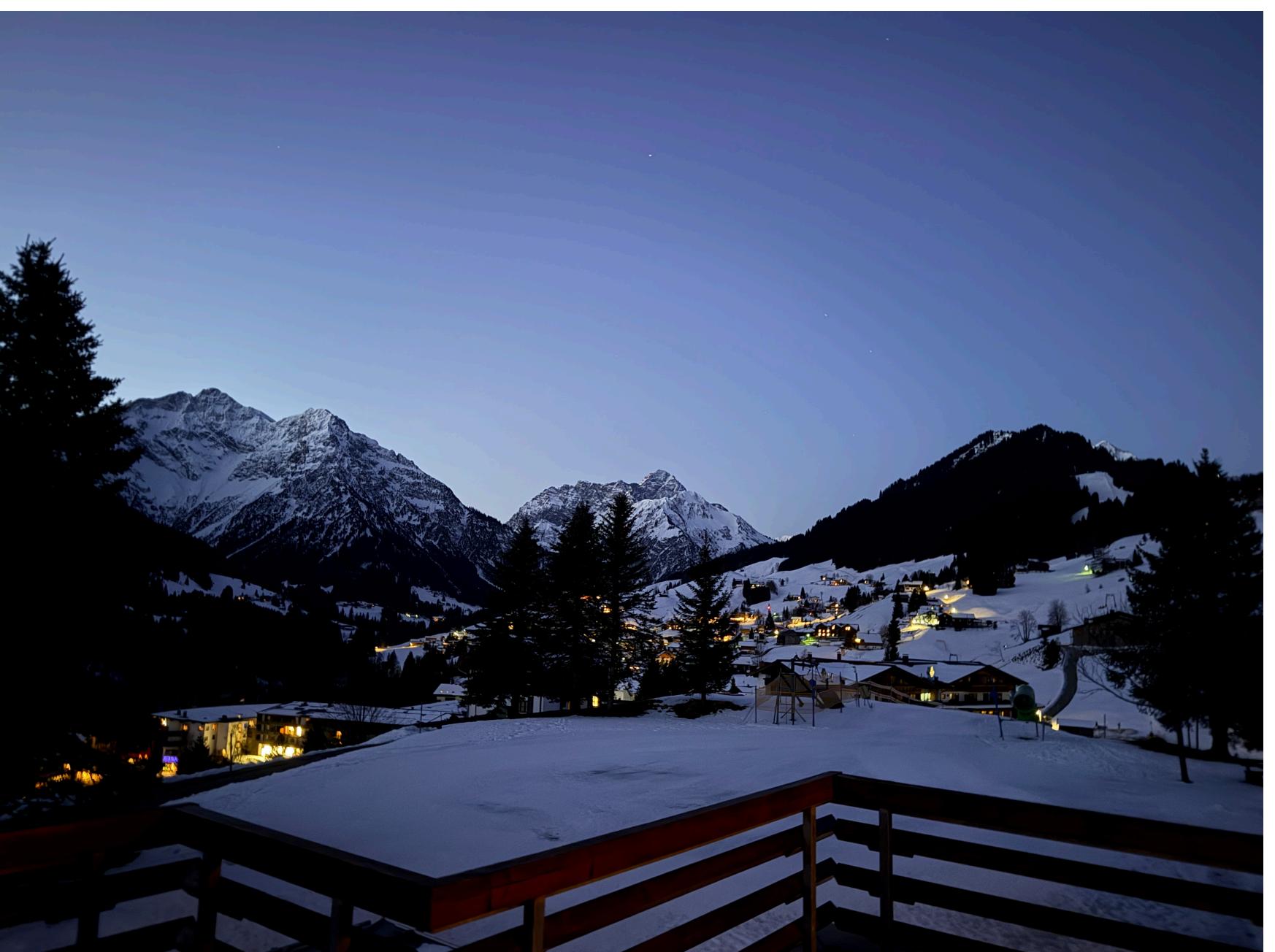


# Precise neutron densities of nuclei and what this means for neutron skins

Matthias Heinz, ORNL

*Hirschgegg Workshop 2026  
Hirschgegg, Austria, January 19, 2026*



Work supported by:



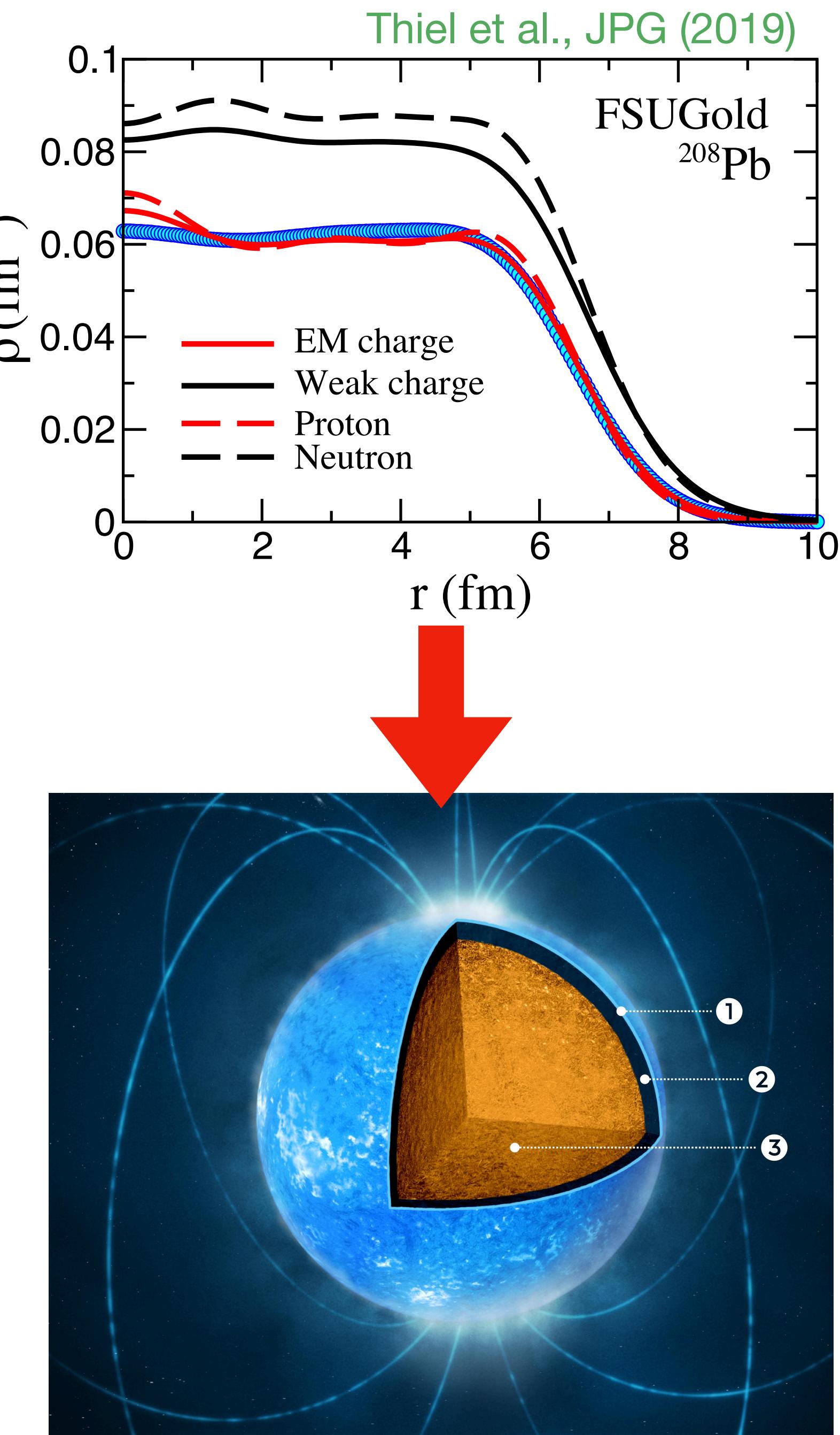
# Neutron skins and densities

## Neutron skins

- Connection to nuclear matter properties
- **Many proposed experimental probes**
  - Parity-violating electron scattering
  - High-precision electron scattering
  - Proton/pion scattering, etc.

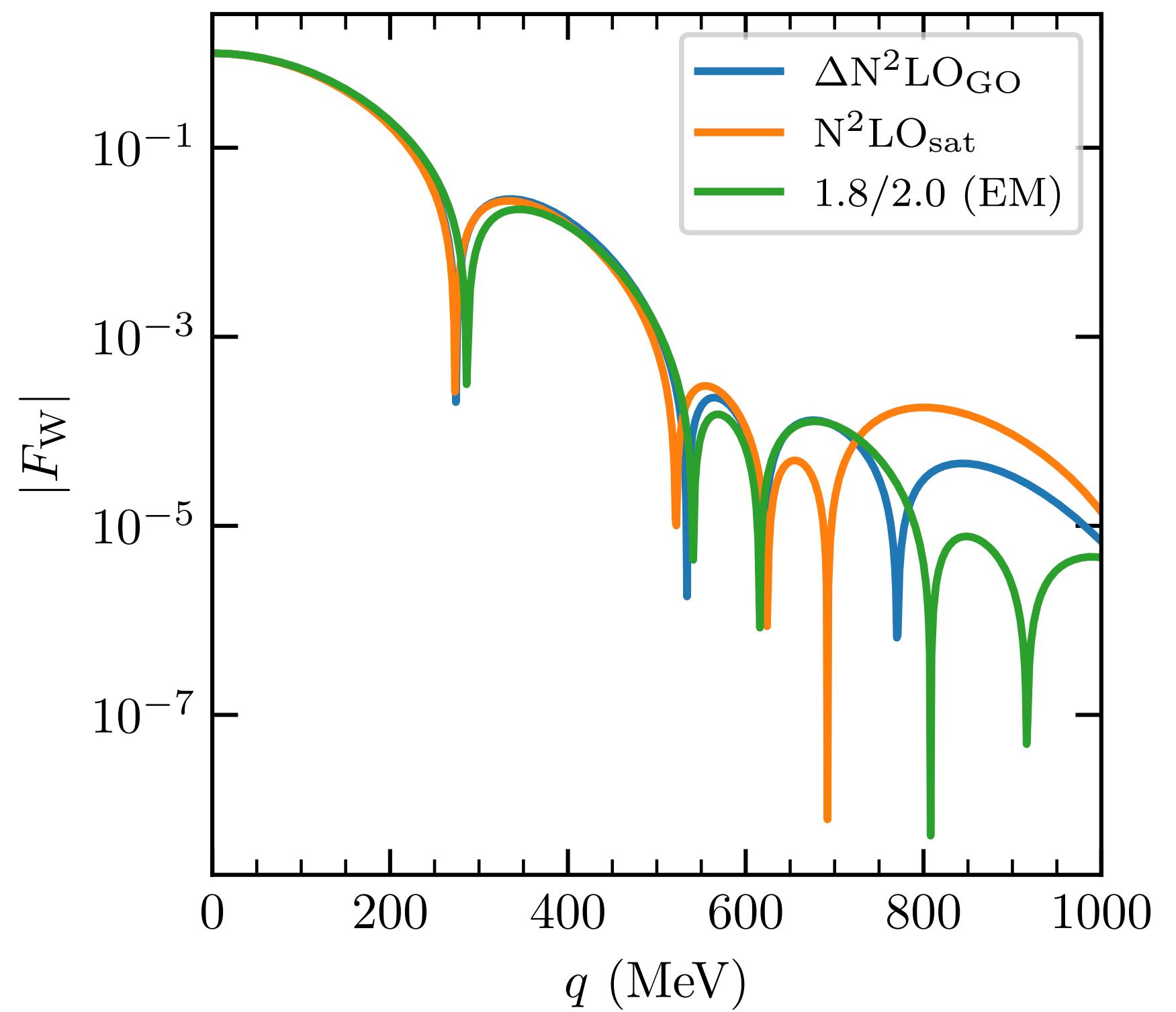
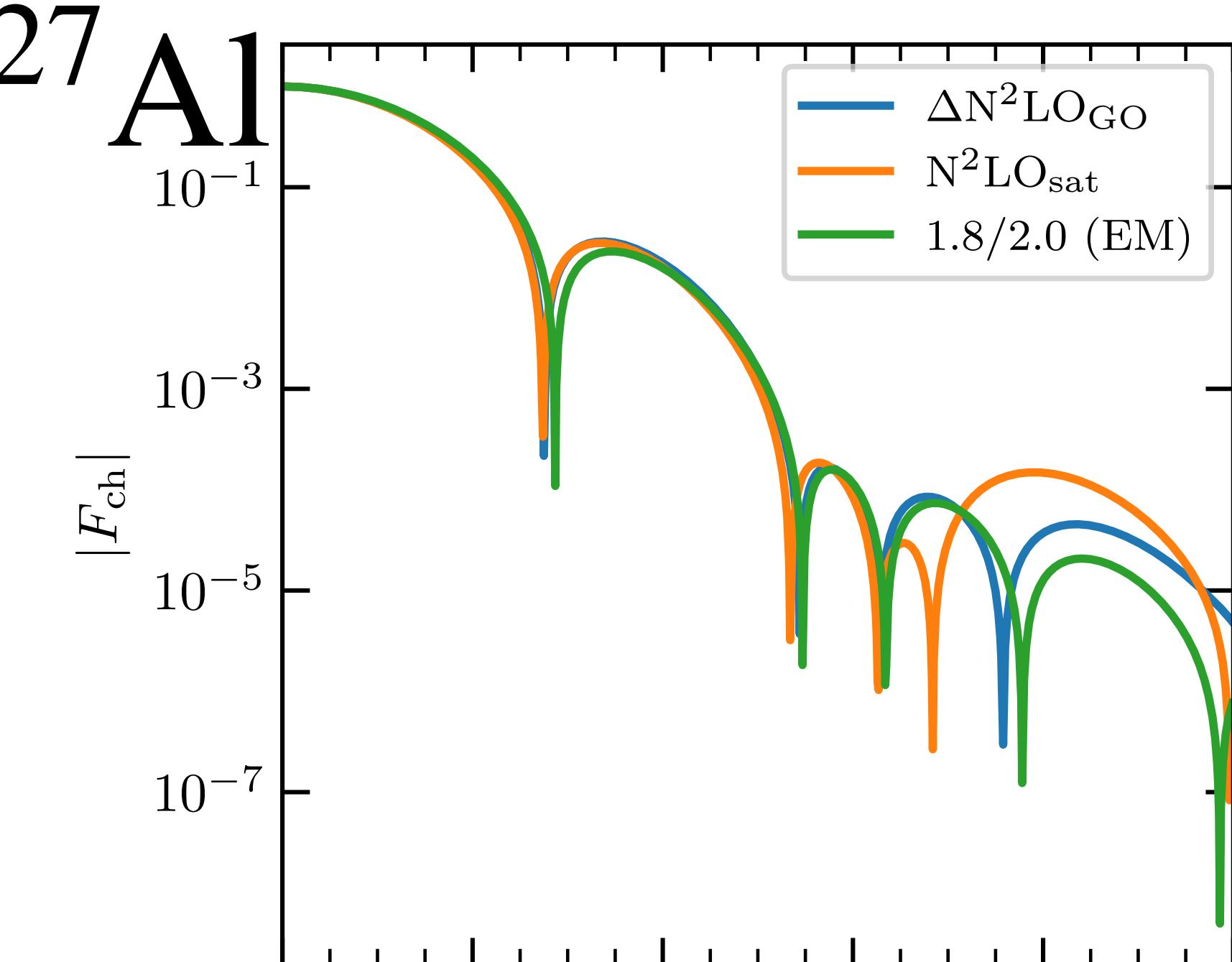
## Neutron densities

- Critical component in some new physics searches
- Difficult to measure, **theory predictions required**

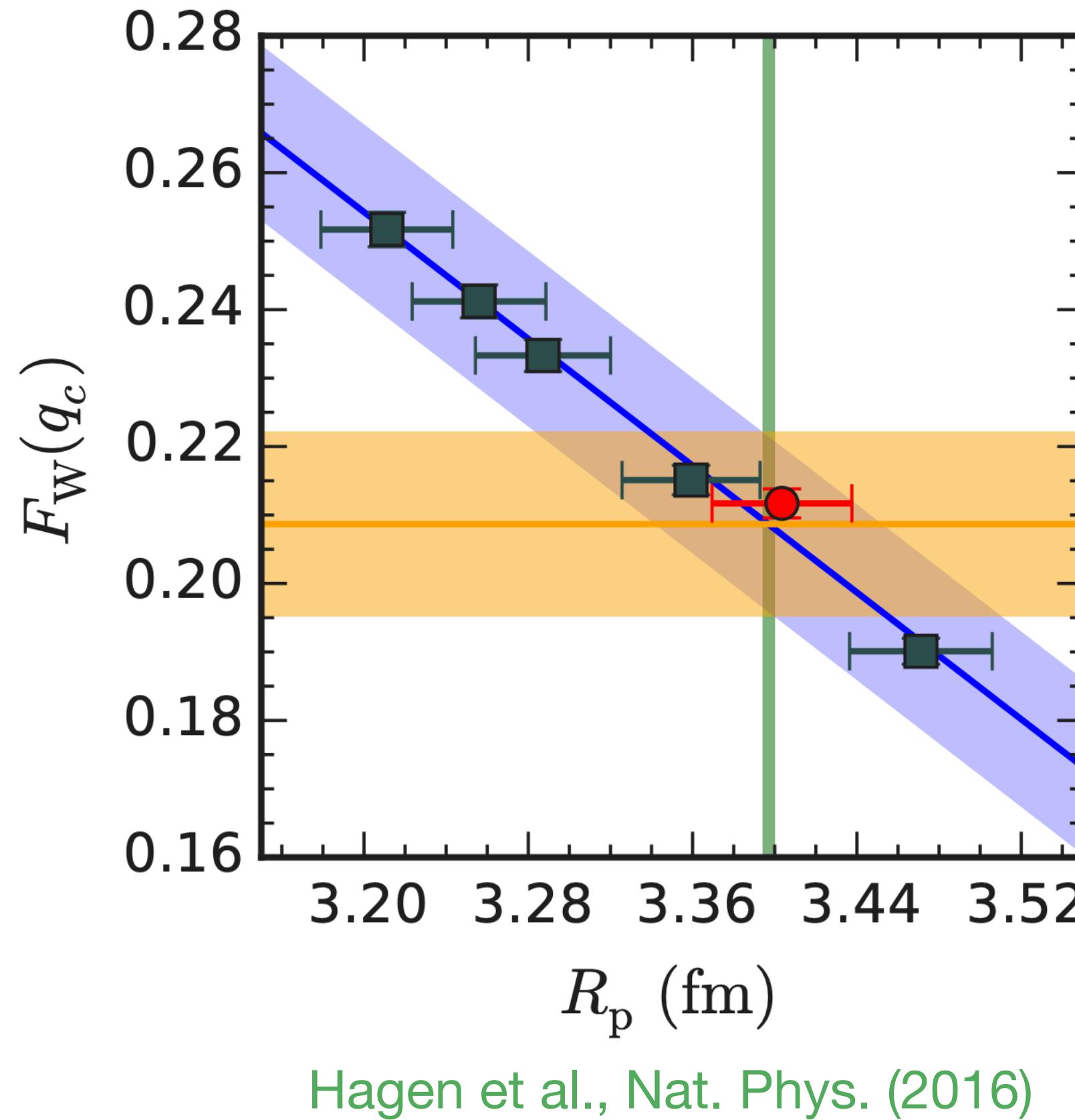


# Nuclear responses

- Nuclear response to external probe with momentum transfer  $q$
- Expansion in **general operator basis**
  - **Spin-independent (coherent) responses**
  - **Semi-coherent responses**
  - Spin-dependent (incoherent) responses
- Powerful formalism to describe
  - **Electroweak interactions**
  - **BSM physics** in connection with SMEFT



# A few things to keep in mind



## Nuclear Hamiltonians

- Are uncertain
- Variation in regulator, LECs, chiral order probes this uncertainty

## Scalable many-body methods

- Approximate, systematically improvable
- Model-space and many-body uncertainties **MH et al., PRC (2021, 2025)**

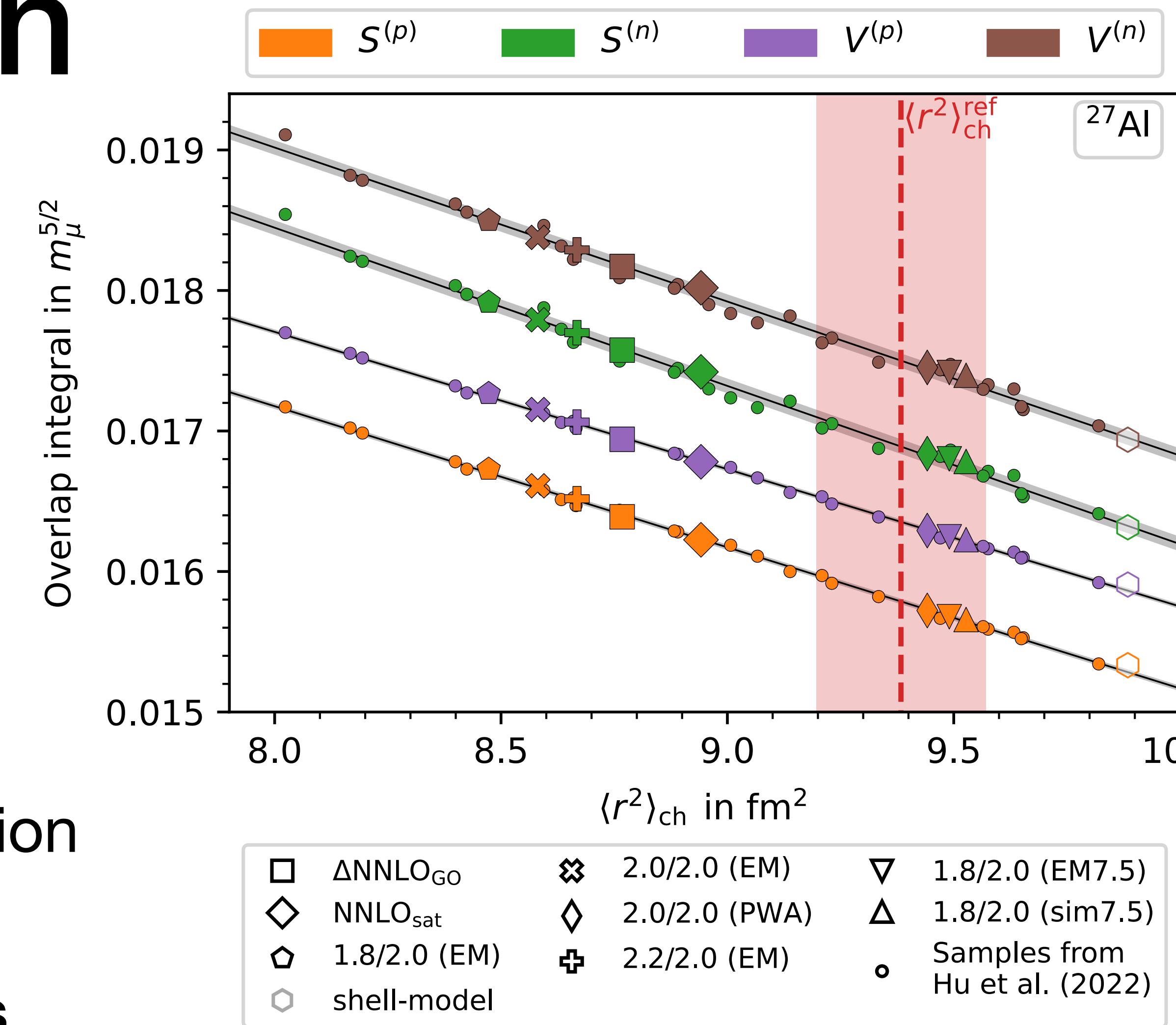
**Absolute uncertainties may be large, but correlated**

→ constrain correlations with exp. data

# $\mu \rightarrow e$ conversion

- Proposed BSM lepton flavor violating process, also in muonic atoms
- Nuclear structure contribution in overlap integrals
 
$$S^{(n)} \sim \int dr r^2 \rho_n(r) s(r)$$
- Sensitivity to neutron density
- Correlation with charge radius, prediction for neutron overlap integrals
- **Systematic study of all uncertainties**
- **Center-of-mass factorization demonstrated**

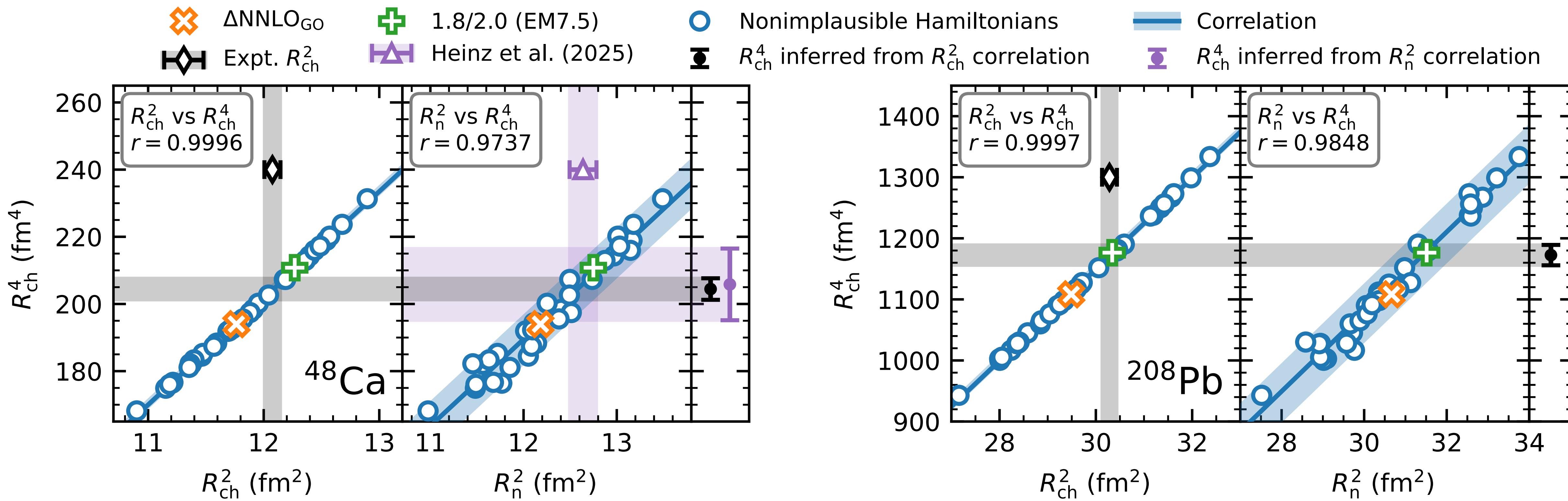
Hagen, Papenbrock, Dean, PRL (2009)



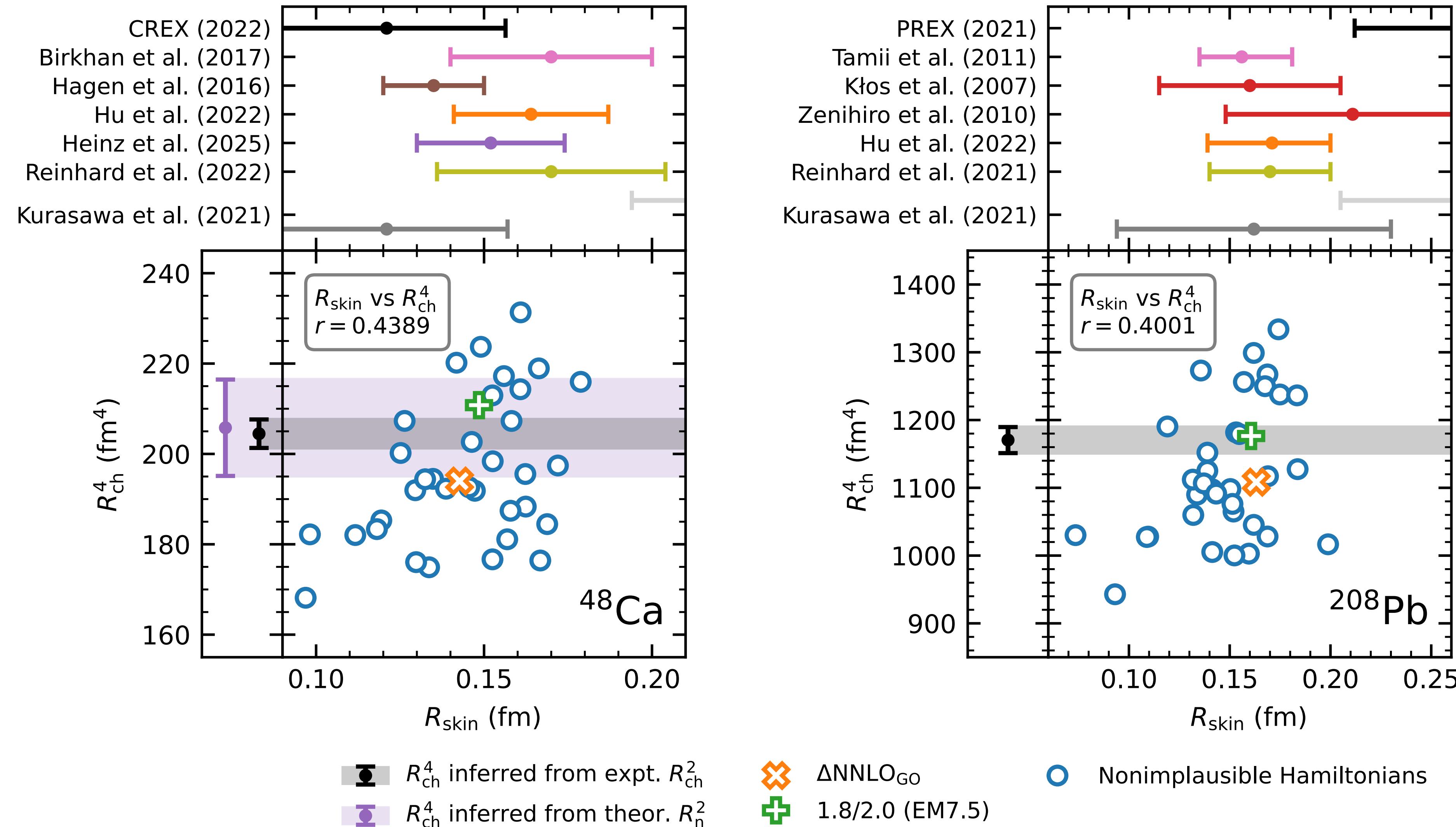
MH et al., PLB (2025)

# $R_{\text{ch}}^4$ to probe nuclear structure

- $R_{\text{ch}}^4$  can be measured directly in high-precision electron scattering
- Proposed to be sensitive to neutron radius, skin [Kurasawa et al., PTEP \(2021\)](#)



# Weak connection with $R_{\text{skin}}$

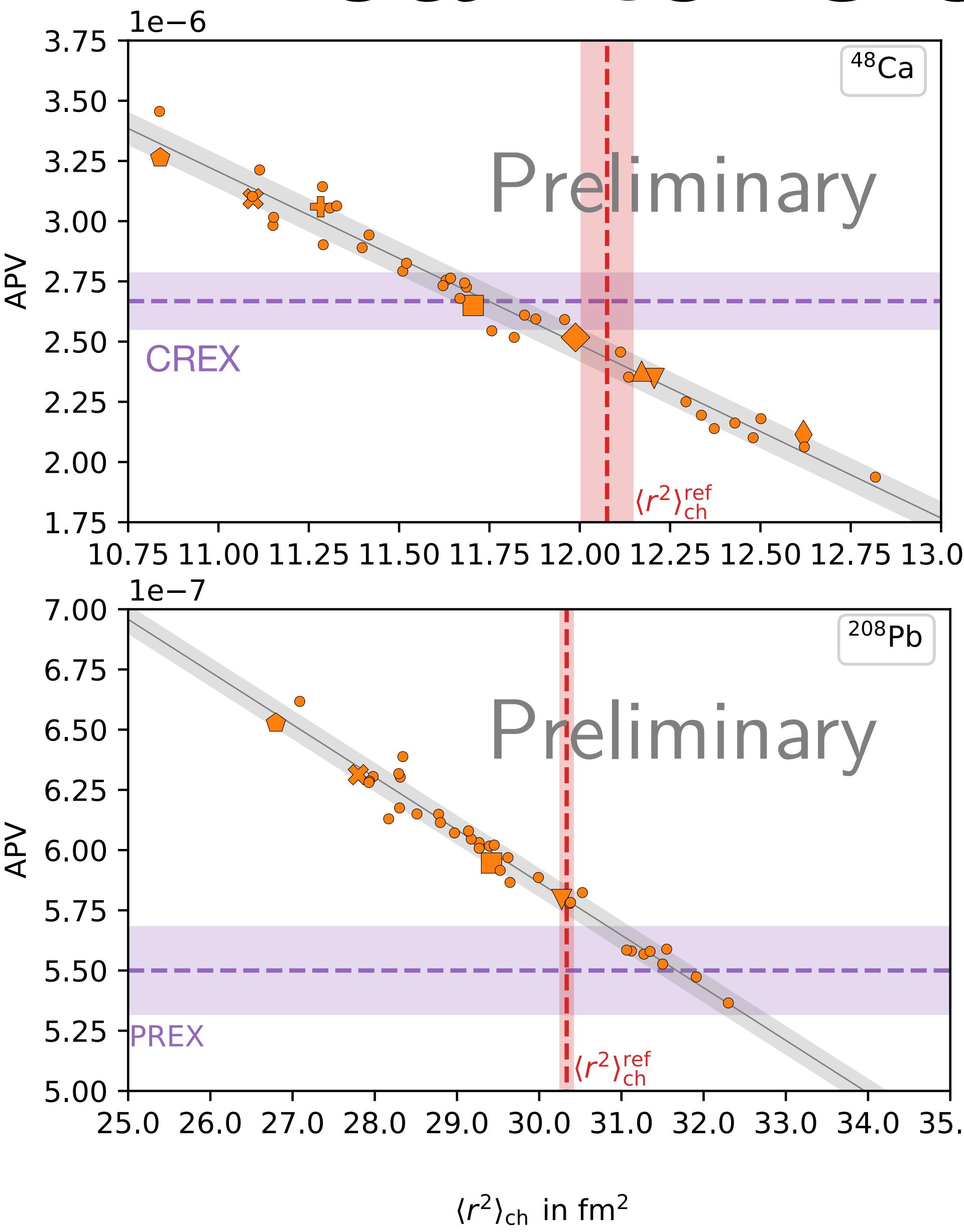


Weak correlation prevents model-independent inference of  $R_{\text{skin}}$  from  $R_{\text{ch}}^4$

# Ab initio parity-violating electron scattering

- Computations based on DFT, RMF are routine
- $R_{\text{skin}}$  inference from  $R_{\text{ch}}^4$  **from mean-field theory is model-dependent**
- **But now we can compute this using ab initio methods!**
- Ingredients:
  - Charge and weak densities
  - $d\sigma/d\Omega$  with Coulomb corrections <https://pypi.org/project/phasr/> (Frederic Noël)
- Full prediction:  $A_{\text{PV}} \sim \frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} (V_{\text{ch}} + V_{\text{W}}) - \frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} (V_{\text{ch}} - V_{\text{W}})$

# Weak tension with CREX & PREX

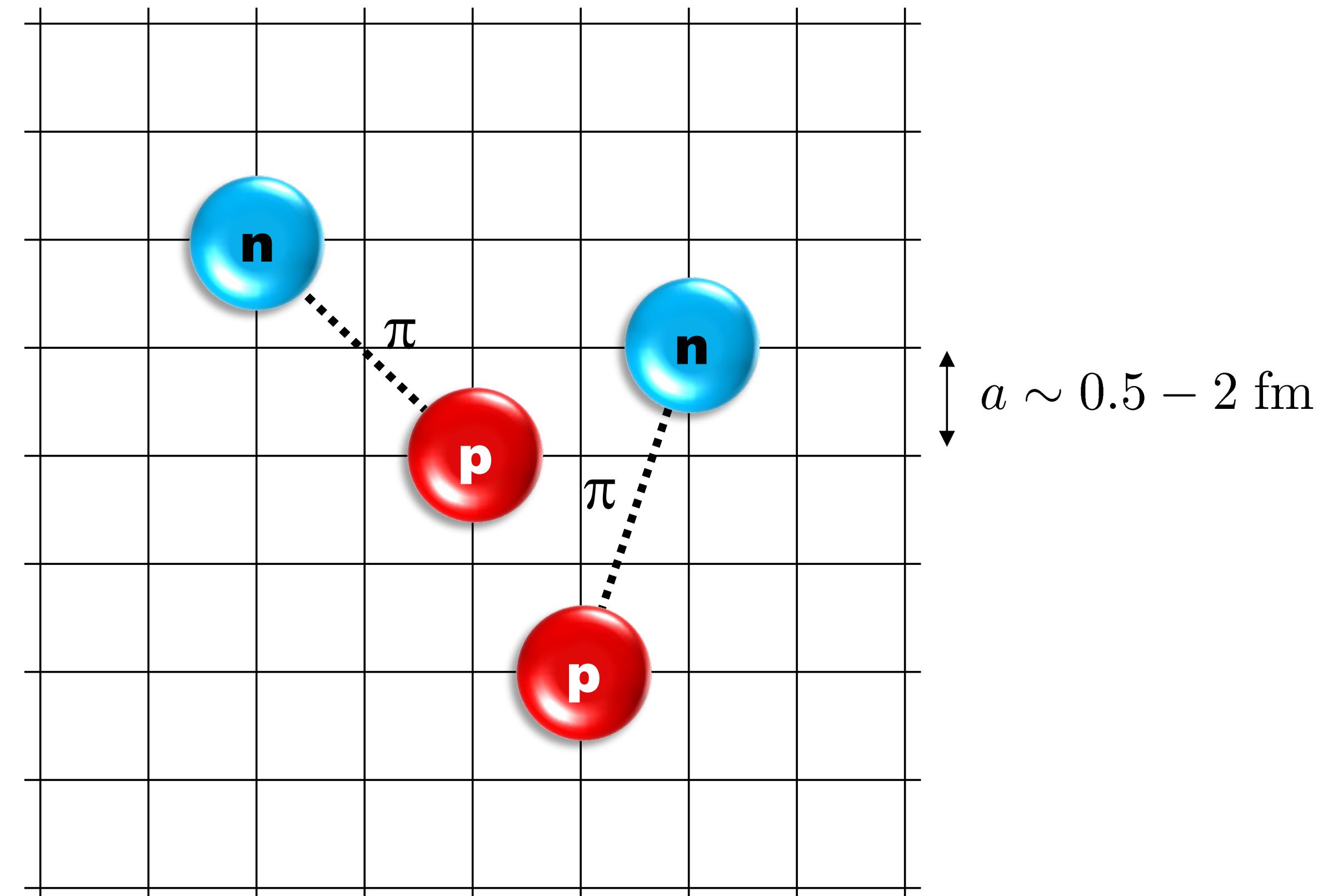


- **Sample by sample calculation of  $A_{\text{PV}}$**
- Weak tension found with both expts.
- Open questions:
  - Dispersive corrections?
  - Impact of 2BCs?
  - Expt. charge radius of  $^{208}\text{Pb}$ ?  
Sun, Beyer, Mandrykina, Valuev, Keitel, Oreshkina, PRL (2025)
  - Model dependences in analyses of PREX and CREX?

**Now for something  
completely different**

# Nuclei on a lattice

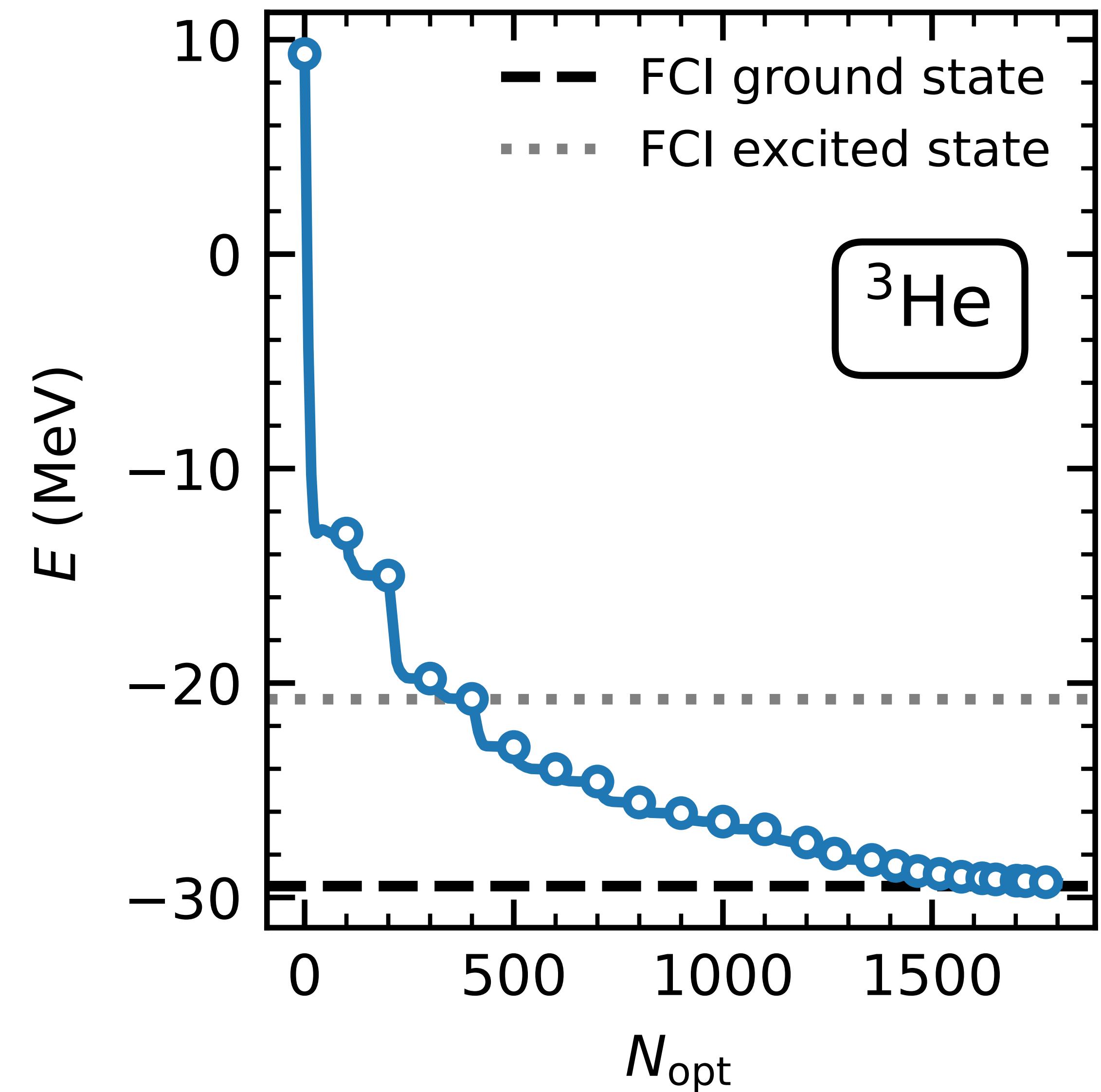
- Nuclear forces are finite-ranged
- We do not see this in a harmonic oscillator basis, but ...
- On a coordinate-space lattice, Hamiltonians are very sparse
- Interactions only in finite range  $r_{\text{int}}$
- Volume of interactions small compared to total volume
- **This can drastically simplify computations!**



Lee, PPNP (2009)

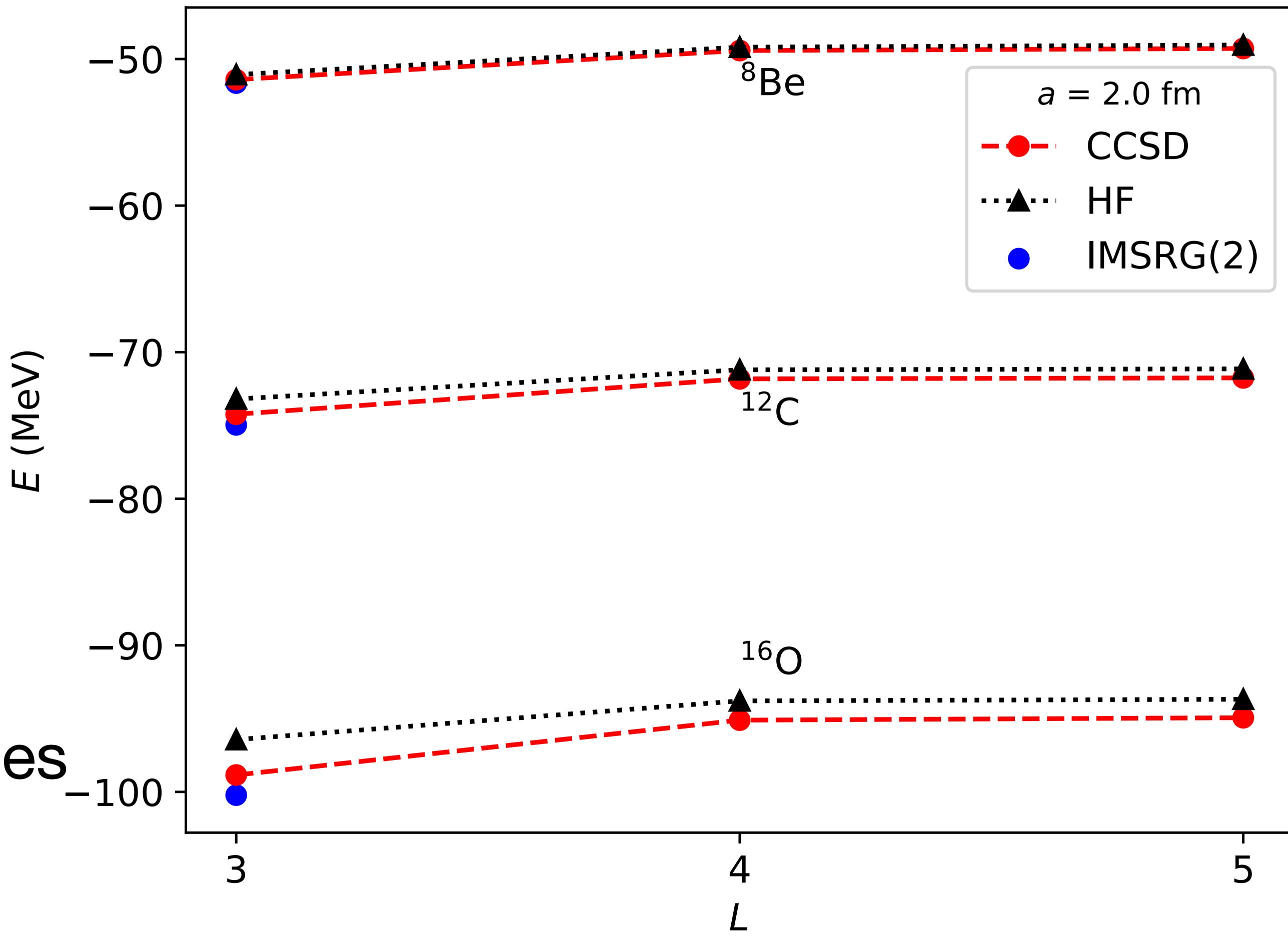
# Original motivation: Quantum computing

- Sparse Hamiltonian reduces number of 2-qubit gates
- Pionless EFT Hamiltonian (NN+3N)
- Simulations of 2- and 3-body systems
- Exact benchmarks met
- Scalability explored
- Next: Computations on quantum computers



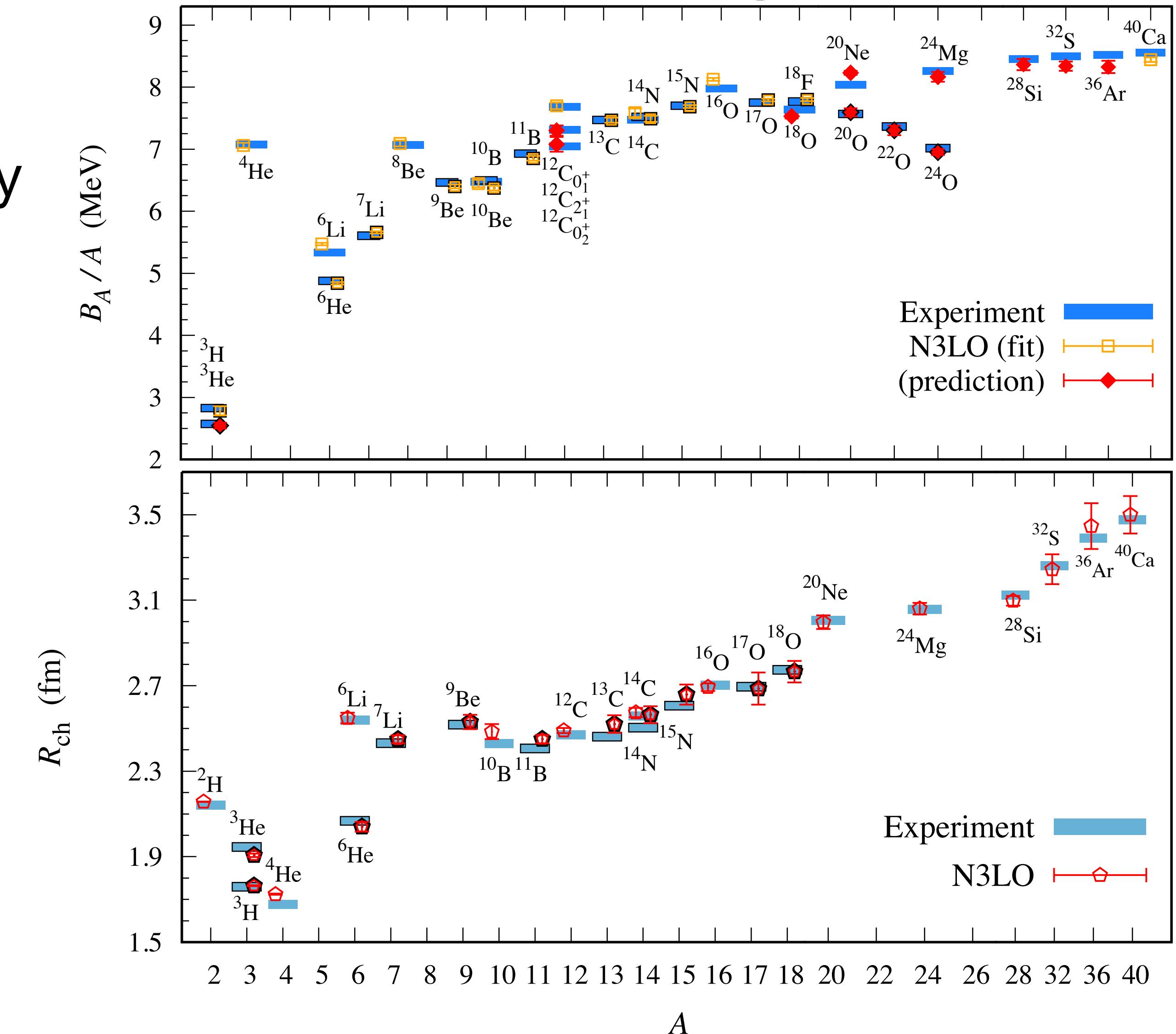
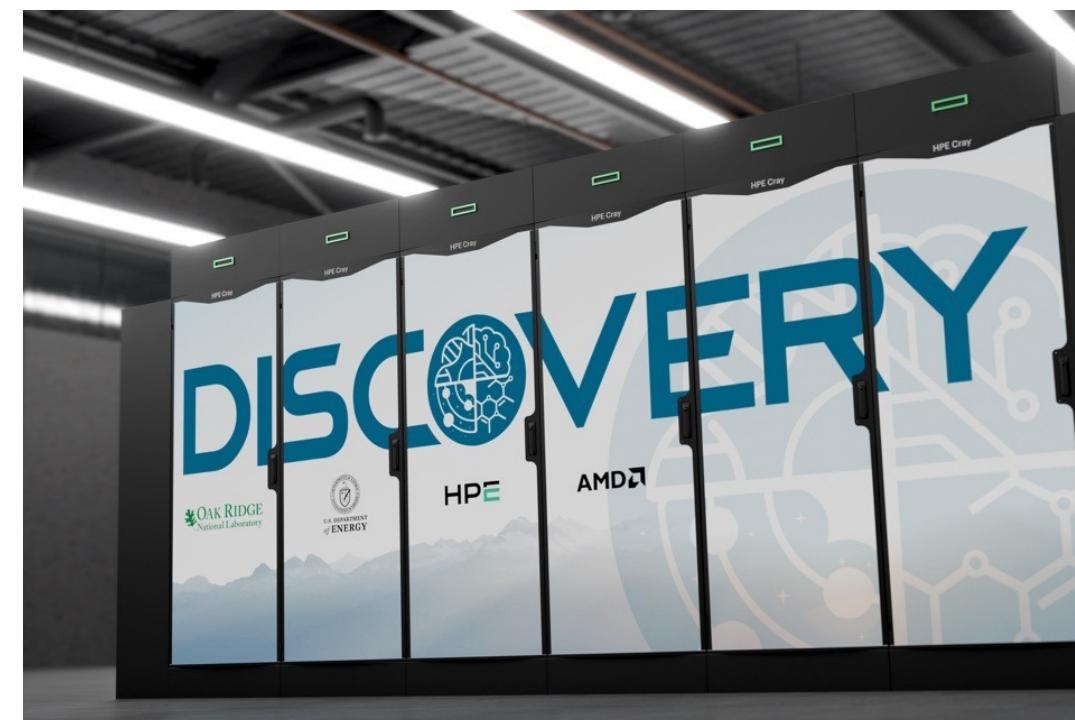
# NuLattice

- Computations of nuclei on coordinate-space lattice
- <https://github.com/NuLattice>
- FCI, HF, IMSRG, CC implemented
- Educational tool
- Benchmark for methods
- New insights:
  - NO2B approximation for 3N forces
  - Hartree-Fock is pretty good for short-ranged forces



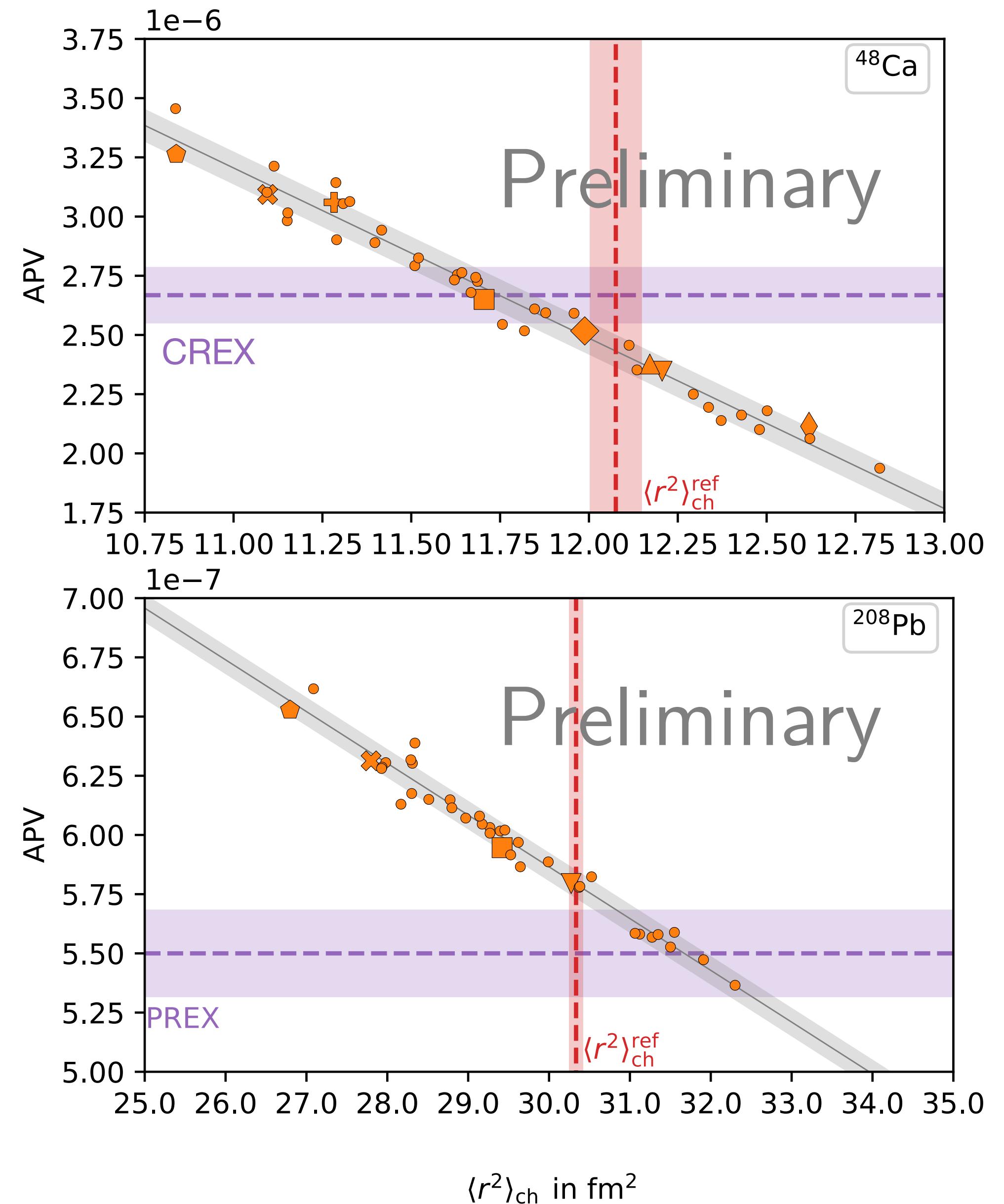
# Many opportunities for progress

- Improved Hamiltonians on the way (thank you, Dean, Serdar!)
- Computations of exotic states
- Dynamics of nuclei
- **Other opportunities? Please contribute!**



# Conclusion

- Systematic improvement in understanding of nuclear densities
  - Implications for BSM physics
  - Ab initio analysis of neutron skin
- New lattice computations of nuclei
  - Amenable to quantum computing
  - New nuclear structure and dynamics insights



# Acknowledgments

## Nuclear densities and responses:

Martin Hoferichter, Takayuki Miyagi, **Frederic Noël**, Achim Schwenk

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**Francesca Bonaiti, Chenyi Gu, Gaute Hagen, Gustav Jansen,**  
**Ben Johnson-Toth, Oriel Kiss, Thomas Papenbrock, Maxwell Rothman**

**Thank you for your attention!**

