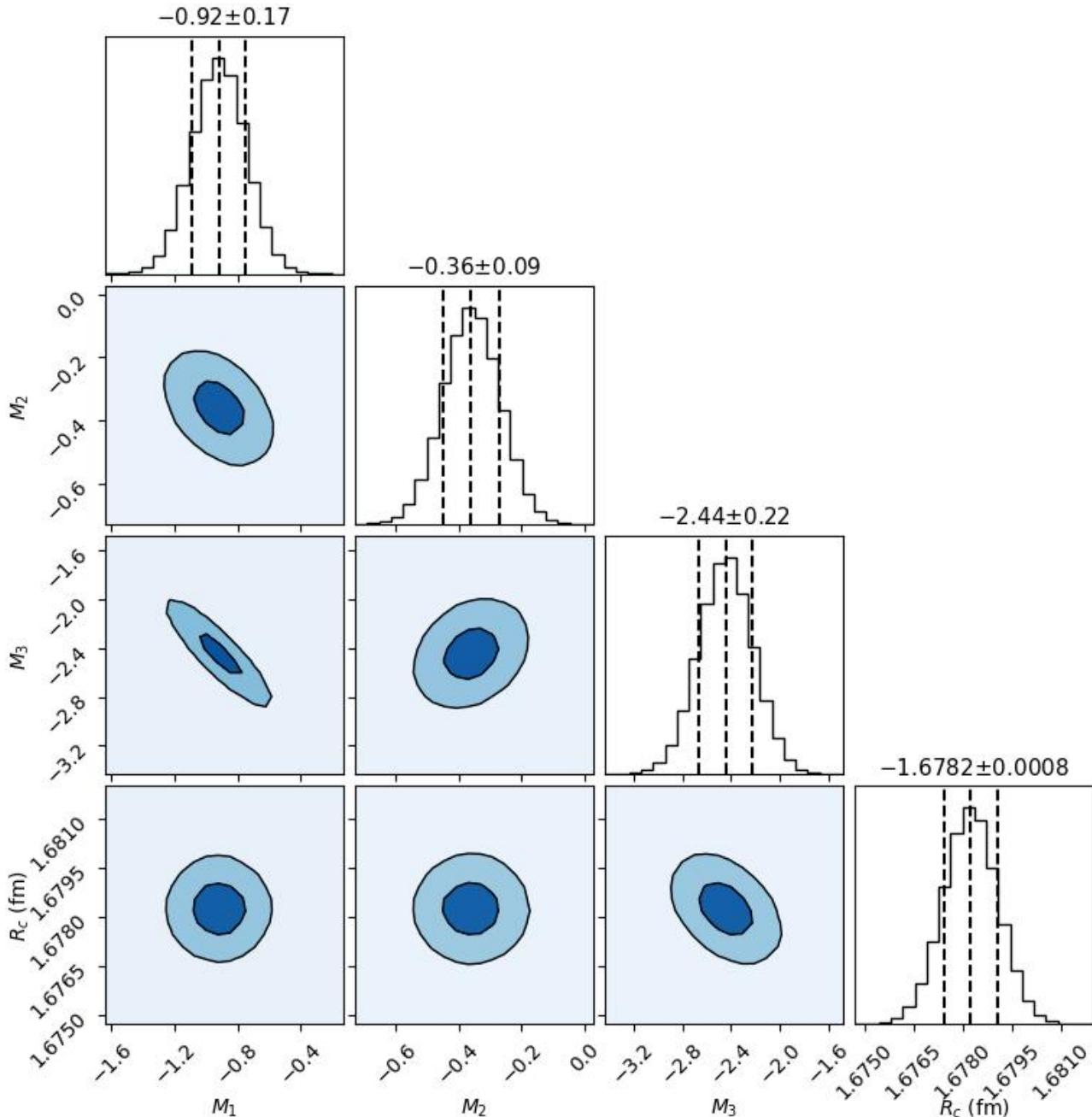
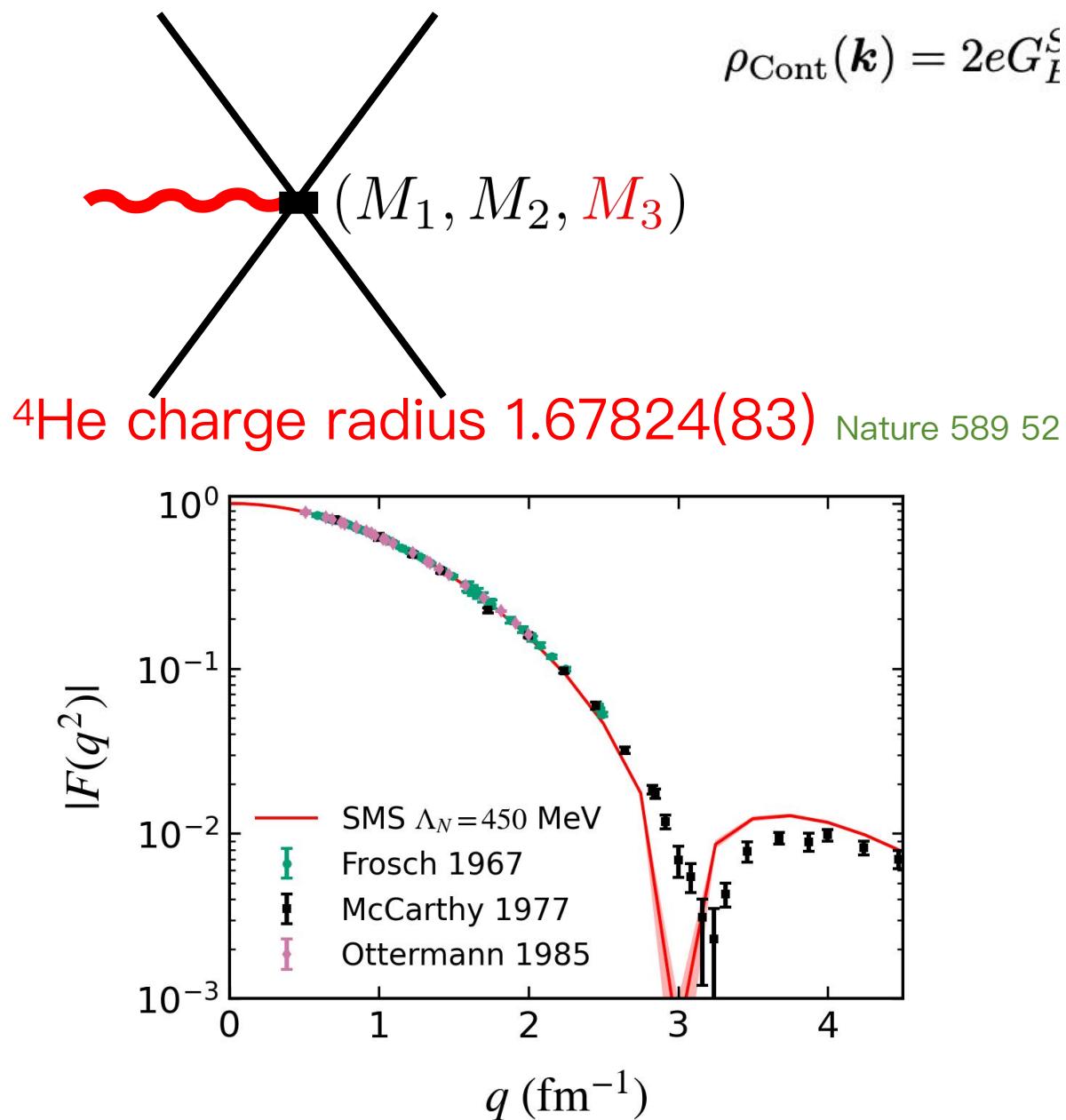


${}^4\text{He}$  charge radius  $1.67824(83)$  Nature 589 527–531 (2021) for  $M_3$

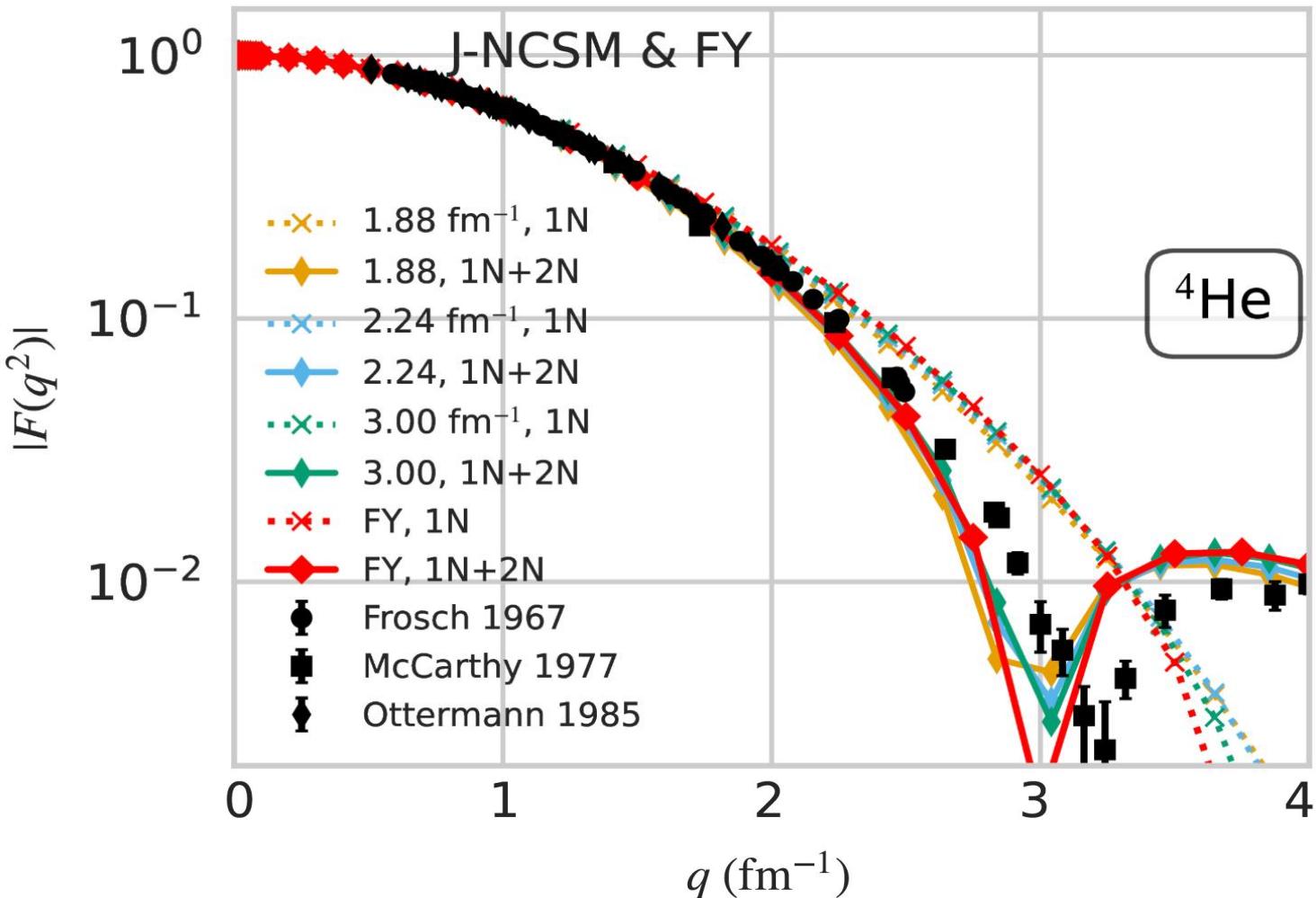
$$\rho_{\text{Cont}}(\mathbf{k}) = 2eG_E^S(\mathbf{k}^2) \left[ M_1 \frac{\boldsymbol{\sigma}_1 \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}_2 + 3}{4} \frac{1 - \boldsymbol{\tau}_1 \cdot \boldsymbol{\tau}_2}{4} \mathbf{k}^2 \right. \\ \left. + M_2 \frac{1 - \boldsymbol{\tau}_1 \cdot \boldsymbol{\tau}_2}{4} \left( (\mathbf{k}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

# LECs in the contact charge operator

GES: Lin,Hammer,Meißner PRL128, 052002(2022)  
 $r_b=0.84075(64)$  fm CODATA2022



# Charge FFs and radius for ${}^4\text{He}$



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

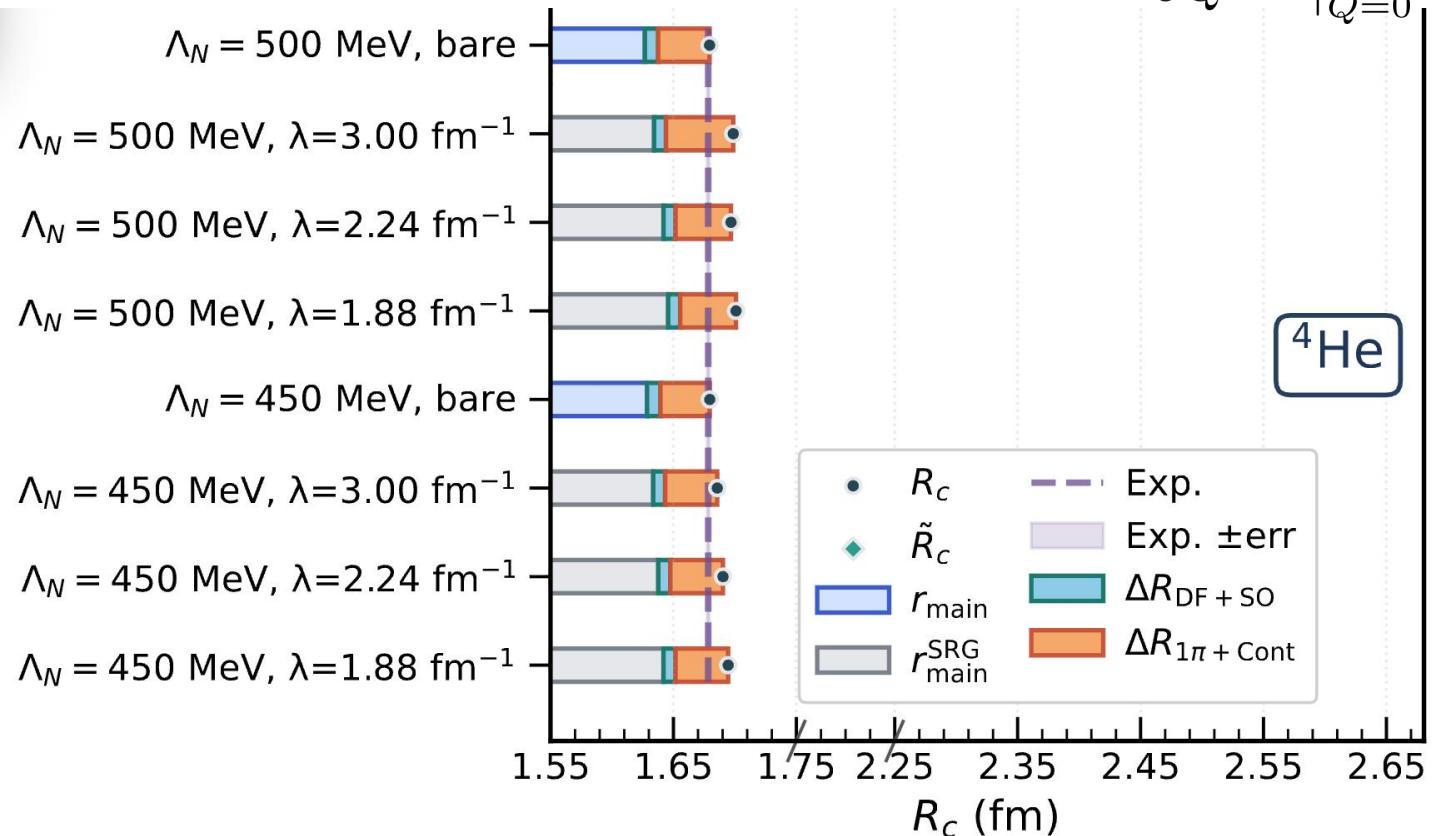
- $E_B$  ( $-28.3$  MeV)
- Important 2N contribution in high–momentum transfers
- SRG flow parameter dependences
- Difference comes from one–body parts without SRG transformed

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 ${}^4\text{He}$

$$r_C^2 = -6 \left. \frac{\partial F_C(Q^2)}{\partial Q^2} \right|_{Q=0}$$



J–NCSM with SRG evolved interactions converged with  $N=28$   
 SMS N<sup>4</sup>LO+ NN+ N<sup>2</sup>LO 3N, 450 MeV  
 SRG back transformation SUN, Le, Mei  ner, Nogga, arXiv2512.15454

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

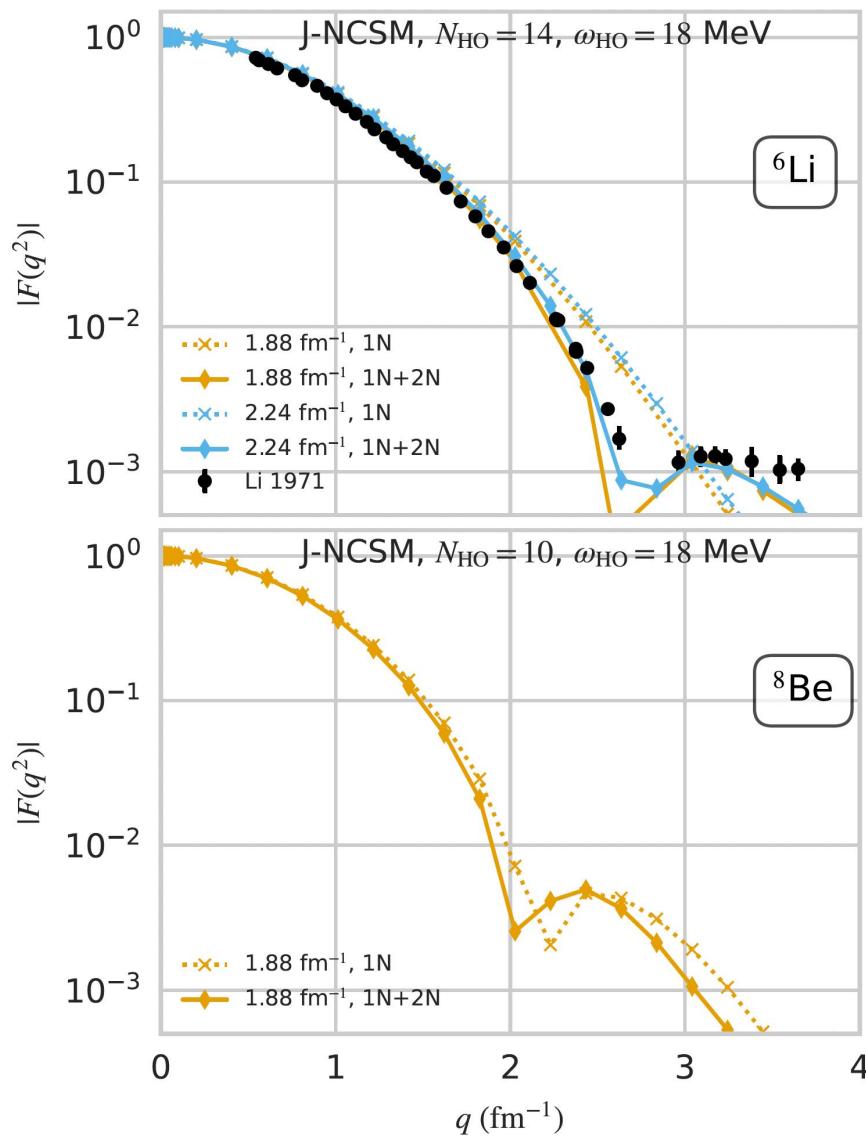
- 1N  $\sim 97.5\%$ , 2N  $\sim 2.5\%$
- 2N (0.042 fm)  $>$  DF+SO (0.01 fm)
- SRG transfromation makes radius larger

• Uncertainties from LECs  $\sim 0.0008$  fm

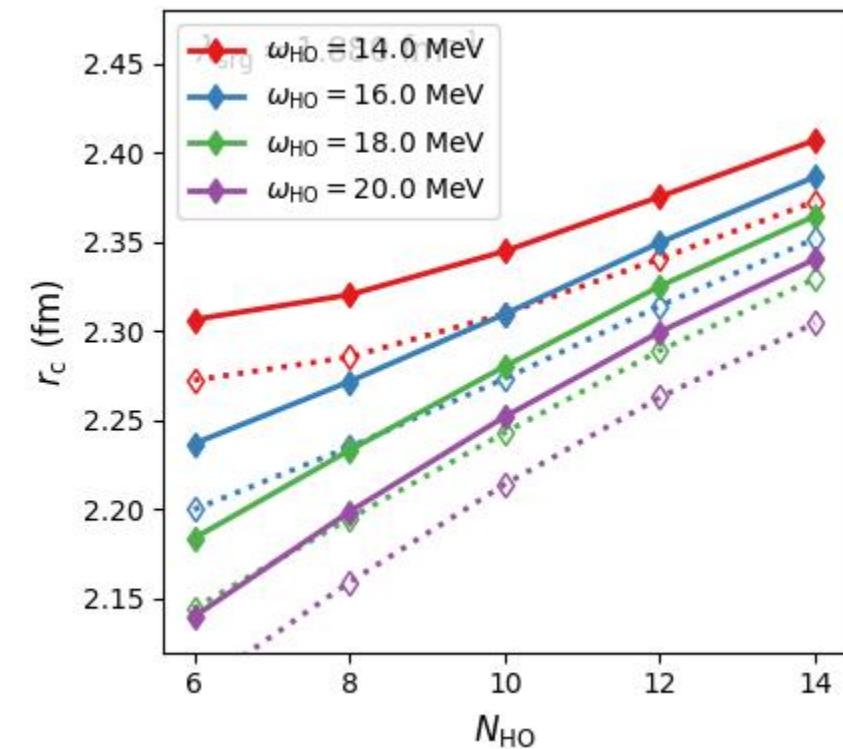
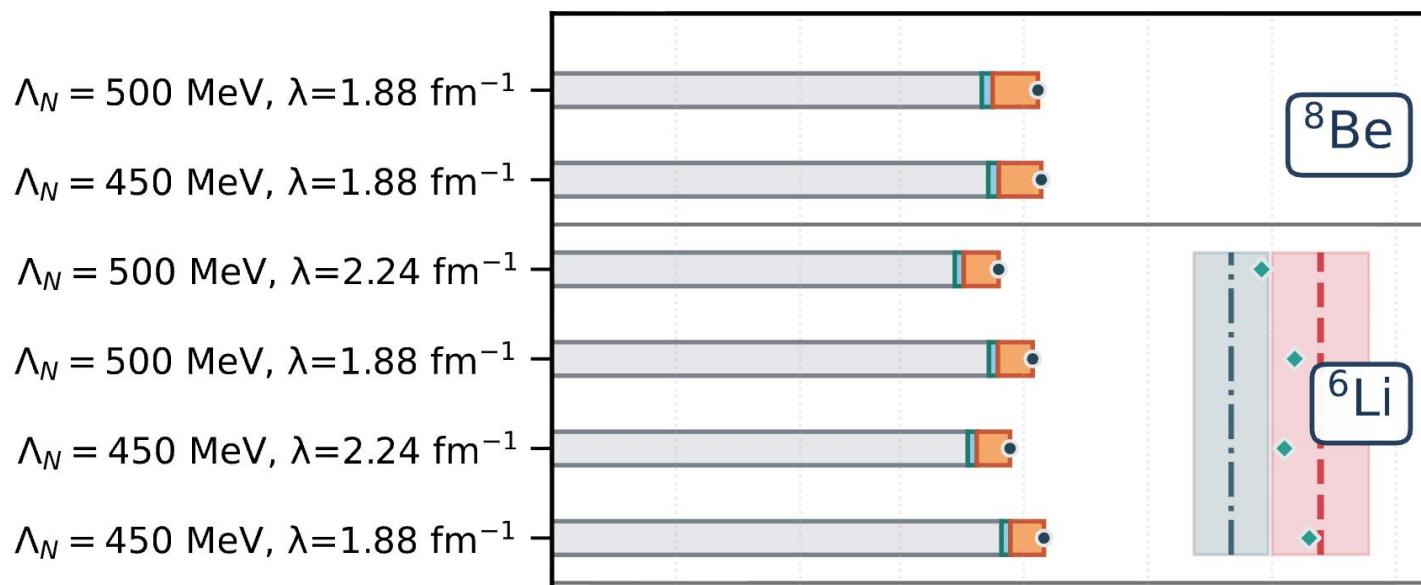
• From chiral truncation

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

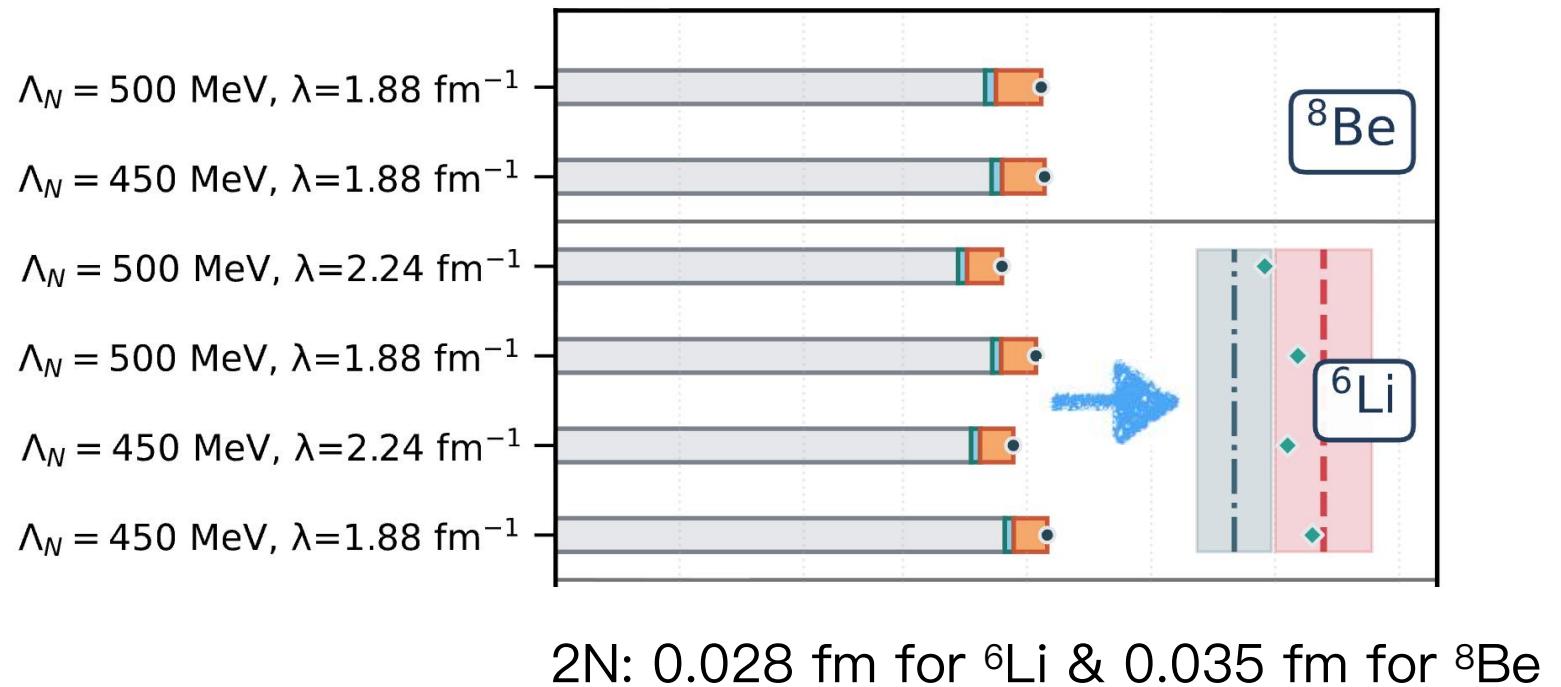
# Charge FFs and radius for ${}^6\text{Li}$ and ${}^8\text{Be}$



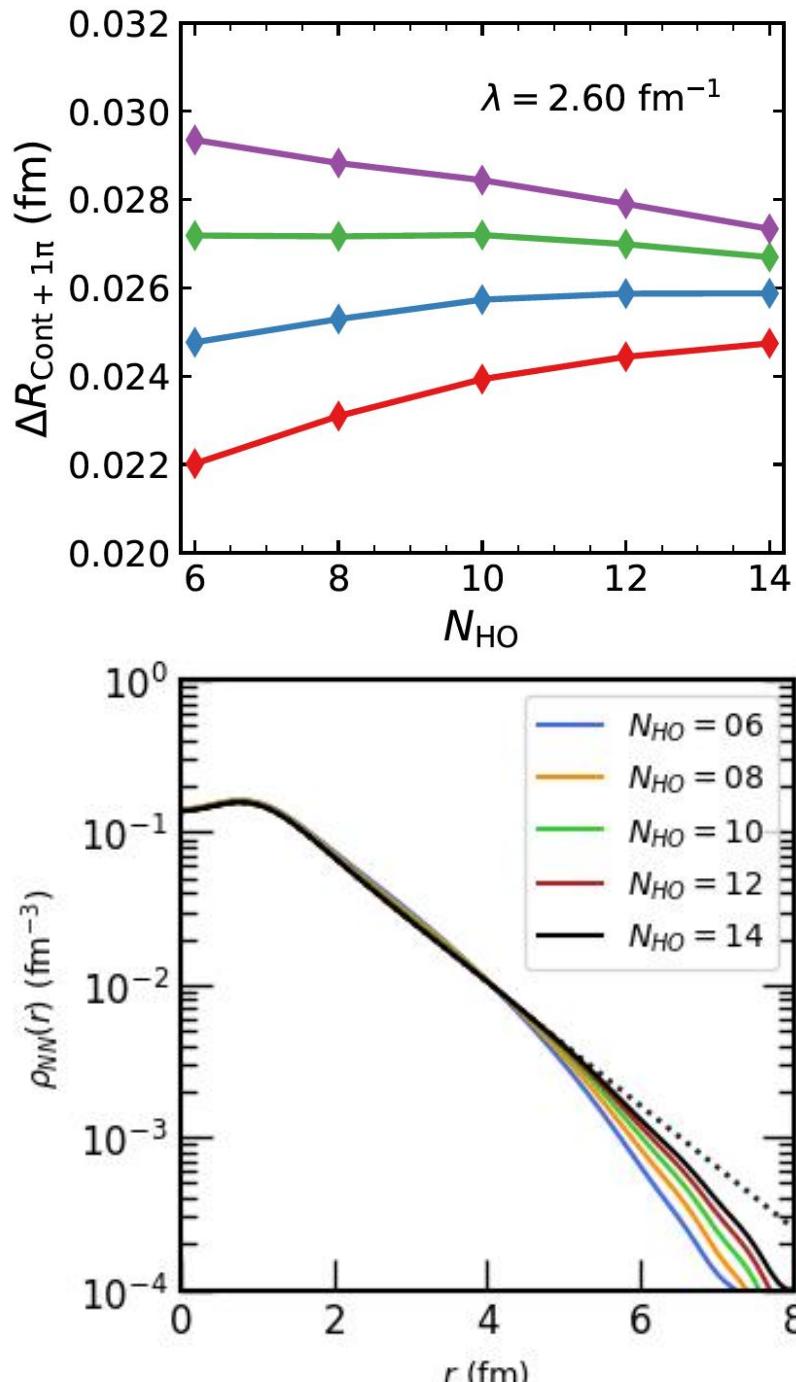
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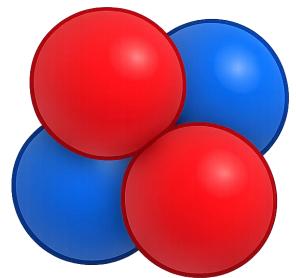
# Charge FFs and radius for ${}^6\text{Li}$ and ${}^8\text{Be}$



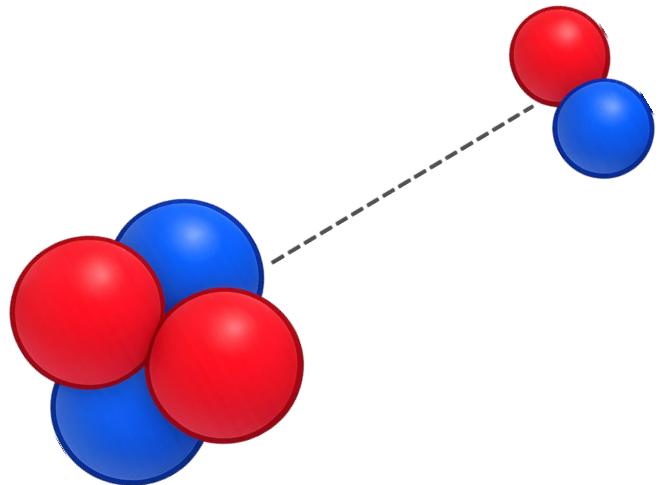
- J–NCSM with SRG evolved interactions  
cannot converge with  $N=14$  for  ${}^6\text{Li}$
- Long–range operators
- Tail correction
- 2N contribution converged
- 2N > DF+SO



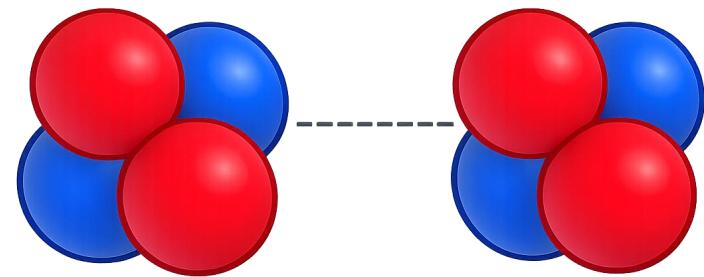
## 2N contribution for $^4\text{He}$ , $^6\text{Li}$ , $^8\text{Be}$ , cluster structure



$^4\text{He}$



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



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

- 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  $^4\text{He}$

# 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  ${}^4\text{He}$ ,  ${}^6\text{Li}$ , and  ${}^8\text{Be}$ , but much larger than SO+DF terms
- In NCSM, **basis limitation**, **2N controbution**, SRG influence, DF+SO terms
  
- Isovector charge operators and also current operators
- Heavy systems such as  ${}^{12}\text{C}$ ,  ${}^{16}\text{O}$  (cluster structure)
- Machine learning, considering 2N contributions, mass–radius issue for *ab initio* NCSM

**THANK YOU!**