

Coupling nuclear structure and the initial state of relativistic heavy-ion collisions

Benjamin Bally

EMMI Workshop - GSI, Darmstadt

10 November 2025



TECHNISCHE
UNIVERSITÄT
DARMSTADT

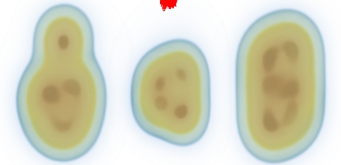
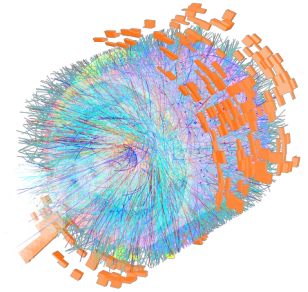


DeformedNuclei
(A. Tichai)

Motivations

- Interface between low- and high-energy nuclear physics

relativistic nuclear collisions

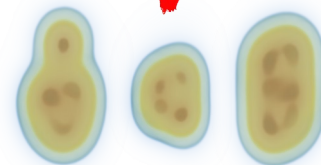
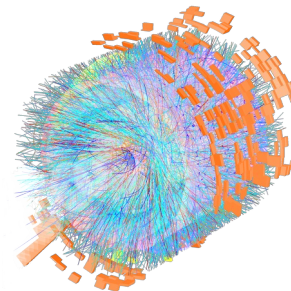


structure of atomic nuclei

Motivations

- Interface between low- and high-energy nuclear physics
- New and mutually beneficial possibilities
 - Determine the initial geometry of collisions
 - Select nuclear species to collide
 - Gain information about the structure of nuclei

relativistic nuclear collisions



structure of atomic nuclei

Motivations

- Interface between low- and high-energy nuclear physics

- New and mutually beneficial possibilities

→ Determine the initial geometry of collisions

→ Select nuclear species to collide

→ Gain information about the structure of nuclei

- A lot of activity over the past few years

Giacalone, PRL 127, 242301 (2021)

Bally, PRL 128, 082301 (2022)

Jia, PRL 131, 022301 (2023)

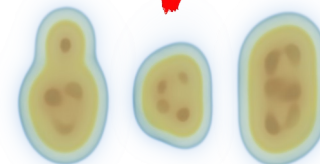
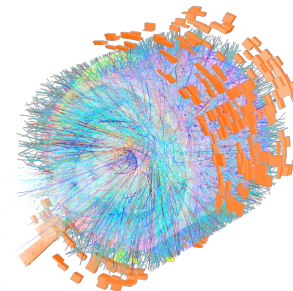
Ryssens, PRL 130, 212302 (2023)

EMMI RRTF 2022 (Heidelberg)

INT Program 23-1a (Seattle)

Several workshops (Saclay, CERN, Beijing)

relativistic nuclear collisions



structure of atomic nuclei

Motivations

- Interface between low- and high-energy nuclear physics

- New and mutually beneficial possibilities

- Determine the initial geometry of collisions
- Select nuclear species to collide
- Gain information about the structure of nuclei

- A lot of activity over the past few years

Giacalone, PRL 127, 242301 (2021)

Bally, PRL 128, 082301 (2022)

Jia, PRL 131, 022301 (2023)

Ryssens, PRL 130, 212302 (2023)

EMMI RRTF 2022 (Heidelberg)

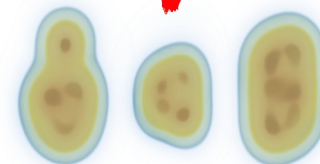
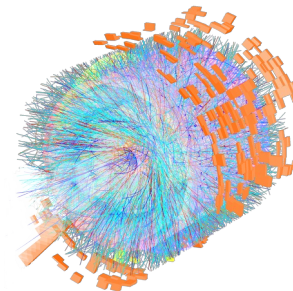
INT Program 23-1a (Seattle)

Several workshops (Saclay, CERN, Beijing)

- Focus on high-energy and recent light-ions run at the LHC

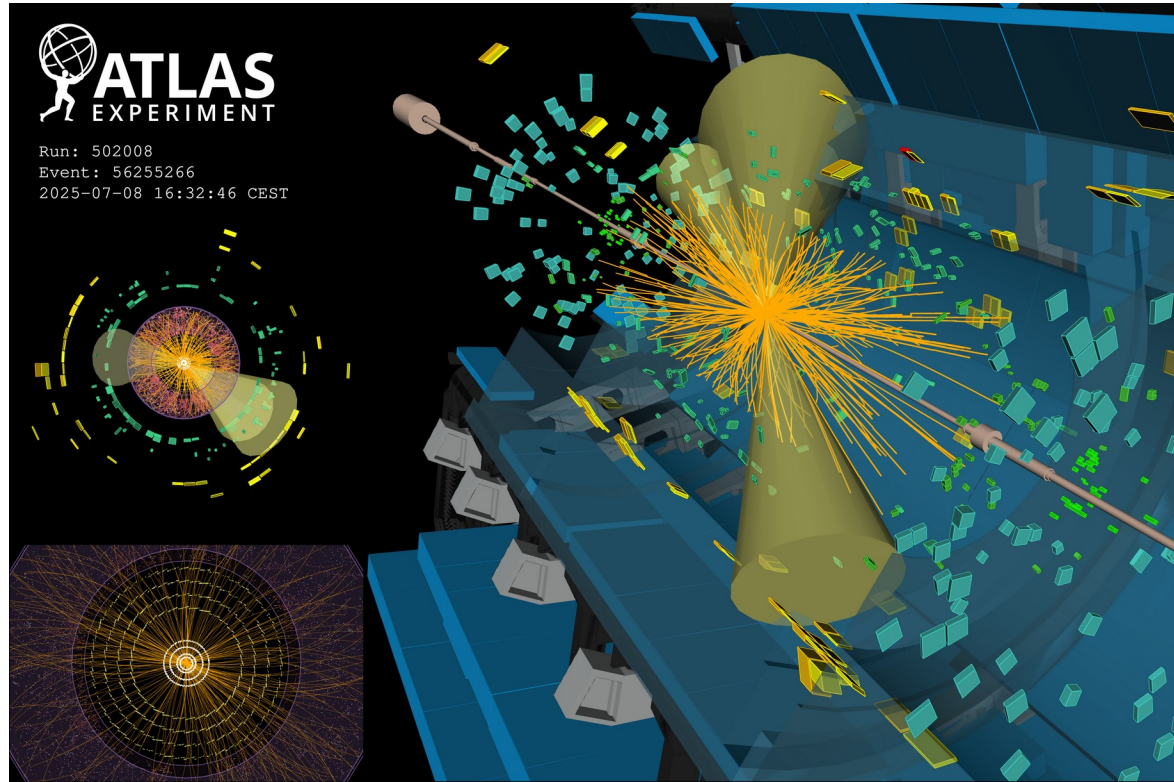
- Clear connection (hydro expansion, time scale of the collisions)
- $^{16}\text{O}+^{16}\text{O}$ and $^{20}\text{Ne}+^{20}\text{Ne}$ collided in 2025 at the LHC

relativistic nuclear collisions



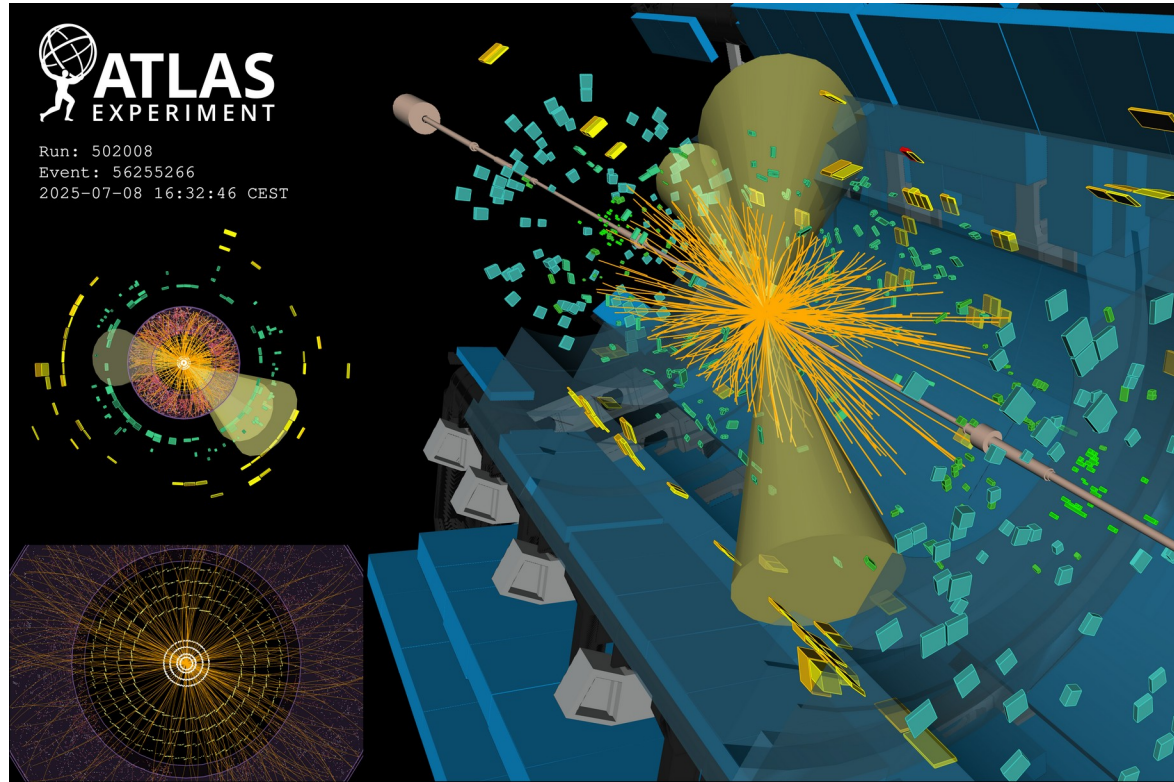
structure of atomic nuclei

Breaking new ground: $^{20}\text{Ne}+^{20}\text{Ne}$ at the LHC!



→ $^{20}\text{Ne}+^{20}\text{Ne}$ collided at the LHC on the 8th of July 2025!

Breaking new ground: $^{20}\text{Ne}+^{20}\text{Ne}$ at the LHC!

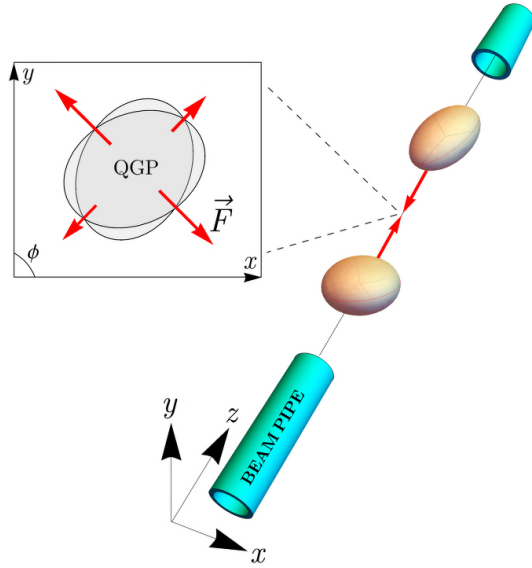


→ $^{20}\text{Ne}+^{20}\text{Ne}$ collided at the LHC on the 8th of July 2025!

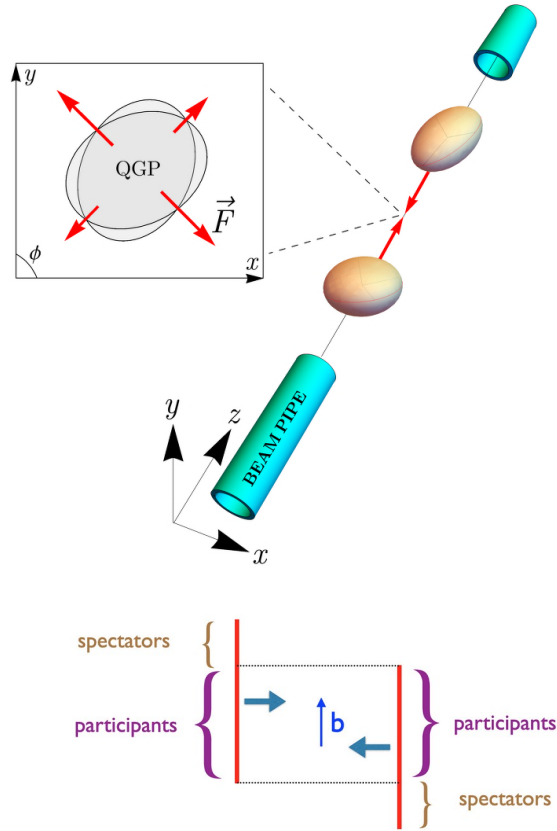
→ **Directly motivated by our predictions!**

[Giacalone, PRL 135, 012302 \(2025\)](#)

Overview of relativistic nuclear collisions

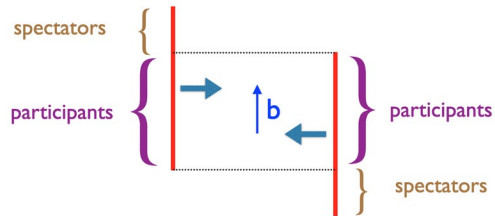


Overview of relativistic nuclear collisions



Ollitrault, EPJA 59, 236 (2023)

The diagram illustrates the experimental setup for QGP production and detection. A central region labeled 'QGP' is shown in a 2D coordinate system (x, y) with an angle ϕ . Four red arrows labeled \vec{F} represent forces acting on the QGP. This region is connected by dashed lines to a 3D coordinate system (x, y, z) showing a 'BEAM PIPE' and two detectors (orange ellipsoids) with a red arrow indicating the beam path.



The figure consists of three vertically stacked panels, each labeled "Trajectum" on the left. Each panel displays a color-coded density map of the Trajectum distribution and a corresponding vector field of arrows indicating the direction of flow or trajectory.

- Top Panel:** Labeled with $\tau = 0.6 \text{ fm}/c$. It shows a compact, roughly elliptical distribution with a color gradient from blue (low density) to red/yellow (high density). A scale bar indicates 5 fm.
- Middle Panel:** Labeled with $\tau = 3.5 \text{ fm}/c$. The distribution has expanded significantly compared to the first panel. The vector field shows more pronounced outward-pointing arrows, suggesting expansion.
- Bottom Panel:** Labeled with $\tau = 9.0 \text{ fm}/c$. The distribution is highly elongated and complex, with many small-scale structures and fluctuations. The vector field shows a mix of directions, indicating a more chaotic or turbulent state.

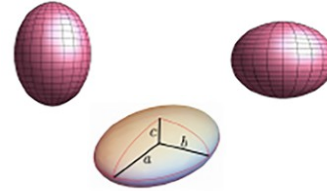
In all panels, a small inset in the top-left corner shows a schematic of two colliding nuclei, represented by red and blue spheres with internal structure.

Emergent spatial arrangements of nuclei

- Protons and neutrons inside nuclei can adopt various spatial configurations

Emergent spatial arrangements of nuclei

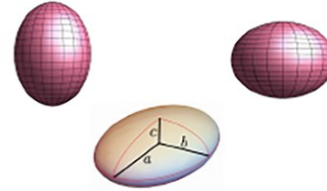
- Protons and neutrons inside nuclei can adopt various spatial configurations
- Nuclear deformation (quadrupole, octupole, ...)



Emergent spatial arrangements of nuclei

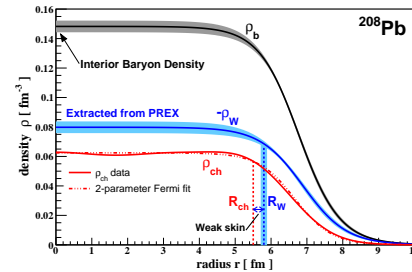
- Protons and neutrons inside nuclei can adopt various spatial configurations

- Nuclear deformation (quadrupole, octupole, ...)



- Neutron-skin

→ directly connected to the EoS

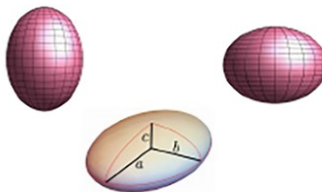


Adhikari, PRL 126, 172502 (2021)

Emergent spatial arrangements of nuclei

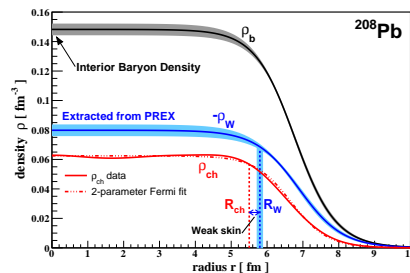
- Protons and neutrons inside nuclei can adopt various spatial configurations

- Nuclear deformation (quadrupole, octupole, ...)



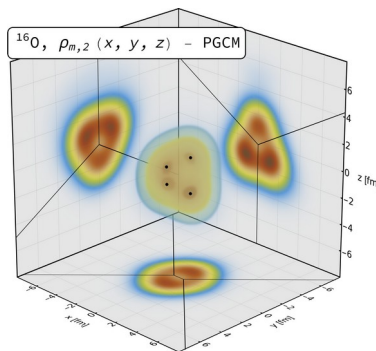
- Neutron-skin

→ directly connected to the EoS

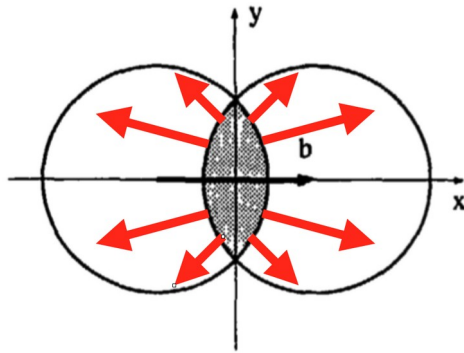


Adhikari, PRL 126, 172502 (2021)

- Clustering (e.g. α -clusters)

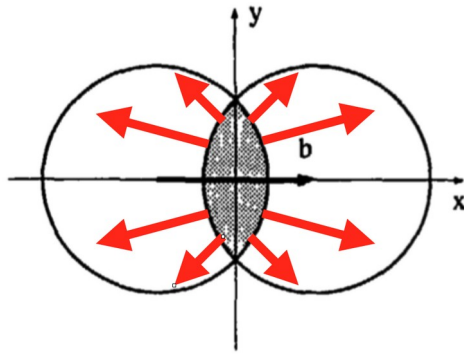


Spatial anisotropy of initial conditions

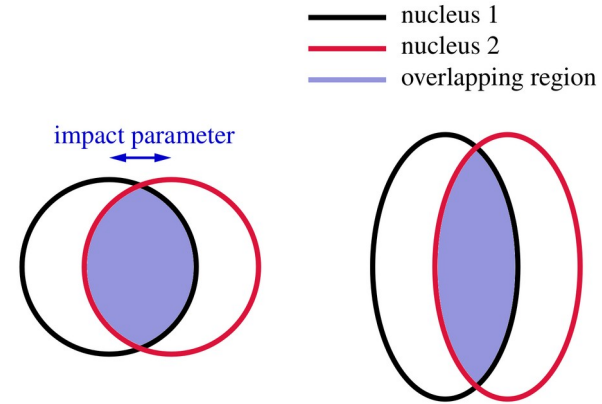


Ollitrault, PRD 46, 229 (1992)
Ollitrault, EPJA 59, 236 (2023)

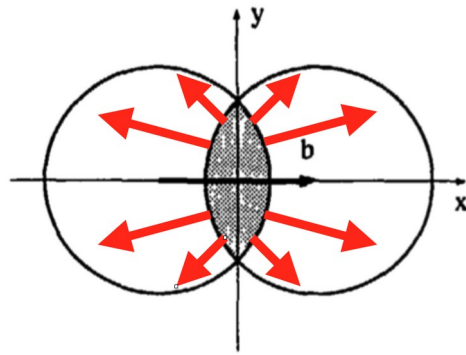
Spatial anisotropy of initial conditions



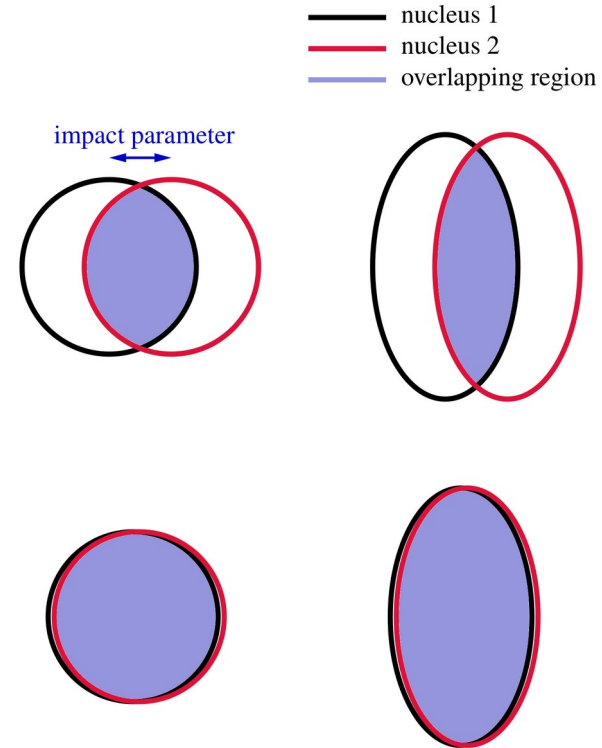
Ollitrault, PRD 46, 229 (1992)
Ollitrault, EPJA 59, 236 (2023)



Spatial anisotropy of initial conditions



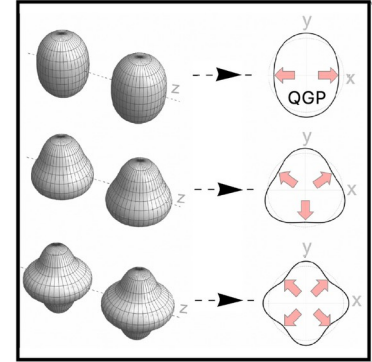
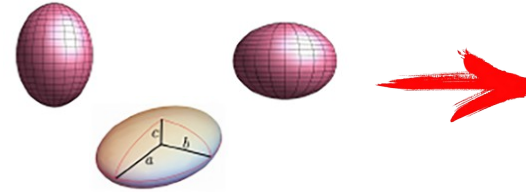
Ollitrault, PRD 46, 229 (1992)
Ollitrault, EPJA 59, 236 (2023)



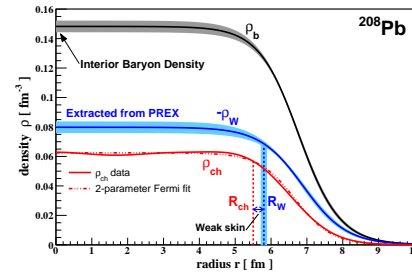
Nuclear arrangements → spatial anisotropies

- Protons and neutrons inside nuclei can adopt various spatial configurations

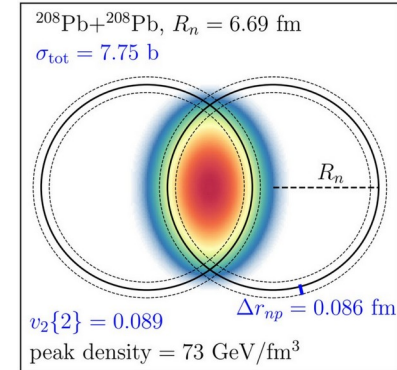
- Nuclear deformation (quadrupole, octupole, ...)



- Neutron-skin
→ directly connected to the EoS

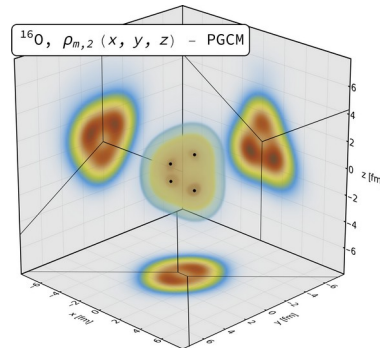


Adhikari, PRL 126, 172502 (2021)

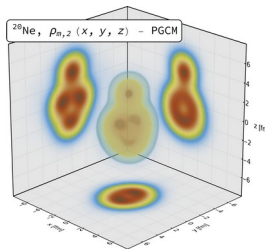


Giacalone, PRL 131, 202302 (2023)

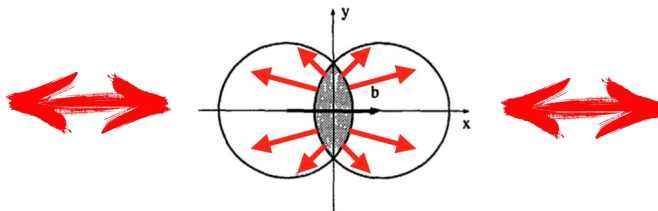
- Clustering (e.g. α-clusters)



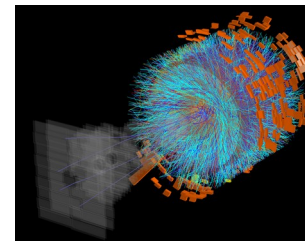
Connection between low- and high-energies



Spatial structure of nuclei



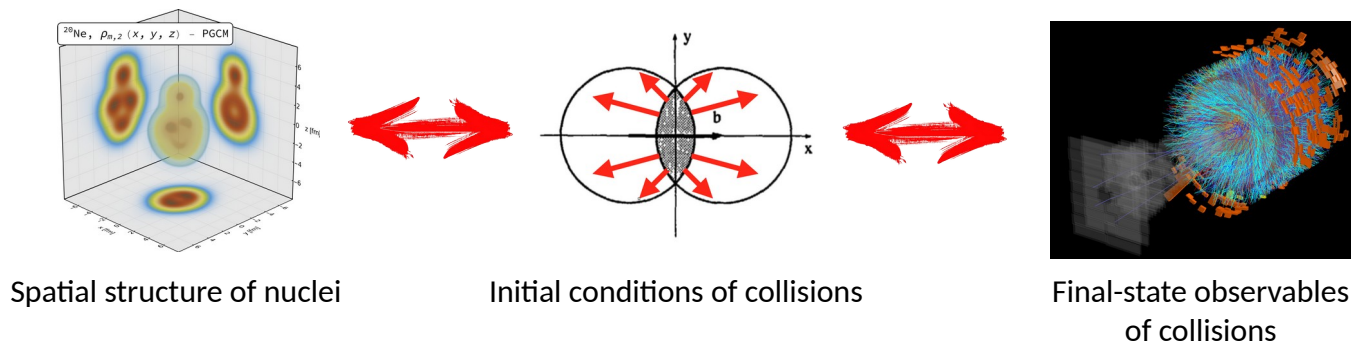
Initial conditions of collisions



Final-state observables
of collisions

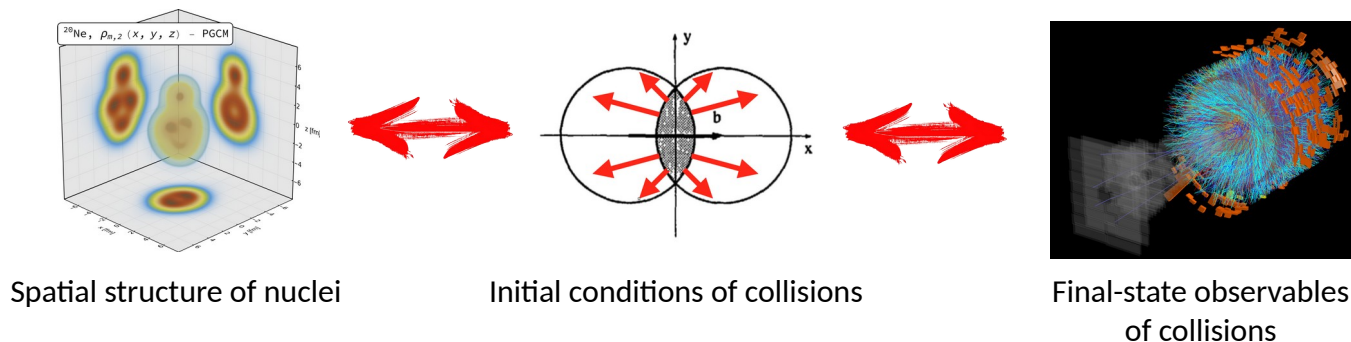
- Spatial structure of nuclei impacts relativistic collisions
 - geometry of the overlap region
 - effects visible on final-state observables (e.g., flow)

Connection between low- and high-energies



- Spatial structure of nuclei impacts relativistic collisions
 - geometry of the overlap region
 - effects visible on final-state observables (e.g., flow)
- $\tau_{\text{collision}} \ll \tau_{\text{nucleus}}$
 - no rearrangement possible
 - **snapshot of the nuclear wave function**

Connection between low- and high-energies



- Spatial structure of nuclei impacts relativistic collisions
 - geometry of the overlap region
 - effects visible on final-state observables (e.g., flow)
- $\tau_{\text{collision}} \ll \tau_{\text{nucleus}}$
 - no rearrangement possible
 - **snapshot of the nuclear wave function**

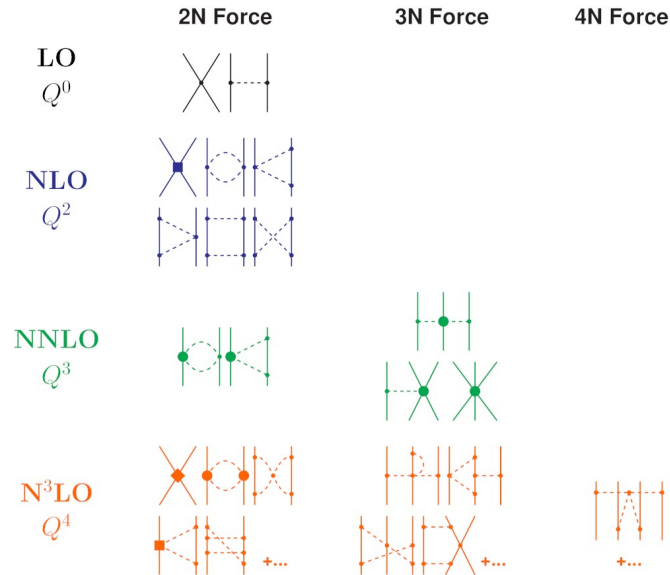
Nuclear structure theory

Ab initio nuclear theory in a nutshell

1) Nuclei made of A interacting structureless nucleons (Z protons, N neutrons)

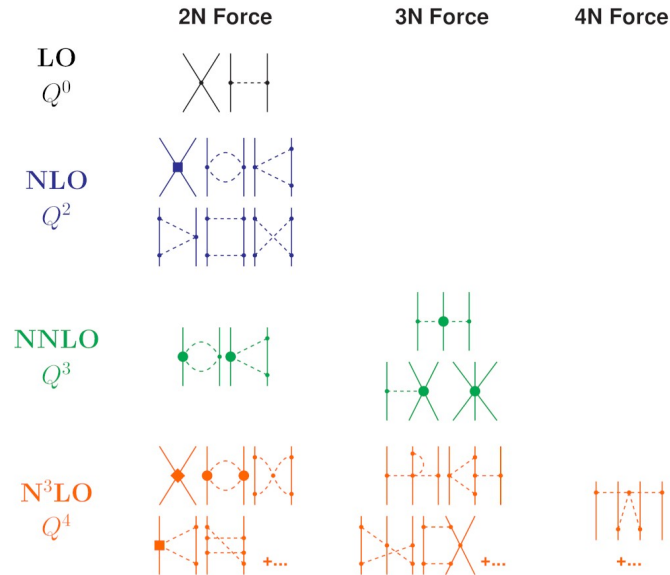
Ab initio nuclear theory in a nutshell

- 1) Nuclei made of A interacting structureless nucleons (Z protons, N neutrons)
- 2) Internucleon interaction rooted in QCD through Effective Field Theory (EFT)



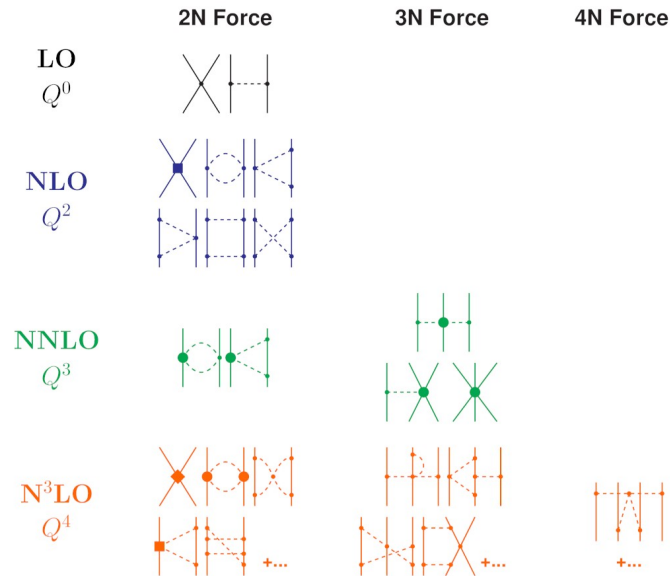
Ab initio nuclear theory in a nutshell

- 1) Nuclei made of A interacting structureless nucleons (Z protons, N neutrons)
- 2) Internucleon interaction rooted in QCD through Effective Field Theory (EFT)
- 3) Solve as exactly as possible the A -body Schrödinger equation: $H|\Psi\rangle = E|\Psi\rangle$



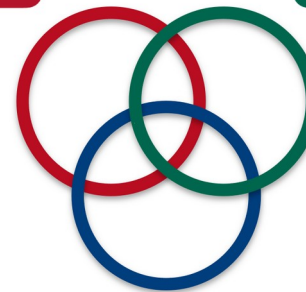
Ab initio nuclear theory in a nutshell

- 1) Nuclei made of A interacting structureless nucleons (Z protons, N neutrons)
- 2) Internucleon interaction rooted in QCD through Effective Field Theory (EFT)
- 3) Solve as exactly as possible the A -body Schrödinger equation: $H|\Psi\rangle = E|\Psi\rangle$



Nuclear interaction

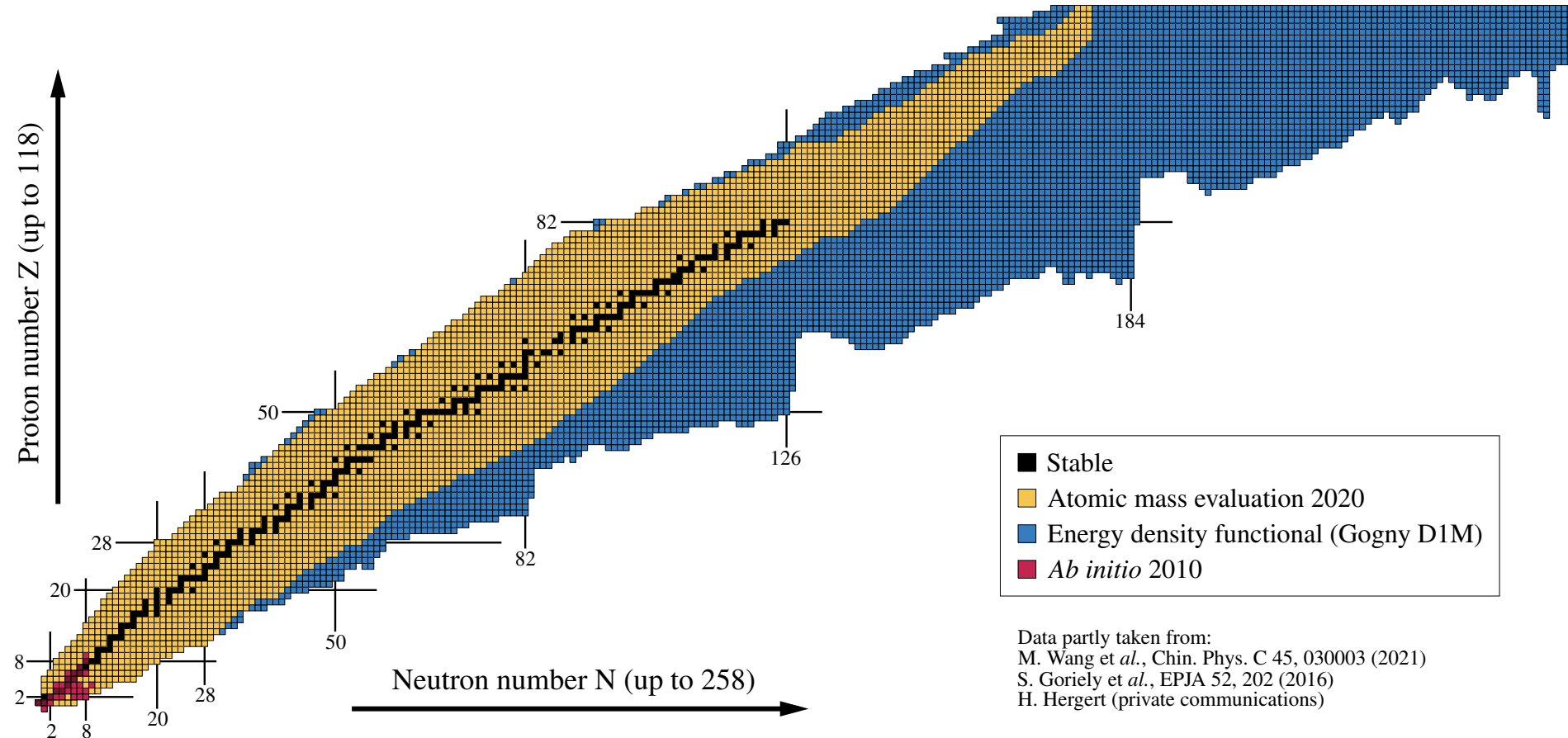
Many-body method



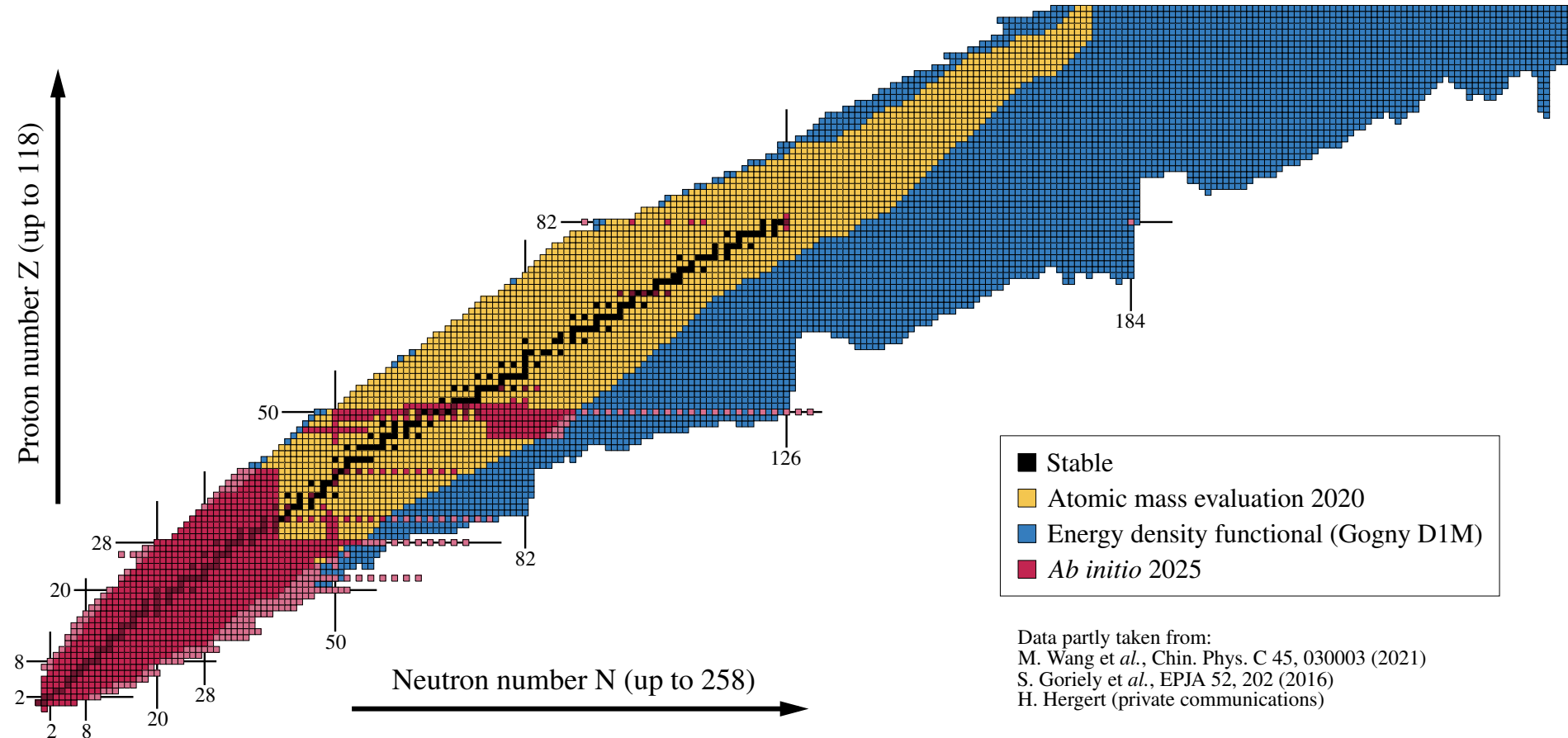
Numerical method

Courtesy of P. Arthuis

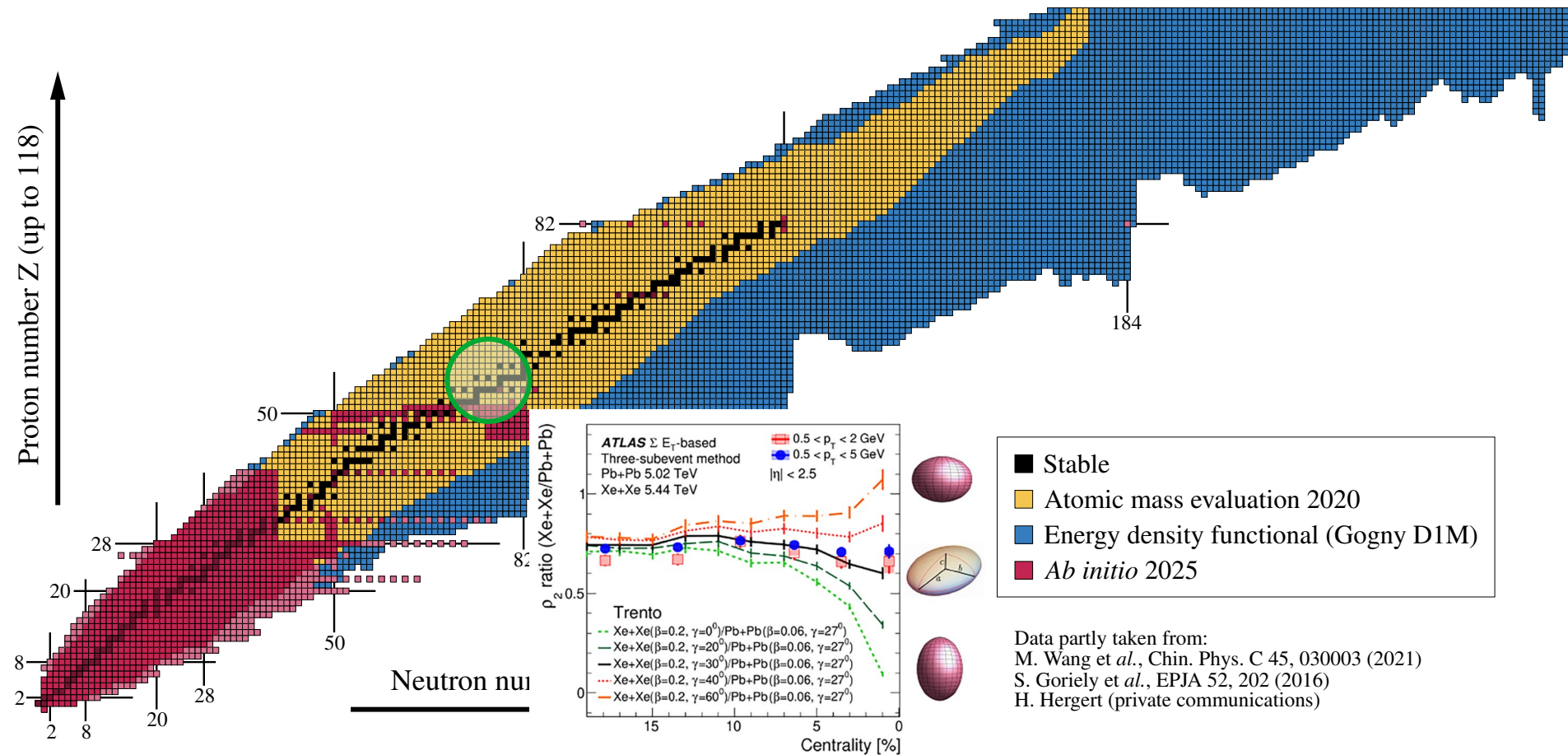
Reach of *ab initio* nuclear theory (2010)



Reach of *ab initio* nuclear theory (2025)



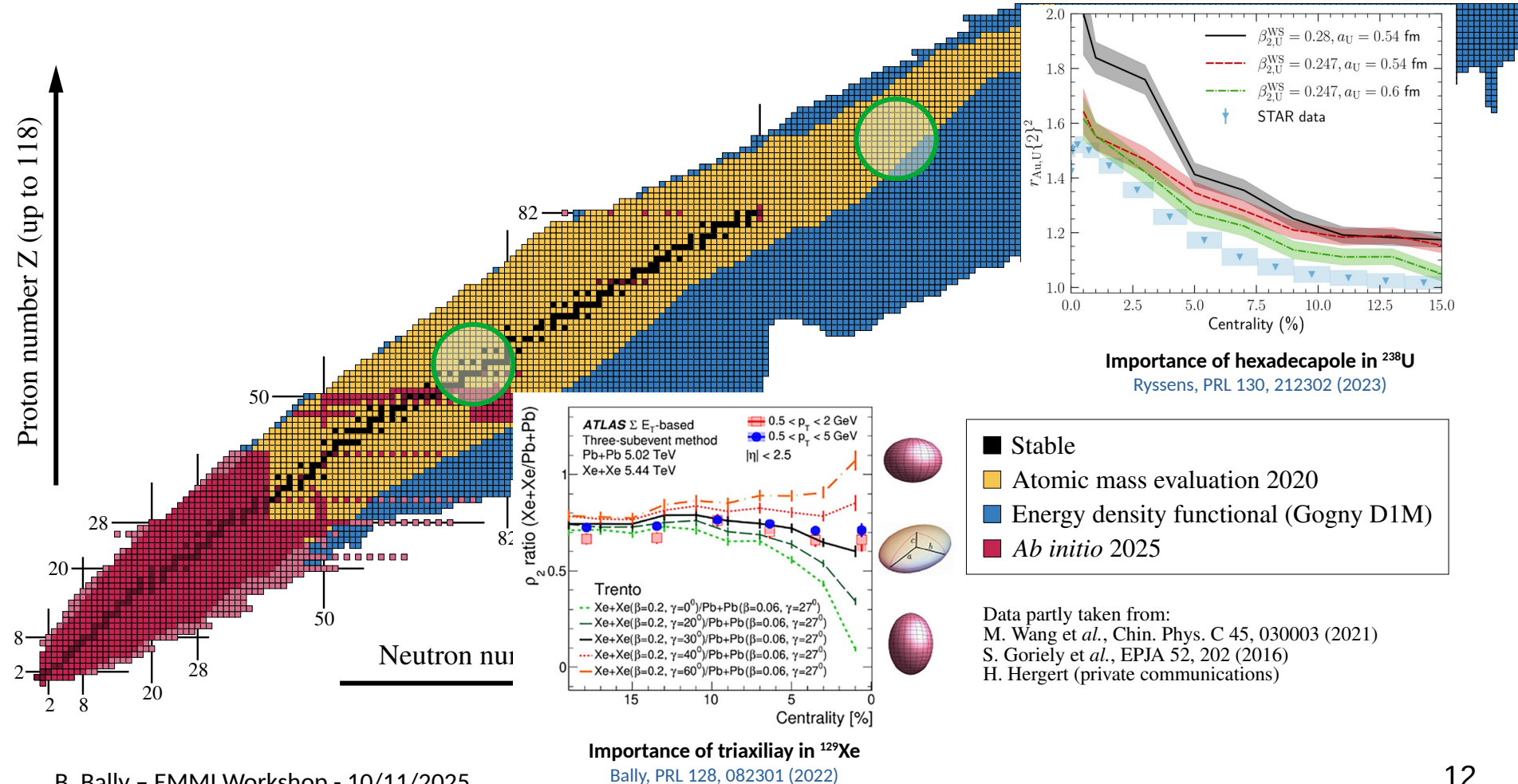
Also contributions from density functionals



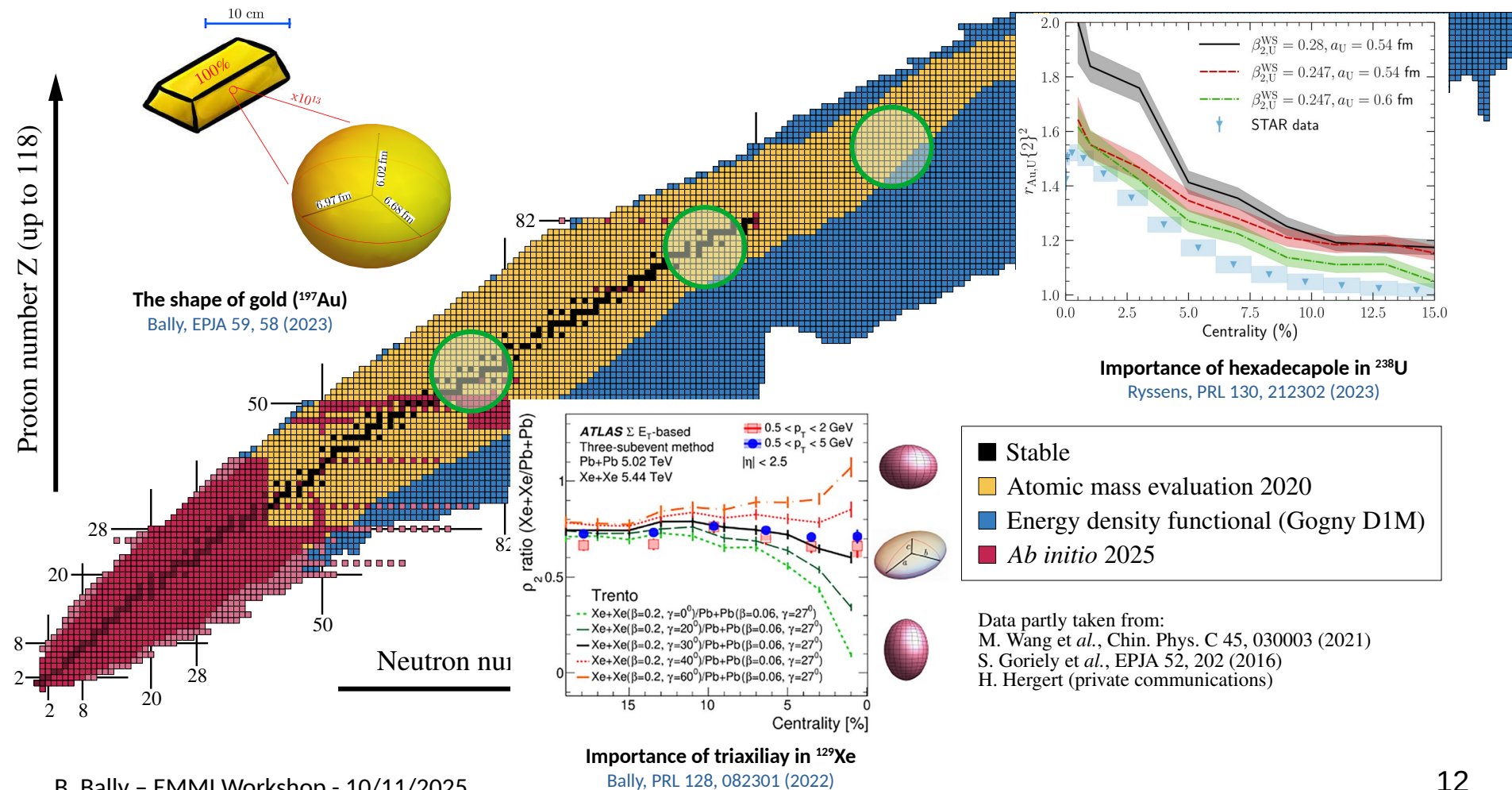
Importance of triaxiliay in ^{129}Xe

Bally, PRL 128, 082301 (2022)

Also contributions from density functionals



Also contributions from density functionals



Application to OO and NeNe collisions @LHC

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS **135**, 012302 (2025)

Exploiting ^{20}Ne Isotopes for Precision Characterizations of Collectivity in Small Systems

Giuliano Giacalone^{1,*}, Benjamin Bally², Govert Nijs³, Shihang Shen⁴, Thomas Duguet^{5,6}, Jean-Paul Ebran^{7,8},
Serdar Elhatisari^{9,10}, Mikael Frosini¹¹, Timo A. Lähde^{12,13}, Dean Lee¹⁴, Bing-Nan Lu¹⁵, Yuan-Zhuo Ma¹⁴,
Ulf-G. Meißner^{10,16,17}, Jacquelyn Noronha-Hostler¹⁸, Christopher Plumberg¹⁹, Tomás R. Rodríguez²⁰,
Robert Roth^{21,22}, Wilke van der Schee^{3,23,24} and Vittorio Somà⁵

- Large collaboration of theorists from heavy-ion collisions and nuclear structure

Application to OO and NeNe collisions @LHC

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS **135**, 012302 (2025)

Exploiting ^{20}Ne Isotopes for Precision Characterizations of Collectivity in Small Systems

Giuliano Giacalone^{1,*}, Benjamin Bally², Govert Nijs³, Shihang Shen⁴, Thomas Duguet^{5,6}, Jean-Paul Ebran^{7,8},
Serdar Elhatisari^{9,10}, Mikael Frosini¹¹, Timo A. Lähde^{12,13}, Dean Lee¹⁴, Bing-Nan Lu¹⁵, Yuan-Zhuo Ma¹⁴,
Ulf-G. Meißner^{10,16,17}, Jacquelyn Noronha-Hostler¹⁸, Christopher Plumberg¹⁹, Tomás R. Rodríguez²⁰,
Robert Roth^{21,22}, Wilke van der Schee^{3,23,24} and Vittorio Somà⁵

- Large collaboration of theorists from heavy-ion collisions and nuclear structure
- **The Proposal: combine planned $^{16}\text{O}+^{16}\text{O}$ run with an additional $^{20}\text{Ne}+^{20}\text{Ne}$ run**

Application to OO and NeNe collisions @LHC

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS **135**, 012302 (2025)

Exploiting ^{20}Ne Isotopes for Precision Characterizations of Collectivity in Small Systems

Giuliano Giacalone^{1,*}, Benjamin Bally², Govert Nijs³, Shihang Shen⁴, Thomas Duguet^{5,6}, Jean-Paul Ebran^{7,8},
Serdar Elhatisari^{9,10}, Mikael Frosini¹¹, Timo A. Lähde^{12,13}, Dean Lee¹⁴, Bing-Nan Lu¹⁵, Yuan-Zhuo Ma¹⁴,
Ulf-G. Meißner^{10,16,17}, Jacquelyn Noronha-Hostler¹⁸, Christopher Plumberg¹⁹, Tomás R. Rodríguez²⁰,
Robert Roth^{21,22}, Wilke van der Schee^{3,23,24} and Vittorio Somà⁵

- Large collaboration of theorists from heavy-ion collisions and nuclear structure
- **The Proposal: combine planned $^{16}\text{O}+^{16}\text{O}$ run with an additional $^{20}\text{Ne}+^{20}\text{Ne}$ run**
→ Ratio/difference of observables reduce uncertainties

Application to OO and NeNe collisions @LHC

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS **135**, 012302 (2025)

Exploiting ^{20}Ne Isotopes for Precision Characterizations of Collectivity in Small Systems

Giuliano Giacalone^{1,*}, Benjamin Bally², Govert Nijs³, Shihang Shen⁴, Thomas Duguet^{5,6}, Jean-Paul Ebran^{7,8},
Serdar Elhatisari^{9,10}, Mikael Frosini¹¹, Timo A. Lähde^{12,13}, Dean Lee¹⁴, Bing-Nan Lu¹⁵, Yuan-Zhuo Ma¹⁴,
Ulf-G. Meißner^{10,16,17}, Jacquelyn Noronha-Hostler¹⁸, Christopher Plumberg¹⁹, Tomás R. Rodríguez²⁰,
Robert Roth^{21,22}, Wilke van der Schee^{3,23,24} and Vittorio Somà⁵

- Large collaboration of theorists from heavy-ion collisions and nuclear structure
- **The Proposal: combine planned $^{16}\text{O}+^{16}\text{O}$ run with an additional $^{20}\text{Ne}+^{20}\text{Ne}$ run**
 - Ratio/difference of observables reduce uncertainties
 - Exploit large deformation of ^{20}Ne to enhance the production of elliptic flow

Application to OO and NeNe collisions @LHC

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS **135**, 012302 (2025)

Exploiting ^{20}Ne Isotopes for Precision Characterizations of Collectivity in Small Systems

Giuliano Giacalone^{1,*}, Benjamin Bally², Govert Nijs³, Shihang Shen⁴, Thomas Duguet^{5,6}, Jean-Paul Ebran^{7,8},
Serdar Elhatisari^{9,10}, Mikael Frosini¹¹, Timo A. Lähde^{12,13}, Dean Lee¹⁴, Bing-Nan Lu¹⁵, Yuan-Zhuo Ma¹⁴,
Ulf-G. Meißner^{10,16,17}, Jacquelyn Noronha-Hostler¹⁸, Christopher Plumberg¹⁹, Tomás R. Rodríguez²⁰,
Robert Roth^{21,22}, Wilke van der Schee^{3,23,24} and Vittorio Somà⁵

- Large collaboration of theorists from heavy-ion collisions and nuclear structure
- **The Proposal: combine planned $^{16}\text{O}+^{16}\text{O}$ run with an additional $^{20}\text{Ne}+^{20}\text{Ne}$ run**
 - Ratio/difference of observables reduce uncertainties
 - Exploit large deformation of ^{20}Ne to enhance the production of elliptic flow
 - Learn about collectivity in small systems (geometry under control)

Application to OO and NeNe collisions @LHC

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS **135**, 012302 (2025)

Exploiting ^{20}Ne Isotopes for Precision Characterizations of Collectivity in Small Systems

Giuliano Giacalone^{1,*}, Benjamin Bally², Govert Nijs³, Shihang Shen⁴, Thomas Duguet^{5,6}, Jean-Paul Ebran^{7,8},
Serdar Elhatisari^{9,10}, Mikael Frosini¹¹, Timo A. Lähde^{12,13}, Dean Lee¹⁴, Bing-Nan Lu¹⁵, Yuan-Zhuo Ma¹⁴,
Ulf-G. Meißner^{10,16,17}, Jacquelyn Noronha-Hostler¹⁸, Christopher Plumberg¹⁹, Tomás R. Rodríguez²⁰,
Robert Roth^{21,22}, Wilke van der Schee^{3,23,24} and Vittorio Somà⁵

- Large collaboration of theorists from heavy-ion collisions and nuclear structure
- **The Proposal: combine planned $^{16}\text{O}+^{16}\text{O}$ run with an additional $^{20}\text{Ne}+^{20}\text{Ne}$ run**
 - Ratio/difference of observables reduce uncertainties
 - Exploit large deformation of ^{20}Ne to enhance the production of elliptic flow
 - Learn about collectivity in small systems (geometry under control)
- Perform state-of-the-art calculations with quantitative predictions

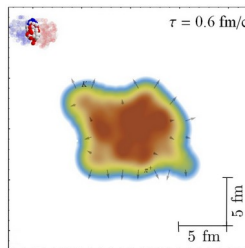
Tools and workflow

EFT → Nuclear structure → Relativistic Hydro → Hadron transport → PRL

Chiral EFT
N3LO



PGCM

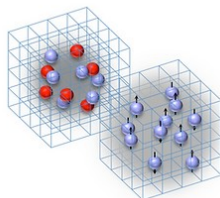


Trajectory



PRL 135, 012302

Pionless EFT
LO



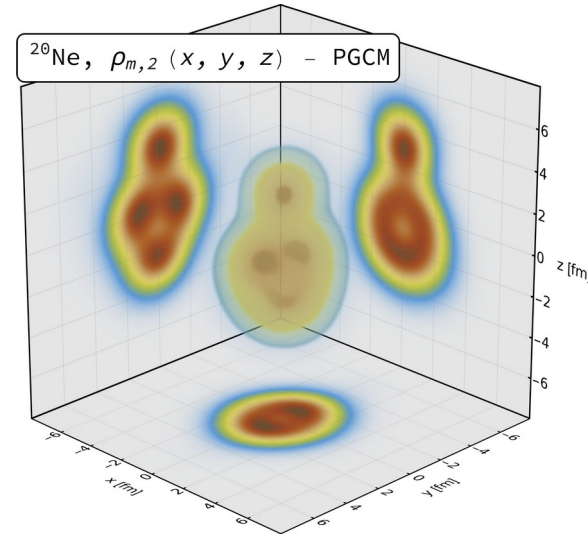
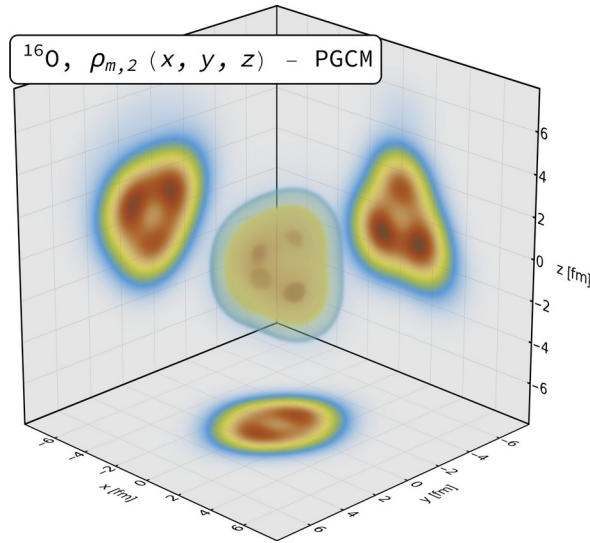
NLEFT

TAURUS: <https://github.com/project-aurus>

Trajectory: <https://sites.google.com/view/govertnijs/trajectory>

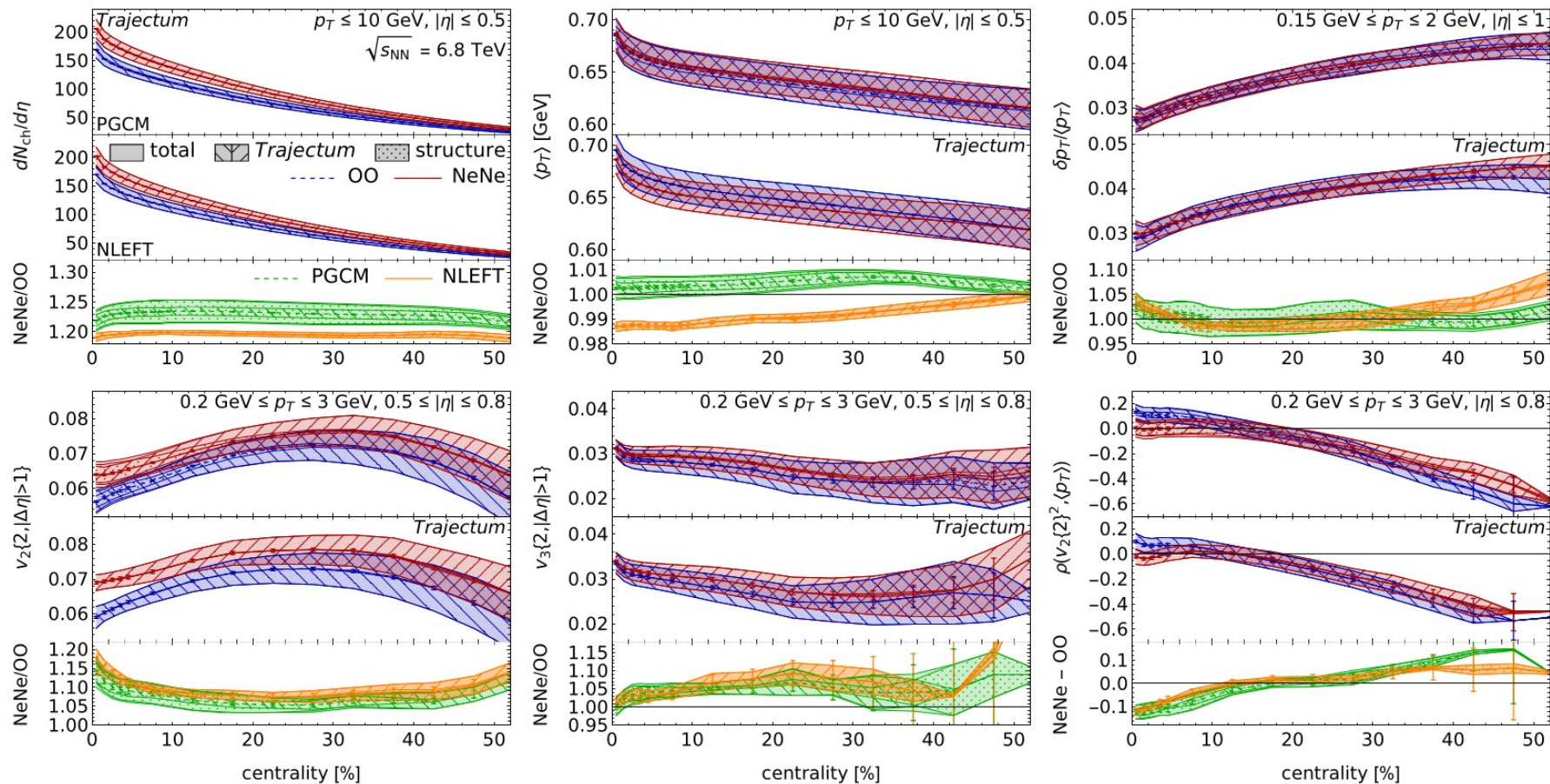
SMASH: <https://github.com/smash-transport/smash>

Spatial structure of ^{16}O and ^{20}Ne

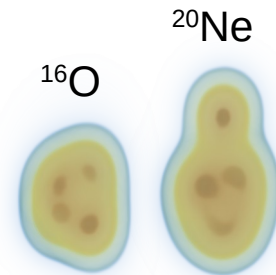
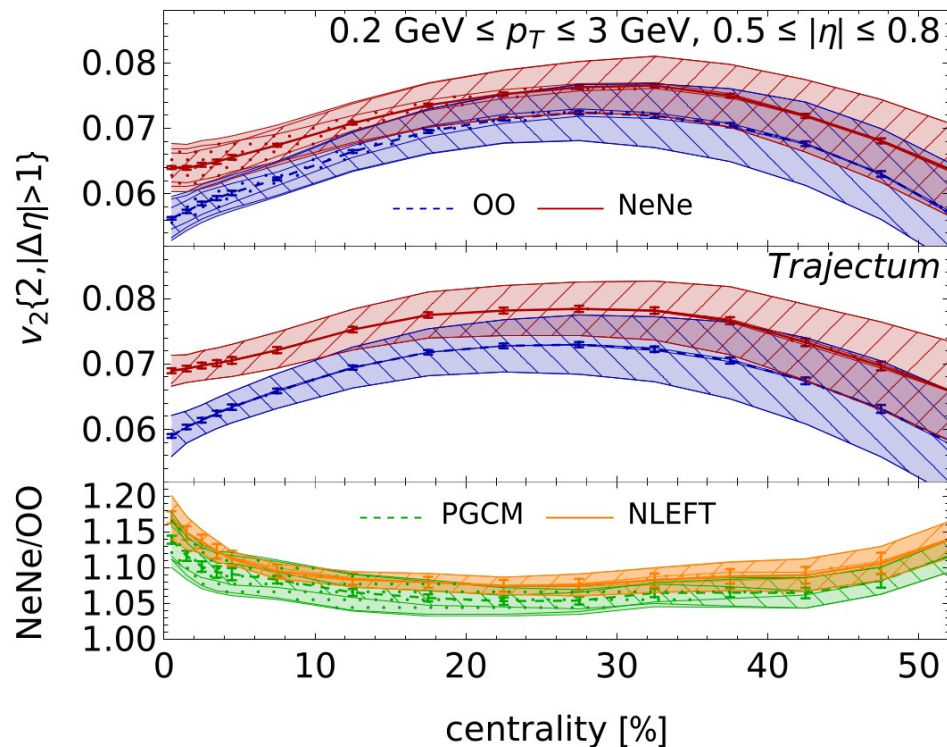


- Effective one-body densities associated with the PGCM calculations
- $^{16}\text{O} \rightarrow$ tetrahedron of 4 α -clusters
- $^{20}\text{Ne} \rightarrow ^{16}\text{O} + \alpha$ “Bowling Pin”

Predictions for $^{16}\text{O}+^{16}\text{O}$ and $^{20}\text{Ne}+^{20}\text{Ne}$



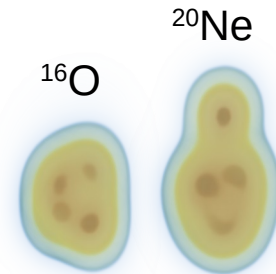
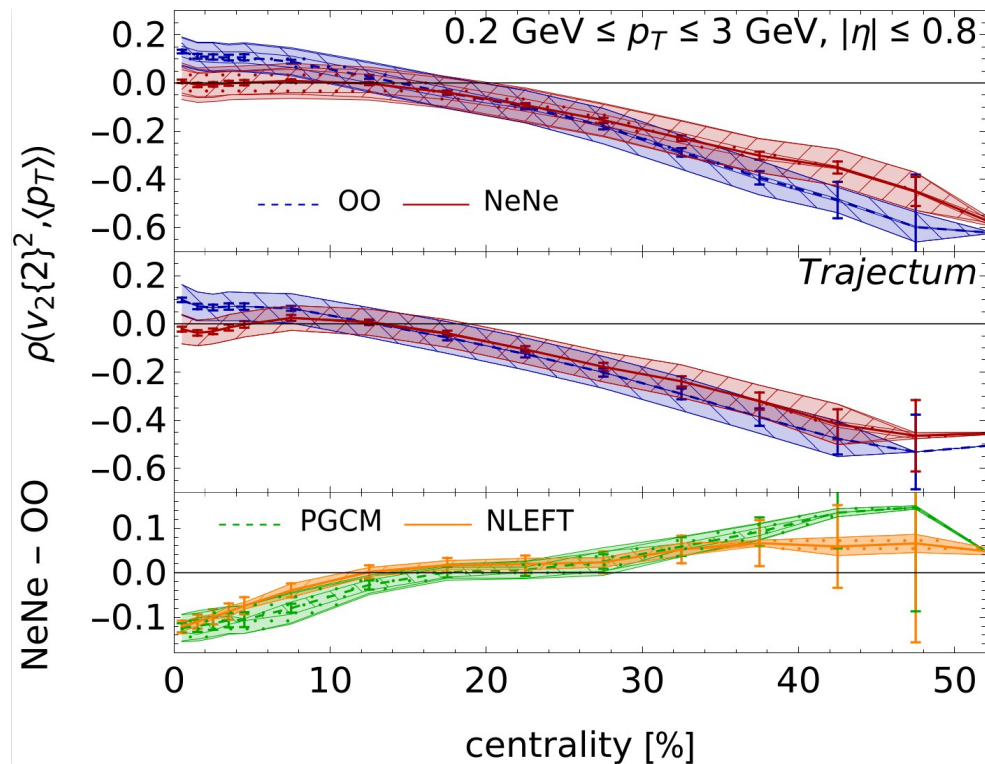
Focus on the elliptic flow



$$\frac{v_2\{2\}_{\text{NeNe}}}{v_2\{2\}_{\text{OO}}} = \begin{cases} 1.174(8)_{\text{stat}}(31)_{\text{syst}}^{\text{Traj}}(4)_{\text{syst}}^{\text{str}} & (\text{NLEFT}), \\ 1.139(6)_{\text{stat}}(27)_{\text{syst}}^{\text{Traj}}(28)_{\text{syst}}^{\text{str}} & (\text{PGCM}), \end{cases}$$

- Ratio > 1 in very central collisions \rightarrow consistent with large deformation of ^{20}Ne
- Predictions consistent between PGCM and NLEFT

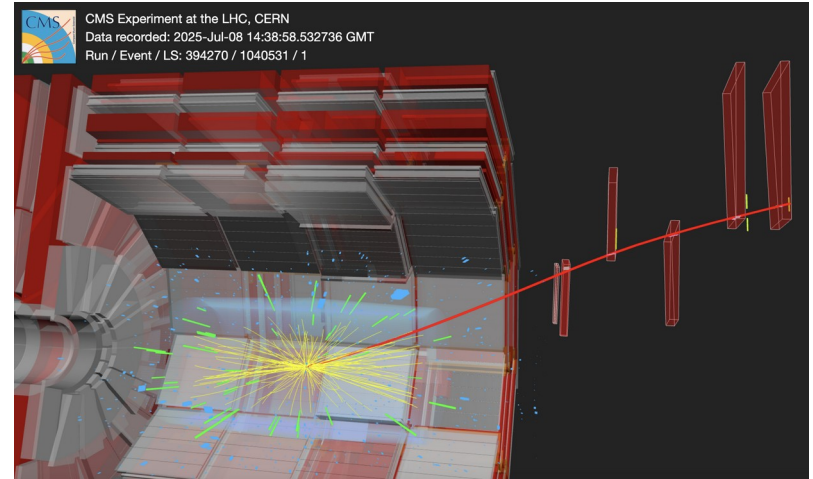
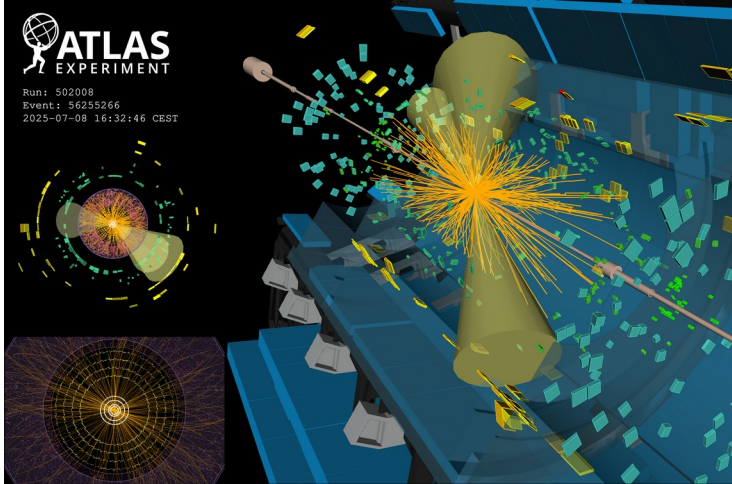
Focus on the correlation $\rho(v_2, \langle p_t \rangle)$



$$\rho(v_2^2, \langle p_t \rangle) = \frac{\langle \delta v_2^2 \delta \langle p_t \rangle \rangle}{\sqrt{\langle (\delta v_2^2)^2 \rangle \langle (\delta \langle p_t \rangle)^2 \rangle}}$$

- Suppression of ρ due to the large deformation of ^{20}Ne : $\rho_{\text{Ne+Ne}} - \rho_{\text{O+O}} \propto (\beta_{2,16\text{O}}^3 - \beta_{2,20\text{Ne}}^3)$

First results from the LHC!



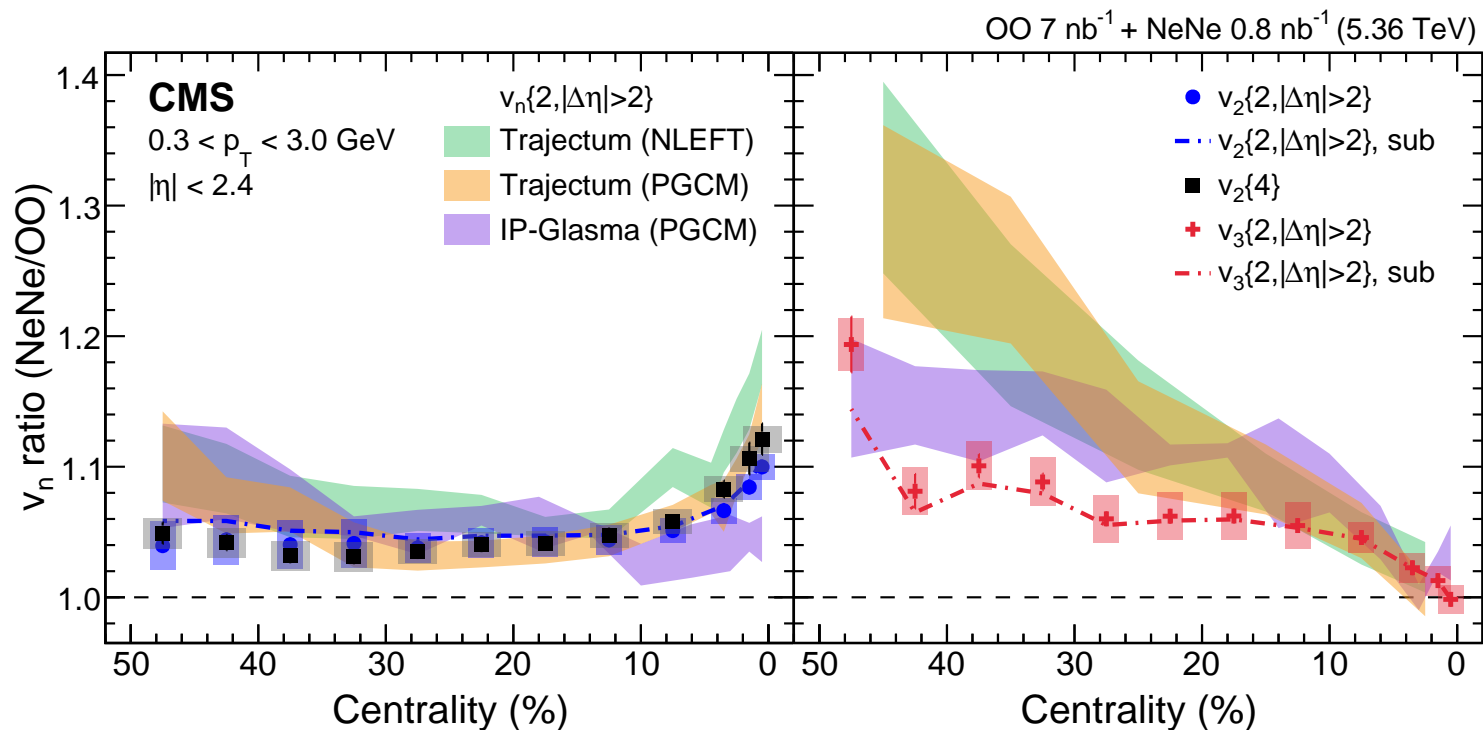
CMS: [arXiv:2510.02580](https://arxiv.org/abs/2510.02580)

ATLAS: [arXiv:2509.05171](https://arxiv.org/abs/2509.05171)

ALICE: [arXiv:2509.06428](https://arxiv.org/abs/2509.06428)

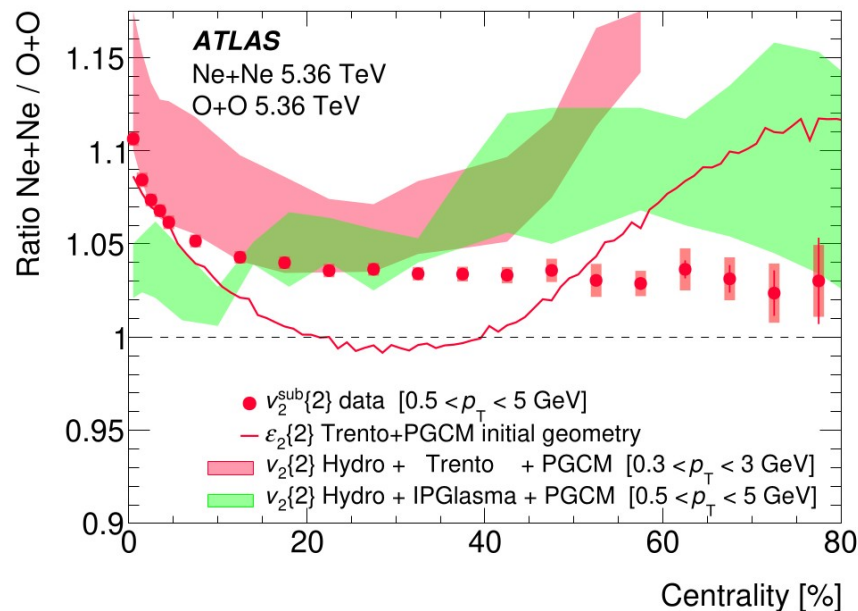
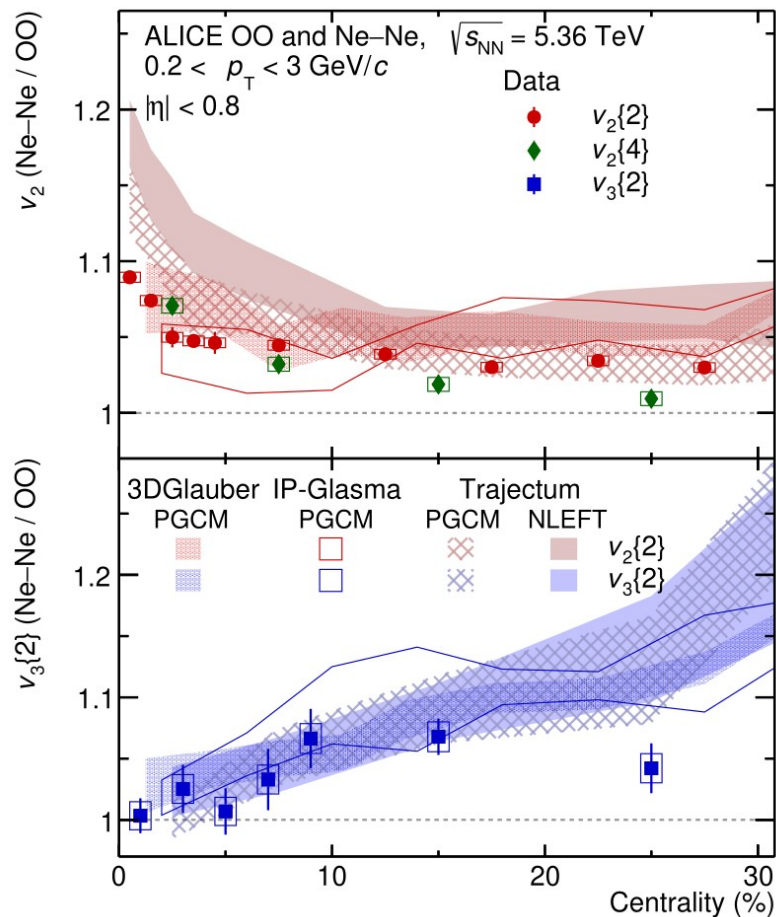
LHCb: [LHCb-CONF-2025-001](https://arxiv.org/abs/LHCb-CONF-2025-001)

First results from the LHC!

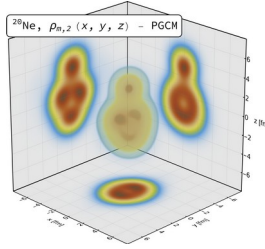


- **Excellent agreement in very central collisions!**

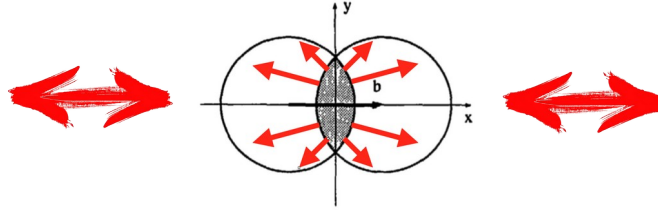
First results from the LHC!



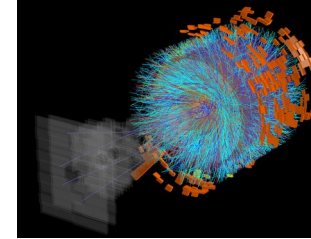
Conclusion



Spatial structure of nuclei



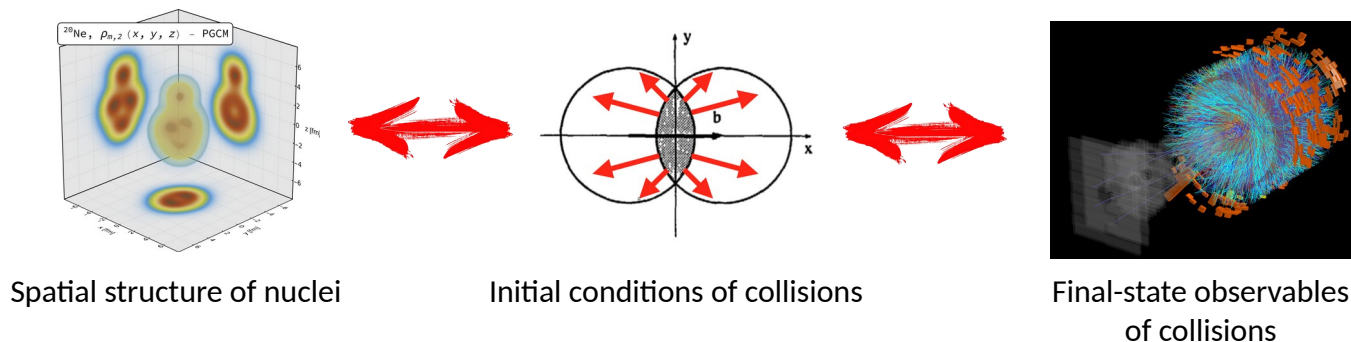
Initial conditions of collisions



Final-state observables
of collisions

- Spatial structure of nuclei impacts relativistic collisions
 - initial geometry of collisions
 - effects visible on final-state observables (e.g., flow)

Conclusion



- Spatial structure of nuclei impacts relativistic collisions
 - initial geometry of collisions
 - effects visible on final-state observables (e.g., flow)
- Collaboration between low- and high-energy nuclear theorists has great potential!
 - use nuclear-structure theory to determine the initial geometry
 - motivated $^{20}\text{Ne}+^{20}\text{Ne}$ run at the LHC!