TRIUMF NRC·CNRC Canada NSERC CRSNG

Ab Initio Nuclear Theory for Tests of Fundamental Symmetries

The 9th International Symposium on Symmetries in Subatomic Physics (SSP2025)

Nara (Kasugano International Forum IRAKA), September 23-28, 2025

Petr Navratil

TRIUMF

SSP2025

Collaborators:

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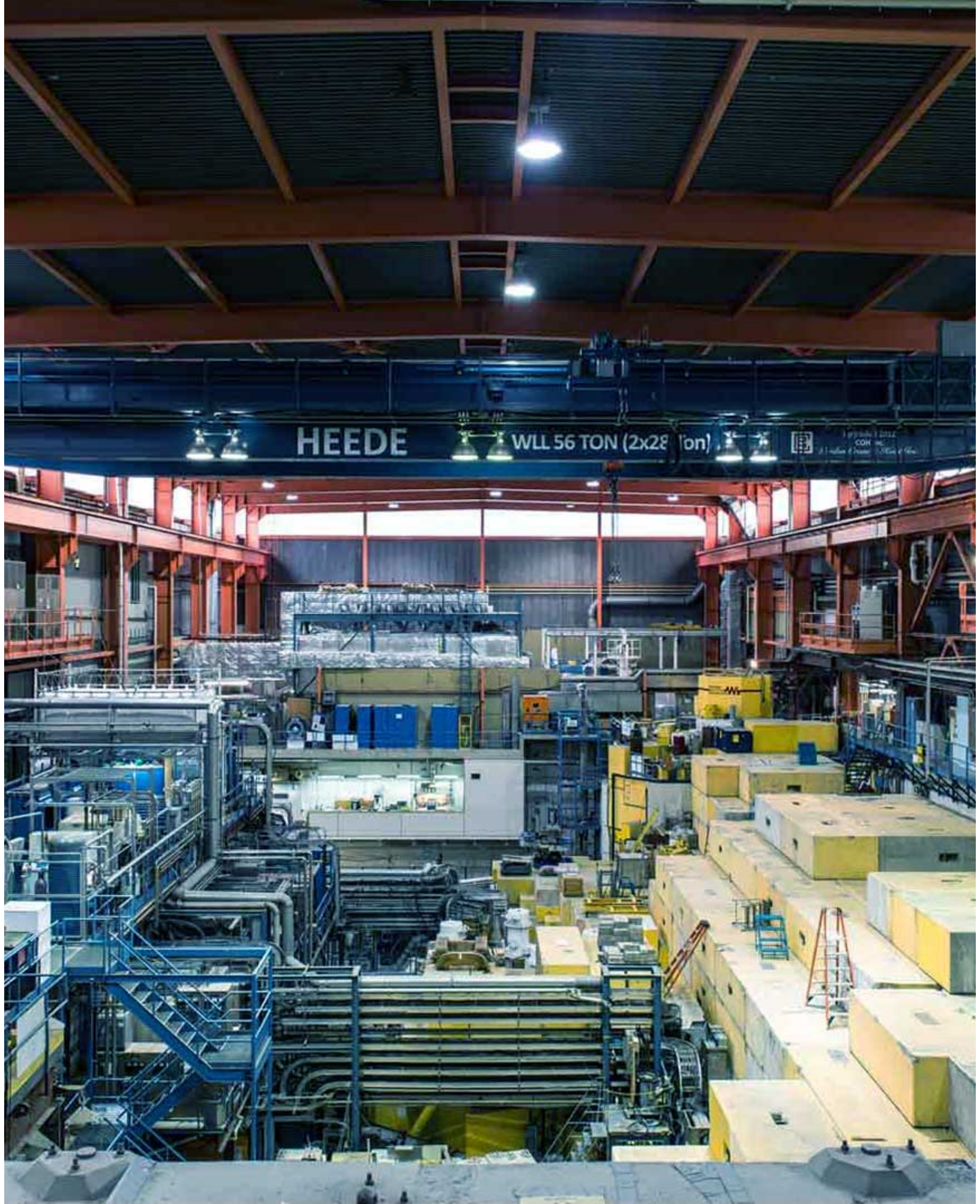
2025-09-24

Discovery, accelerated

Outline

- Introduction – *Ab initio* nuclear theory – no-core shell model (NCSM)
- *Ab initio* calculations of parity-violating moments ← Lanczos strength method
  - Parity violating and parity & time-reversal violating NN interactions
  - Calculations of anapole, electric dipole, and nuclear Schiff moments
    - Experimental limits on the Schiff moment of ^{19}F
- Super-allowed Fermi transitions - electroweak radiative correction δ_{NS}
- Search for beyond the standard model physics in ^{6}He β decay
- Conclusions

Ab initio nuclear theory - no-core shell model (NCSM)



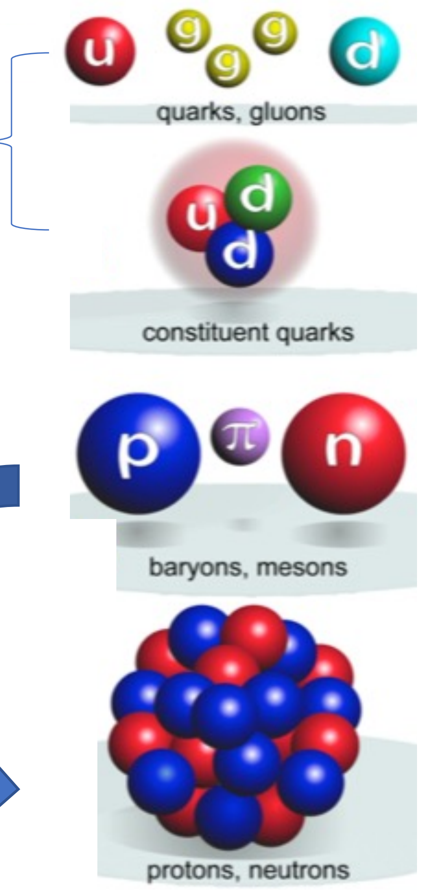
First principles or *ab initio* nuclear theory

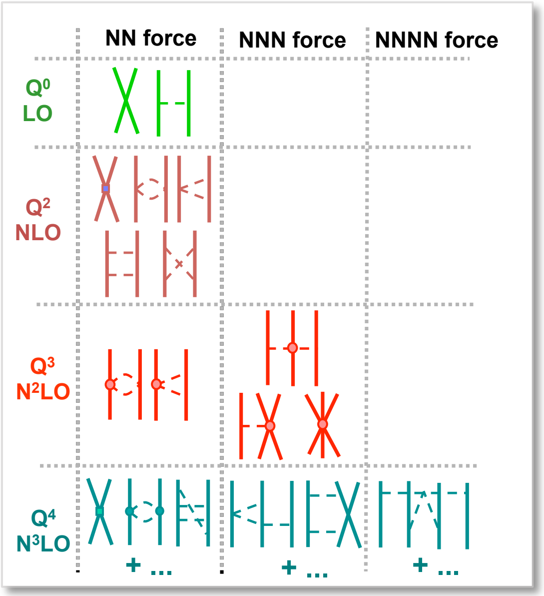
Quantum Chromodynamics (QCD)

Chiral Effective Field Theory (parameters fitted to NN data)

Many-body *ab initio* nuclear theory

$$H\,\Psi^{(A)} = E\,\Psi^{(A)}$$





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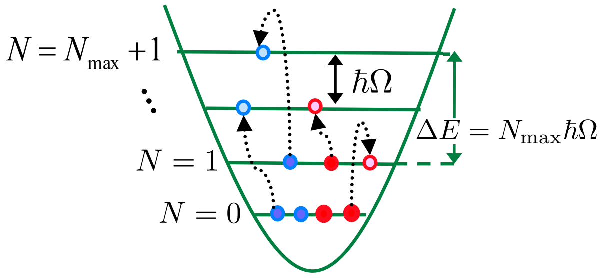
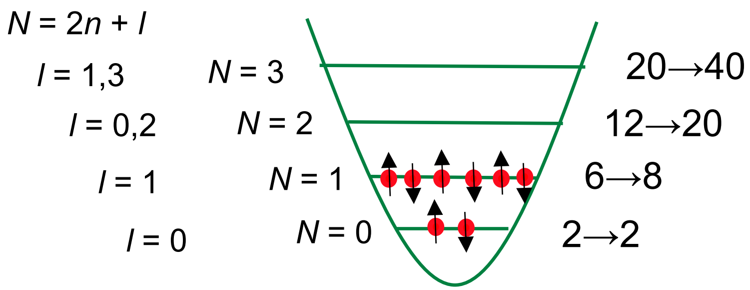
Contents lists available at SciVerse ScienceDirect
Progress in Particle and Nuclear Physics
journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/ppnp
Review
Ab initio no core shell model
Bruce R. Barrett[a], Petr Navrátil[b], James P. Vary[c,*]

Conceptually simplest *ab initio* method: No-Core Shell Model (NCSM)

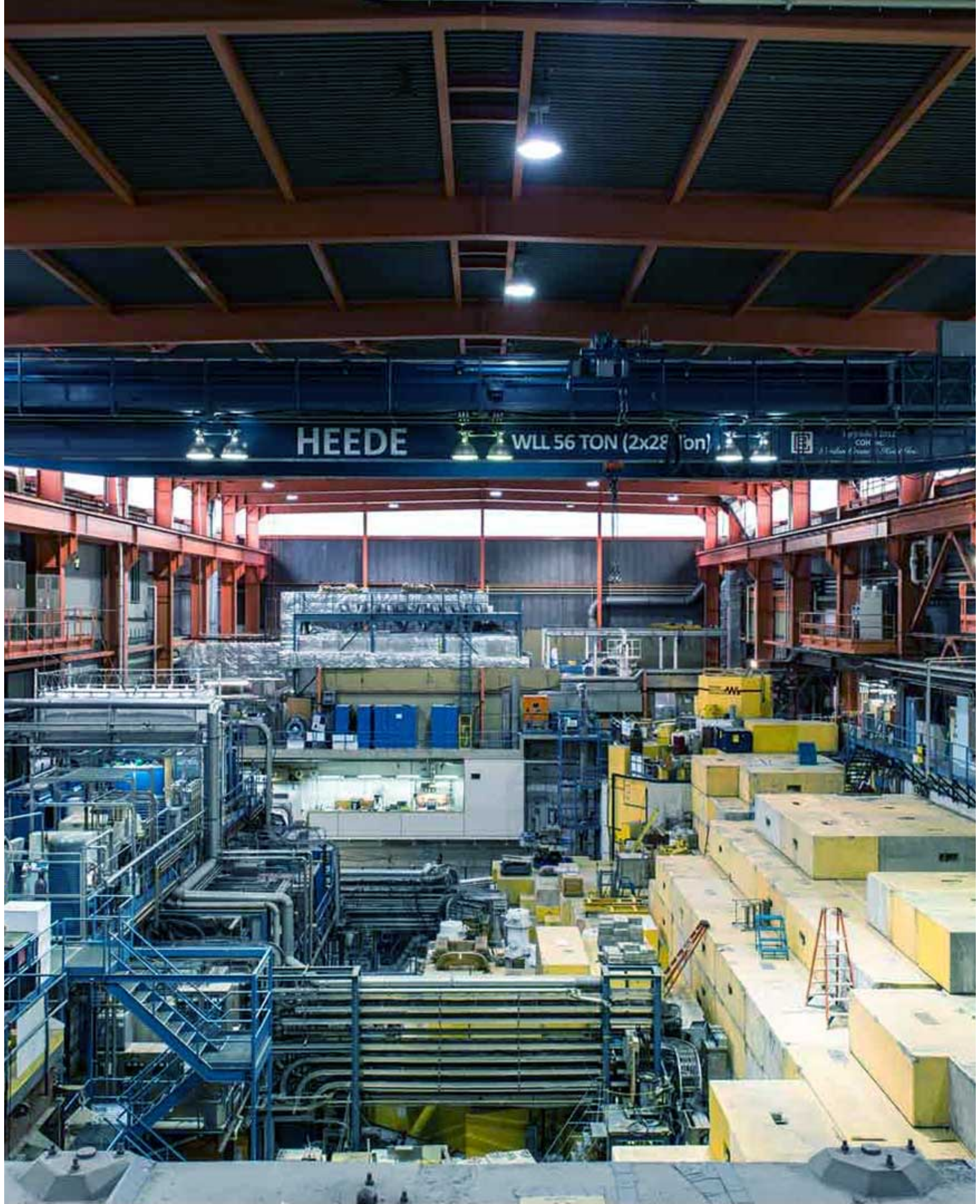
- Basis expansion method (CI)
  - Harmonic oscillator (HO) basis truncated in a particular way (N_{max})
  - Why HO basis?
    - Lowest filled HO shells match magic numbers of light nuclei (2, 8, 20 – ^{4}He, ^{16}O, ^{40}Ca)
    - Equivalent description in relative(Jacobi)-coordinate and Slater determinant basis – nuclei self-bound, $[H,P_{CM}]=0$
      - Exact factorization of CM and intrinsic eigenfunctions at each N_{max}
- Bound states, narrow resonances





$$E = (2n + l + \tfrac{3}{2})\hbar\Omega$$

Ab initio calculations of parity-violating moments - anapole moment electric dipole moment (EDM) Schiff moment

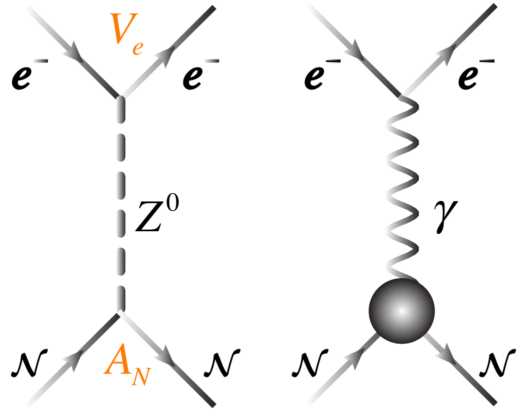


Discovery, accelerated

Why investigate parity violation in atomic and molecular systems and the nuclear anapole moment?

- Parity violation in atomic and molecular systems sensitive to a variety of “new physics”
  - Probes electron-quark electroweak interaction
  - Best limits on the Z’ boson parity violating interaction with electrons and nucleons

- Spin dependent parity violation
  - Z-boson exchange between nucleon axial-vector and electron-vector currents (b)
  - Electromagnetic interaction of atomic electrons with the nuclear anapole moment (c)



(b) (c)

  - Experiments proposed for triatomic molecules ^{9}BeNC, ^{25}MgNC

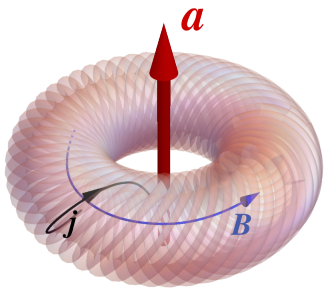
Anapole moment measurements also planned in ^{137}BaF and ^{88}SrF molecules

To extract the underlying physics, atomic, molecular, and **nuclear** structure effects must be understood
→ *Ab initio* calculations

What is the nuclear anapole moment?

- Anapole moment is a parity-odd and time-reversal-even electromagnetic moment – transverse E1 multipole

$$\boldsymbol{a} = -\pi \int d^3r\, r^2\, \boldsymbol{j}(\boldsymbol{r})$$



- Arises in nuclei due to the parity-violating nucleon-nucleon interaction

- Anapole moment operator dominated by spin contribution

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{a}}_s = \frac{\pi e}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{A} \mu_i (\boldsymbol{r}_i \times \boldsymbol{\sigma}_i)$$

$$\mu_i = \mu_p(1/2 + t_{z,i}) + \mu_n(1/2 - t_{z,i})$$

Why investigate the Electric Dipole Moment (EDM) and nuclear Schiff Moment (NSM)?

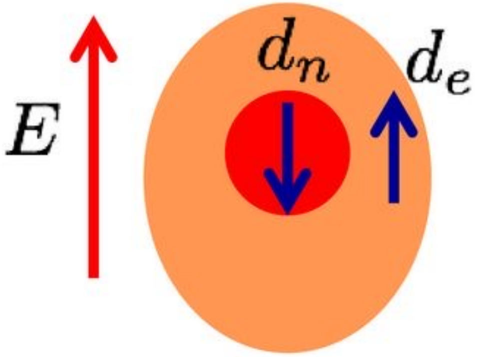
- Unsolved problem in physics: matter-antimatter asymmetry of the universe
- Standard model predicts some CP violation, not enough to explain this asymmetry
- The EDM and nuclear Schiff moment is a promising probe for CP violation beyond the standard model, as well as CP violating QCD $\bar{\theta}$ parameter

- Nuclear EDMs can be measured in storage rings (CERN feasibility study: arXiv:1912.07881)
- Nuclear Schiff moments can be measured using (radioactive) molecules

Nuclear Schiff moment measurements planned in $^{227}ThF^{+}$, RaF, and FrAg molecules

To understand the nuclear EDM and Schiff moment, nuclear structure effects must be understood

What is the nuclear Schiff moment?



Schiff Moment

$$\vec{S} = \frac{\langle er^2\vec{r}\rangle}{10} - \frac{\langle r^2\rangle \langle e\vec{r}\rangle}{6}$$

Leonard Schiff's Theorem (1963):

- Any permanent dipole moment of the nucleus is perfectly shielded by its electron cloud
- True for point-like nuclei, non-relativistic electrons

However, the "Schiff moment" is not shielded by this effect

- Zero for point-like, spherical nuclei
- Arises from deformations in the nucleus or its constituent nucleons
- Very large in nuclei with both a quadrupole and octupole deformation

Look for heavy nuclei with large quadrupole and octupole deformations!

Slide by Matthew R. Dietrich (ANL)

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  - Conserves total angular momentum *I*
  - Mixes opposite parities
  - Has isoscalar, isovector and isotensor components

ANNALS OF PHYSICS 124, 449–495 (1980)

Unified Treatment of the Parity Violating Nuclear Force

BERTRAND DESPLANQUES*
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JOHN F. DONOGHUE†
Center for Theoretical Physics, Laboratory for Nuclear Science and Physics Department, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139
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BARRY R. HOLSTEIN
Physics Division, National Science Foundation, Washington, D. C. 20550

PHYSICAL REVIEW C 70, 055501 (2004)

P- and T-odd two-nucleon interaction and the deuteron electric dipole moment

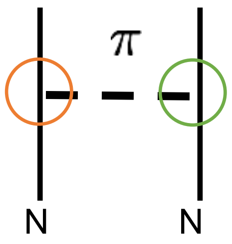
C.-P. Liu* and R. G. E. Timmermans†

frontiers in Physics
REVIEW
published: 21 July 2020
doi: 10.3389/fphy.2020.00218

Parity- and Time-Reversal-Violating Nuclear Forces

Jordy de Vries[1,2], Evgeny Epelbaum[3], Luca Girlanda[4,5], Alex Gnech[6], Emanuele Mereghetti[7] and Michele Viviani[8]*

Meson-exchange picture – one vertex PC strong force, one vertex PV (weak) force



$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathscr{H}^{\text{p.v.}}_{MNN} = {} & (2)^{-1/2} f_\pi \bar{N} (\vec{\tau} \times \vec{\phi}^{\pi})^3 N \\
& + \bar{N}\left[h_\rho^0 \vec{\tau}\cdot\vec{\phi}_\mu^{\rho} + h_\rho^1 \phi_\mu^{\rho 3} + h_\rho^2 \frac{(3\tau^3\phi_\mu^{\rho 3} - \vec{\tau}\cdot\vec{\phi}_\mu^{\rho})}{2(6)^{1/2}}\right]\gamma^\mu\gamma_5 N \\
& + \bar{N}[h_\omega^0 \phi_\mu^{\omega} + h_\omega^1 \tau^3 \phi_\mu^{\omega}]\gamma^\mu\gamma_5 N \\
& - h_\rho'^1 \bar{N}(\vec{\tau}\times\vec{\phi}_\mu^{\rho})^3 \frac{\sigma^{\mu\nu}k_\nu}{2M}\gamma_5 N.
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathscr{H}^{\text{p.c.}}_{MNN} = {} & i g_{\pi NN} \bar{N}\gamma_5 \vec{\tau}\cdot\vec{\phi}^{\pi} N + g_\rho \bar{N}\left(\gamma_\mu + \frac{i\chi_V}{2M}\sigma_{\mu\nu}k^\nu\right)\vec{\tau}\cdot\vec{\phi}^{\mu\rho} N \\
& + g_\omega \bar{N}\left(\gamma^\mu + \frac{i\chi_S}{2M}\sigma^{\mu\nu}k_\nu\right)\phi_\mu^{\omega} N
\end{aligned}
$$

Include **π**, **ρ**, **ω** meson exchanges

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  - Mixes opposite parities
  - Has isoscalar, isovector and isotensor components
  - Admixes unnatural parity states in the ground state

$$|\psi_{\rm gs}\ I\rangle = |\psi_{\rm gs}\ I^{\pi}\rangle + \sum_j |\psi_j\ I^{-\pi}\rangle$$

$$\times\ \frac{1}{E_{\rm gs} - E_j}\langle\psi_j\ I^{-\pi}|V_{\rm NN}^{\rm PNC}|\psi_{\rm gs}\ I^{\pi}\rangle$$

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- Anapole moment operator dominated by spin contribution

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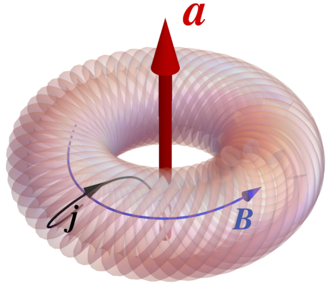

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{a}}_s = \frac{\pi e}{m}\sum_{i=1}^{A}\mu_i(\boldsymbol{r}_i\times\boldsymbol{\sigma}_i)$$

$$\mu_i{=}\mu_p(1/2{+}t_{z,i}) + \mu_n(1/2{-}t_{z,i})$$

$$a_s = \langle\psi_{\rm gs}\ I\ I_z{=}I|\hat{a}^{(1)}_{s,0}|\psi_{\rm gs}\ I\ I_z{=}I\rangle$$

- Anapole moment calculation:

$$\kappa_A = \frac{\sqrt{2}e}{G_F}a_s$$

$$\kappa_A = -i4\pi\frac{e^2}{G_F}\frac{\hbar}{mc}\frac{(II10|II)}{\sqrt{2I+1}}\sum_j\langle\psi_{\rm gs}\ I^{\pi}||\sqrt{4\pi/3}\sum_{i=1}^{A}\mu_i r_i[Y_1(\hat{r}_i)\sigma_i]^{(1)}||\psi_j\ I^{-\pi}\rangle\frac{1}{E_{\rm gs}-E_j}\langle\psi_j\ I^{-\pi}|V_{\rm NN}^{\rm PNC}|\psi_{\rm gs}\ I^{\pi}\rangle$$

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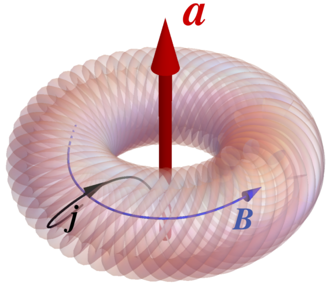

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$$a_s = \langle\psi_{\rm gs}\ I\ I_z{=}I|\hat{a}^{(1)}_{s,0}|\psi_{\rm gs}\ I\ I_z{=}I\rangle$$

Low lying states of opposite parity can lead to enhancement!

- Anapole moment calculation:

$$\kappa_A = \frac{\sqrt{2}e}{G_F}a_s$$

$$\kappa_A = -i4\pi\frac{e^2}{G_F}\frac{\hbar}{mc}\frac{(II10|II)}{\sqrt{2I+1}}\sum_j\langle\psi_{\rm gs}\ I^\pi||\sqrt{4\pi/3}\sum_{i=1}^{A}\mu_i r_i[Y_1(\hat{r}_i)\sigma_i]^{(1)}||\psi_j\ I^{-\pi}\rangle\frac{1}{E_{\rm gs}-E_j}\langle\psi_j\ I^{-\pi}|V_{\rm NN}^{\rm PNC}|\psi_{\rm gs}\ I^\pi\rangle$$

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- EDM and Schiff moment operators

$$\hat{D}_z = \frac{e}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{A} (1 + \tau_i^z)\, z_i$$

$$\boldsymbol{S} = \frac{e}{10} \sum_{i=1}^{Z} \left(r_i^2 \boldsymbol{r}_i - \frac{5}{3} \langle r^2 \rangle_{\text{ch}} \boldsymbol{r}_i \right)$$

- EDM and Schiff moment calculation
  - Nuclear EDM is dominated by and the Schiff moment determined by the polarization contribution:

$$D^{(pol)} = \langle \psi_{\text{gs}}\ I^{\pi} | \hat{D}_z | \psi_{\text{gs}}\ I \rangle + c.c. \qquad S = \langle \psi_{\text{gs}}\ I^{\pi} | \boldsymbol{S} | \psi_{\text{gs}}\ I \rangle + c.c.$$

NCSM applications to parity-violating moments:
How to calculate the sum of intermediate unnatural parity states?

$$|\psi_{\rm gs}\ I\rangle = |\psi_{\rm gs}\ I^{\pi}\rangle + \sum_j |\psi_j\ I^{-\pi}\rangle \frac{1}{E_{\rm gs} - E_j} \langle \psi_j\ I^{-\pi}|V_{\rm NN}^{\rm PNC}|\psi_{\rm gs}\ I^{\pi}\rangle$$

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Sum over all possible intermediate states

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- Solving Schroedinger equation with inhomogeneous term

$$(E_{\rm gs} - H)|\psi_{\rm gs}\ I\rangle = V_{\rm NN}^{\rm PNC}|\psi_{\rm gs}\ I^{\pi}\rangle$$

- To invert this equation, we apply the Lanczos algorithm

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- Solving Schroedinger equation with inhomogeneous term

$$(E_{\text{gs}} - H)|\psi_{\text{gs}}\ I\rangle = V_{\text{NN}}^{\text{PNC}} |\psi_{\text{gs}}\ I^{\pi}\rangle$$

- To invert this equation, we apply the Lanczos algorithm
  - — Bring matrix to tri-diagonal form ($\mathbf{v}_1$, $\mathbf{v}_2$ … orthonormal, H Hermitian)

$$\begin{aligned}
H\mathbf{v}_1 &= \alpha_1 \mathbf{v}_1 + \beta_1 \mathbf{v}_2 \\
H\mathbf{v}_2 &= \beta_1 \mathbf{v}_1 + \alpha_2 \mathbf{v}_2 + \beta_2 \mathbf{v}_3 \\
H\mathbf{v}_3 &= \beta_2 \mathbf{v}_2 + \alpha_3 \mathbf{v}_3 + \beta_3 \mathbf{v}_4 \\
H\mathbf{v}_4 &= \beta_3 \mathbf{v}_3 + \alpha_4 \mathbf{v}_4 + \beta_4 \mathbf{v}_5
\end{aligned}$$

  - — n^{th} iteration computes $2n^{th}$ moment
  - — Eigenvalues converge to extreme (largest in magnitude) values
  - — ~ 150-200 iterations needed for 10 eigenvalues (even for 10^9 states)

Journal of Research of the National Bureau of Standards Vol. 45, No. 4, October 1950 Research Paper 2133

An Iteration Method for the Solution of the Eigenvalue Problem of Linear Differential and Integral Operators[1]

By Cornelius Lanczos

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$$(E_{\rm gs} - H)|\psi_{\rm gs}\; I\rangle = V_{\rm NN}^{\rm PNC}|\psi_{\rm gs}\; I^{\pi}\rangle$$

- To invert this equation, we apply the Lanczos algorithm

$$|\mathbf{v}_1\rangle = V_{\rm NN}^{\rm PNC}|\psi_{\rm gs}\; I^{\pi}\rangle$$

$$|\psi_{\rm gs}\; I\rangle \approx \sum_k g_k(E_0)|\mathbf{v}_k\rangle$$

~100 iterations

$$\hat{g}_1(\omega) = \cfrac{1}{\omega - \alpha_1 - \cfrac{\beta_1^2}{\omega - \alpha_2 - \cfrac{\beta_2^2}{\omega - \alpha_3 - \beta_3^2}}}$$

$\ddots$

J. Phys. A: Math., Nucl. Gen., Vol. 7, No. 17, 1974. Printed in Great Britain. © 1974

The inverse of a linear operator

Roger Haydock

Few-Body Systems 33, 259–276 (2003)
DOI 10.1007/s00601-003-0017-z

Few-Body Systems
Printed in Austria

Efficient Method for Lorentz Integral Transforms of Reaction Cross Sections

M. A. Marchisio[1], N. Barnea[2], W. Leidemann[1], and G. Orlandini[1]

Lanczos continued fraction method
or
Lanczos strength method

PHYSICAL REVIEW C **104**, 025502 (2021)

***Ab initio* calculations of electric dipole moments of light nuclei**

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and Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia V6T 1Z1, Canada

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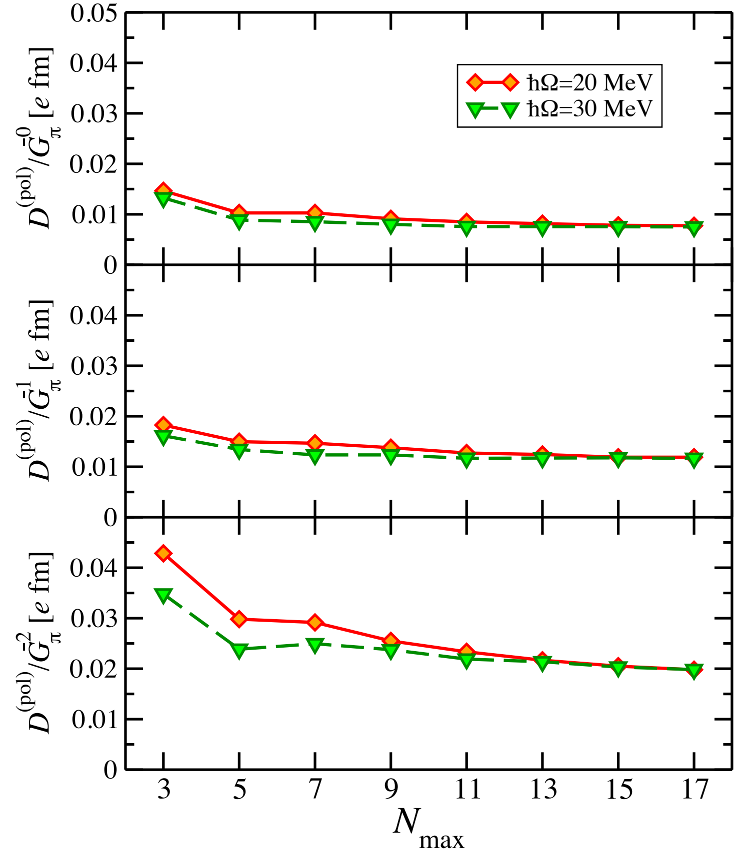
^{3}He EDM Benchmark Calculation

Discrepancy between calculations?

	PLB 665:165-172 (2008) (NN EFT)	PRC 87:015501 (2013)	PRC 91:054005 (2015)	Our calculation (NN EFT)
$\bar{G}_\pi^0$	0.015	(x 1/2)	(x 1/2)	0.0073 (x 1/2)
$\bar{G}_\pi^1$	0.023	(x 1/2)	(x 1/2)	0.011 (x 1/2)
$\bar{G}_\pi^2$	0.037	(x 1/5)	(x 1/2)	0.019 (x 1/2)
$\bar{G}_\rho^0$	-0.0012	(x 1/2)	(x 1/2)	-0.00062 (x 1/2)
$\bar{G}_\rho^1$	0.0013	(x 1/2)	(x 1/2)	0.00063 (x 1/2)
$\bar{G}_\rho^2$	-0.0028	(x 1/5)	(x 1/2)	-0.0014 (x 1/2)
$\bar{G}_\omega^0$	0.0009	(x 1/2)	(x 1/2)	0.00042 (x 1/2)
$\bar{G}_\omega^1$	-0.0017	(x 1/2)	(x 1/2)	-0.00086 (x 1/2)

N_{max} convergence for ^{3}He

N^{3}LO NN



Our results confirm those of Yamanaka and Hiyama, PRC 91:054005 (2015)

NCSM applications to parity-violating moments:
EDMs of light stable nuclei

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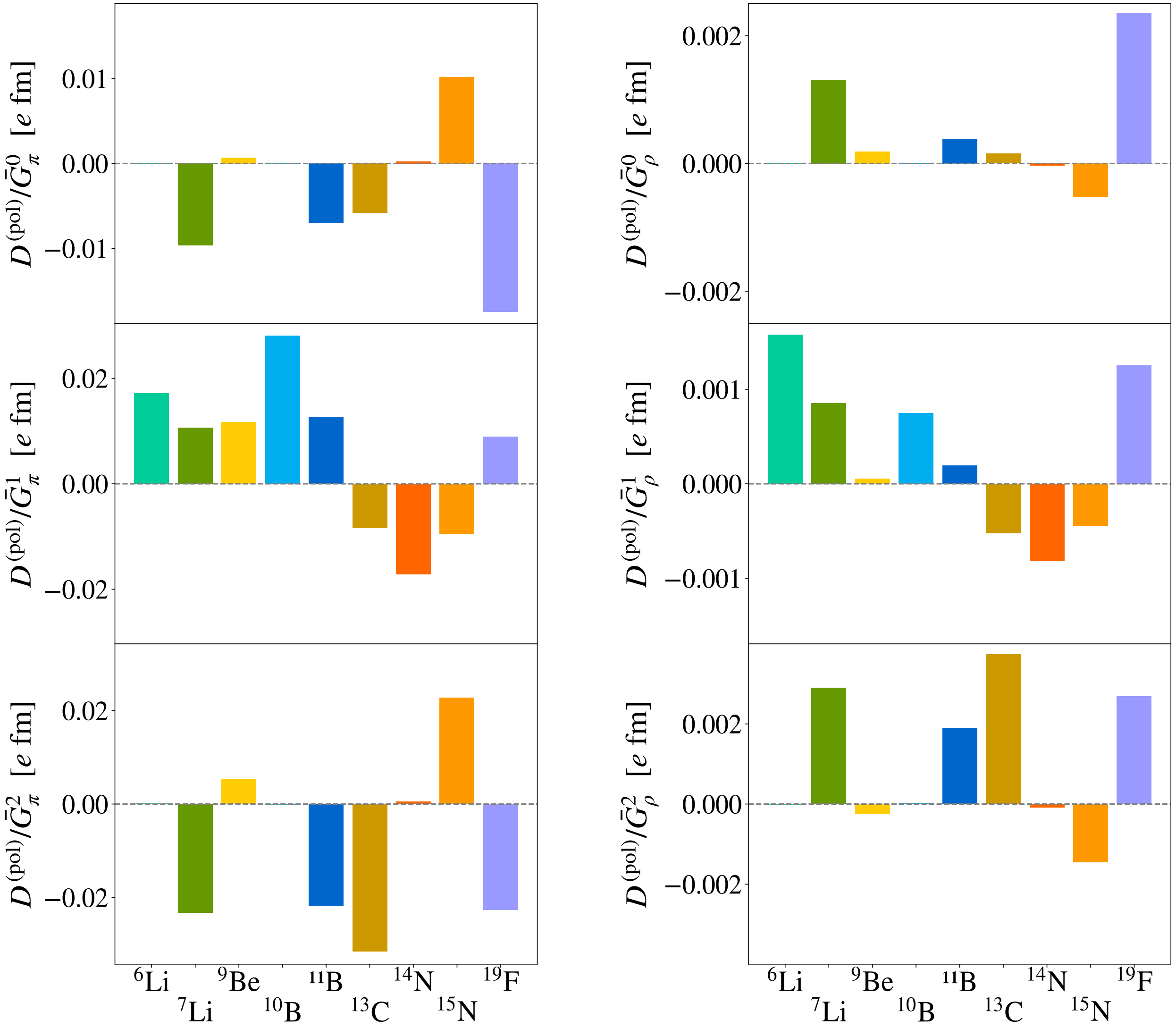
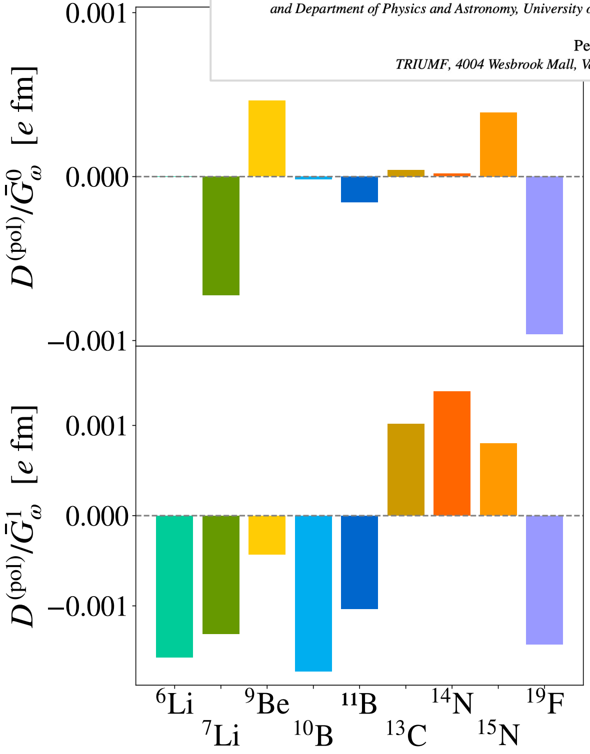
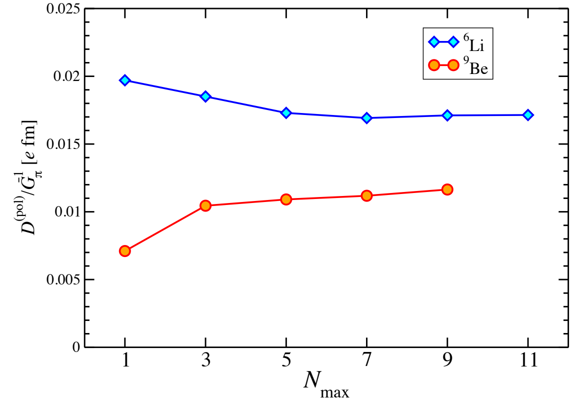



Examples of $N_{\max}$ convergence



NCSM applications to parity-violating moments:
EDMs of light stable nuclei

PHYSICAL REVIEW C **104**, 025502 (2021)

***Ab initio* calculations of electric dipole moments of light nuclei**

Paul Froese*
TRIUMF, 4004 Wesbrook Mall, Vancouver, British Columbia V6T 2A3, Canada
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Petr Navrátil†
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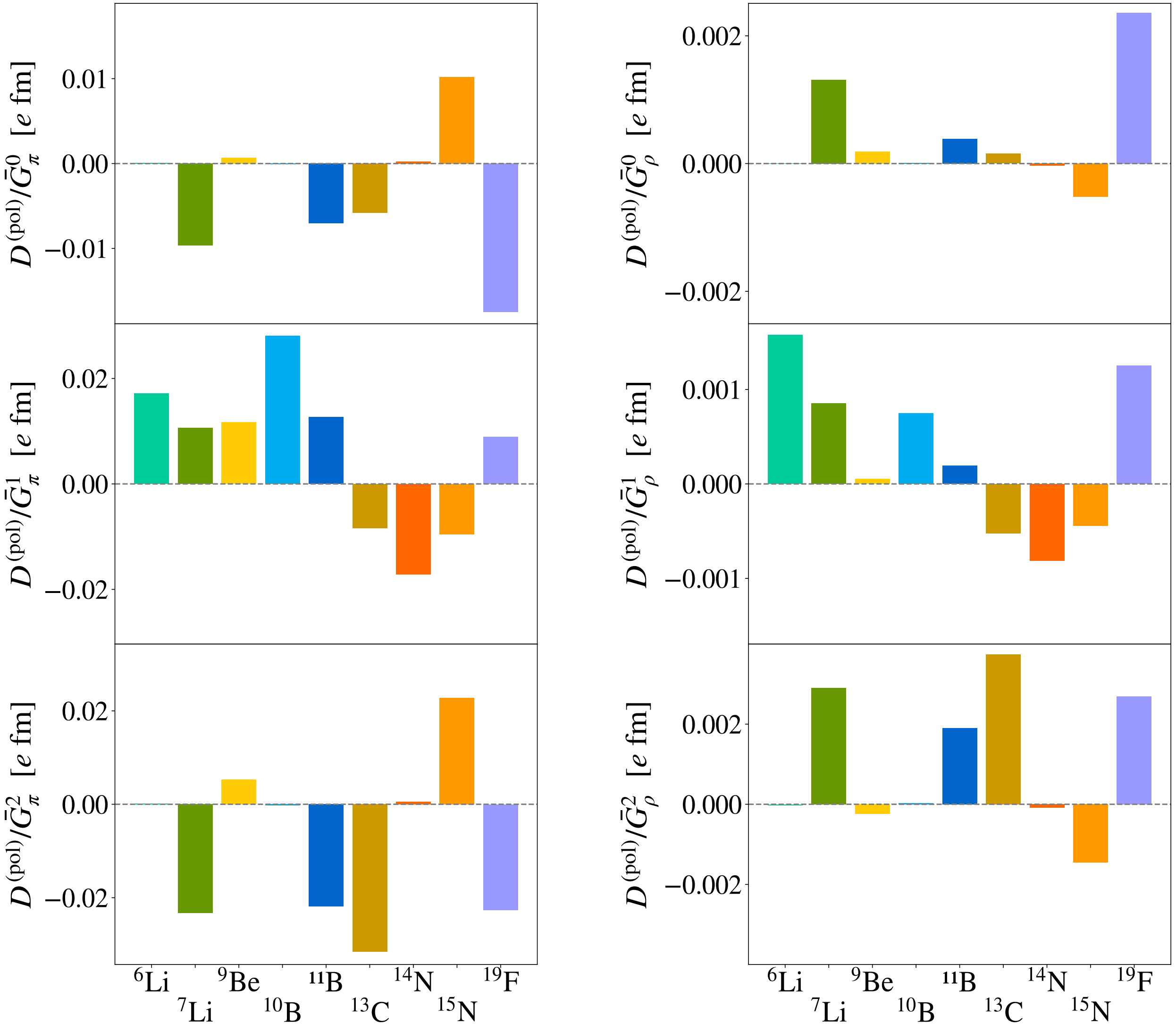
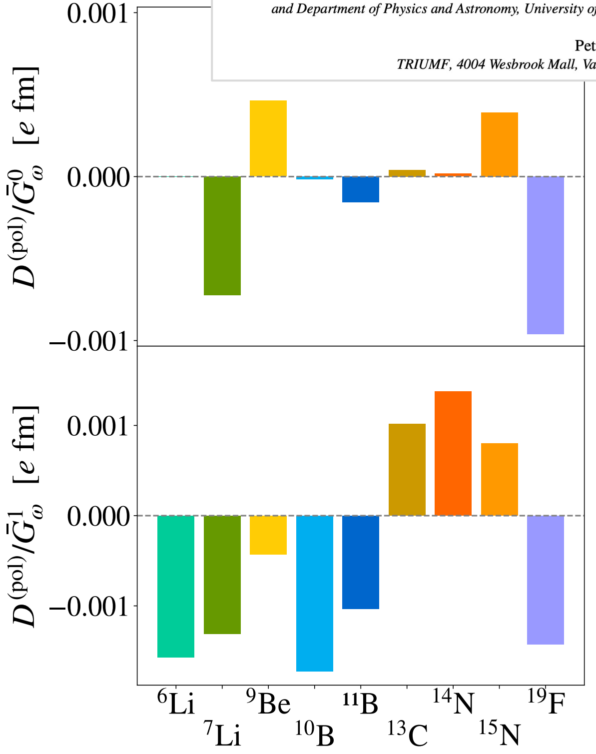
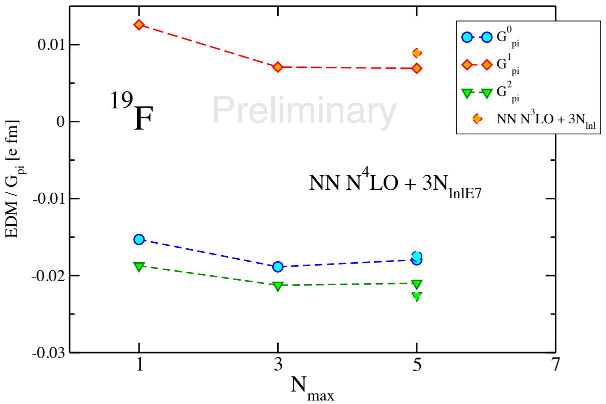




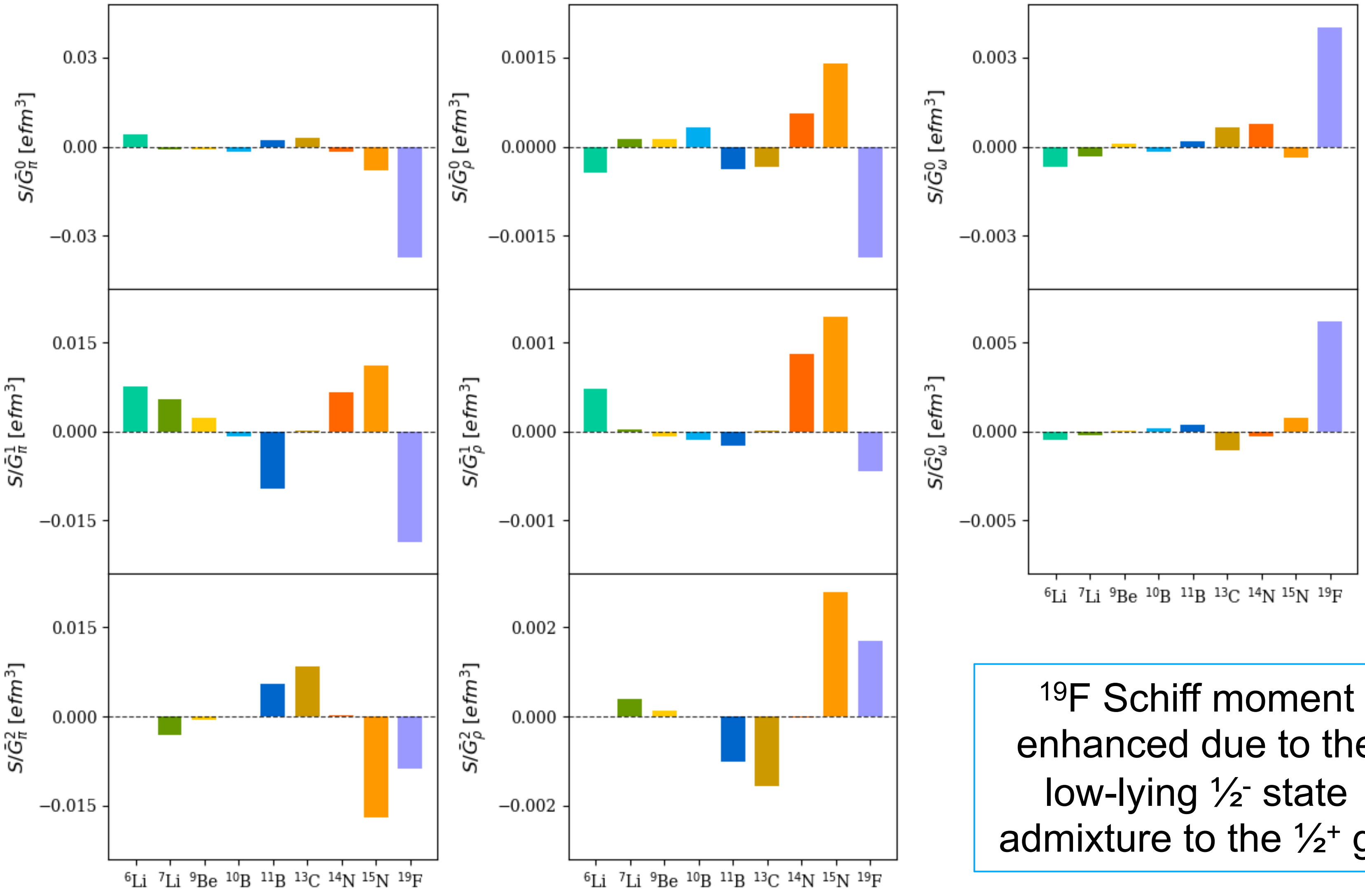
Examples of N_{max} convergence



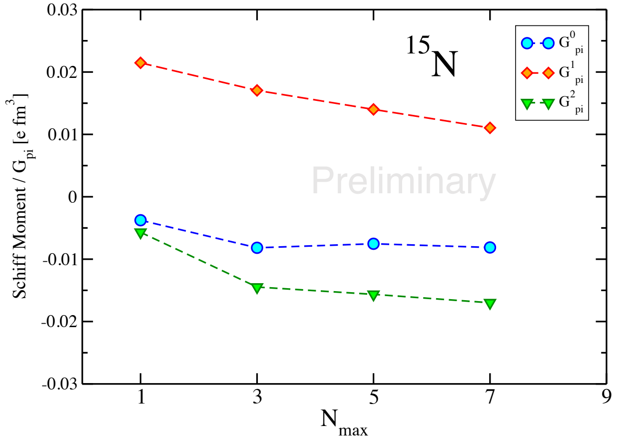
NCSM applications to parity-violating moments:
Schiff moments of light stable nuclei

Work in progress with Stephan Foster, McMaster University undergraduate student

Results preliminary



Examples of N_{max} convergence



Convergence more challenging due to a destructive contribution of the two terms and the long-range r^3 dependence

$$\boldsymbol{S} = \frac{e}{10}\sum_{i=1}^{Z}\left(r_i^2\boldsymbol{r}_i - \frac{5}{3}\langle r^2\rangle_{\text{ch}}\boldsymbol{r}_i\right)$$

^{19}F Schiff moment enhanced due to the low-lying ½⁻ state admixture to the ½⁺ gs

NCSM applications to parity-violating moments:
Schiff moment of ^{19}F

Results preliminary

Calculated ½- state energies shifted to match the ½-₁ excitation energy

Relevant for planned nuclear Schiff moment measurements in ^{227}ThF^{+} at TRIUMF

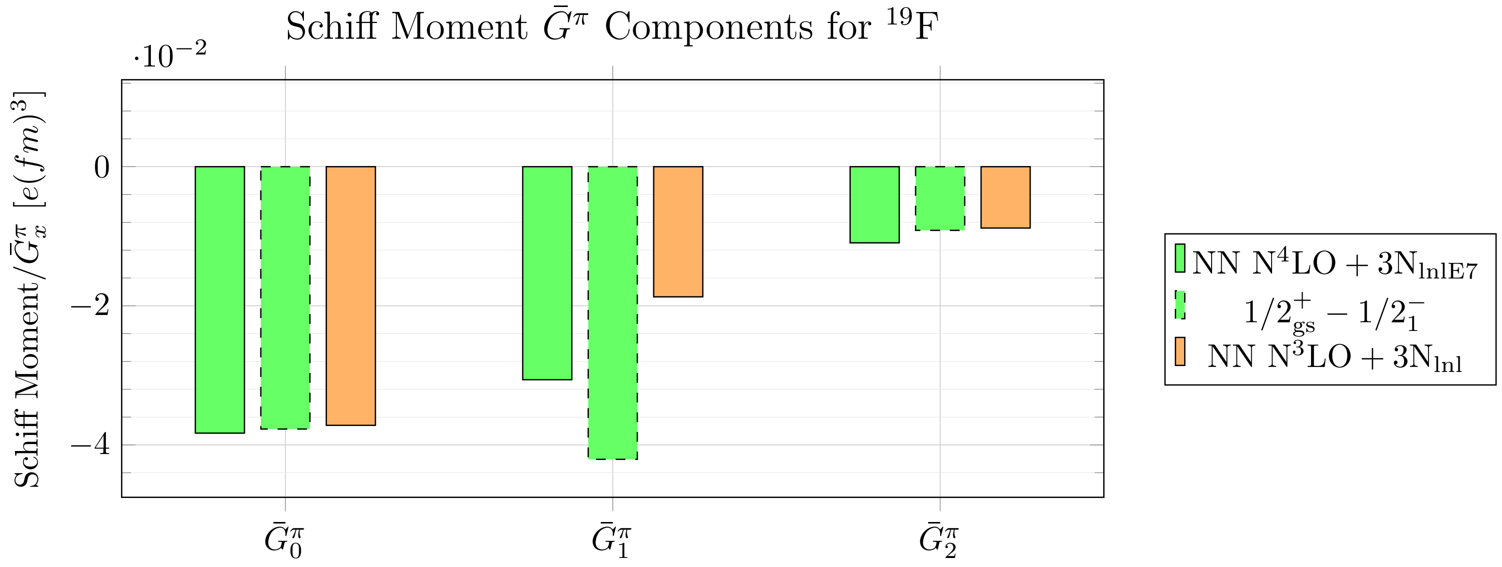
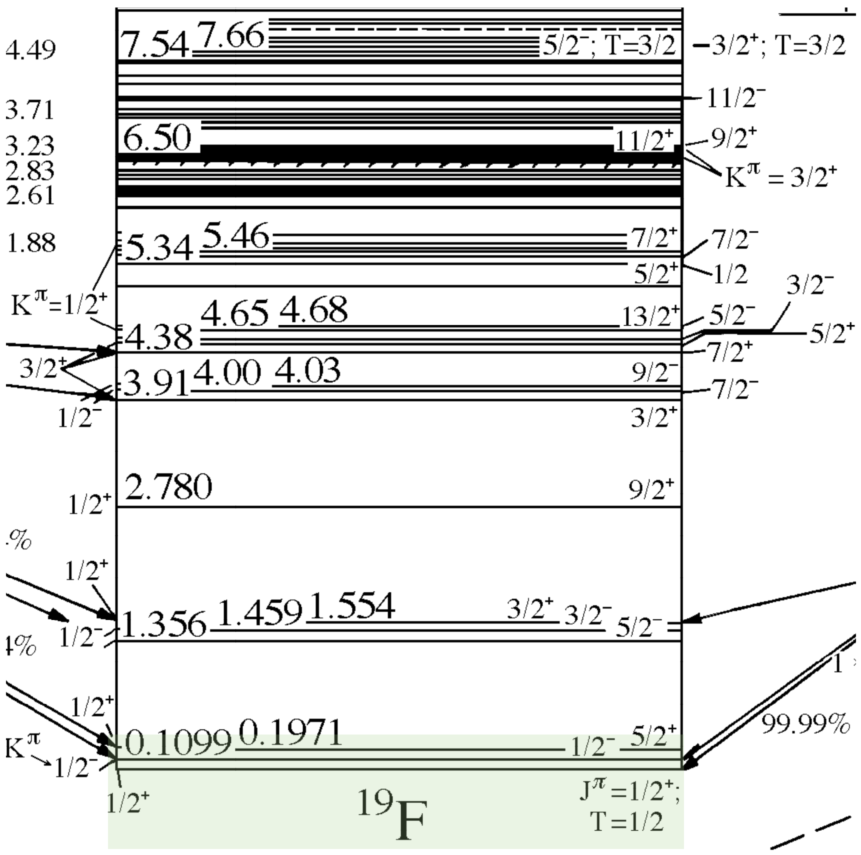


Figure 1: Comparison of ^{19}F $\bar{G}^{\pi}$ components for different interactions and included states.



$$S = \langle \psi_{\mathrm{gs}}\, I^{\pi} | \boldsymbol{S} | \psi_{\mathrm{gs}}\, I \rangle + c.c.$$

$$|\psi_{\mathrm{gs}}\; I\rangle = |\psi_{\mathrm{gs}}\; I^{\pi}\rangle + \sum_{j} |\psi_j\; I^{-\pi}\rangle$$

$$\times \frac{1}{E_{\mathrm{gs}} - E_j} \langle \psi_j\; I^{-\pi} | V^{\mathrm{PNC}}_{\mathrm{NN}} | \psi_{\mathrm{gs}}\; I^{\pi}\rangle$$

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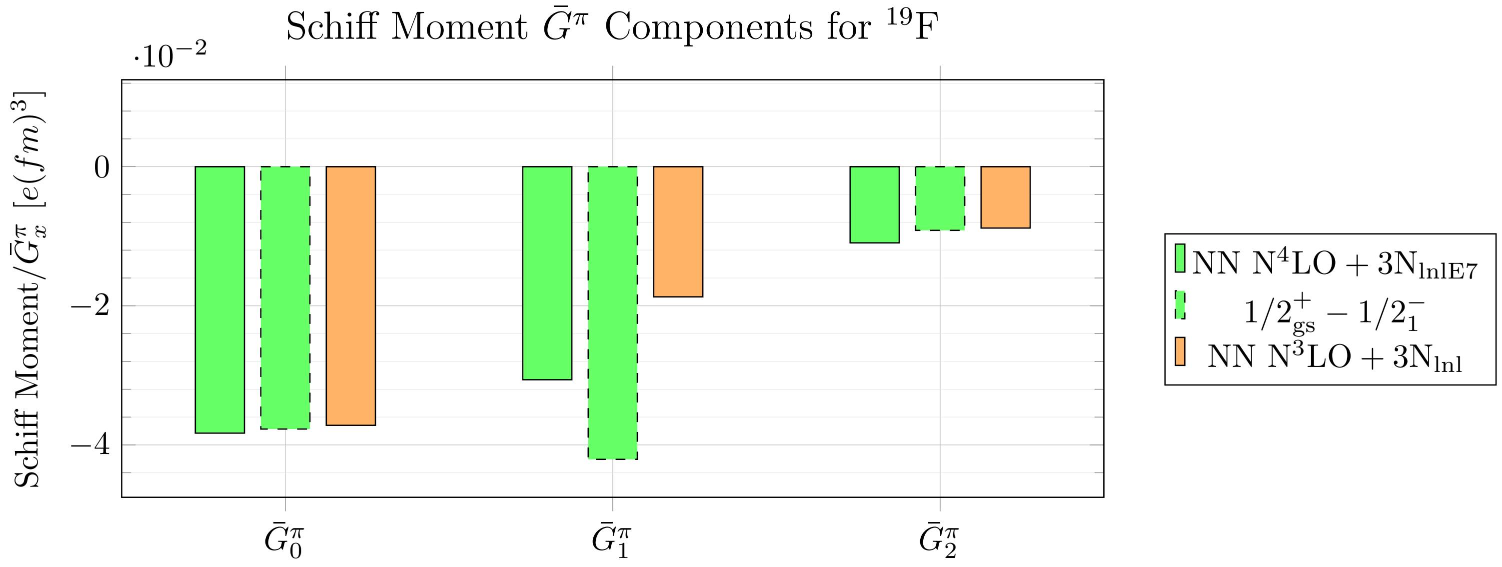
NCSM applications to parity-violating moments:

Schiff moment of ^{19}F

Results preliminary

Calculated ½- state energies shifted to match the $½^-_1$ excitation energy

Relevant for planned nuclear Schiff moment measurements in ^{227}ThF$^+$ at TRIUMF



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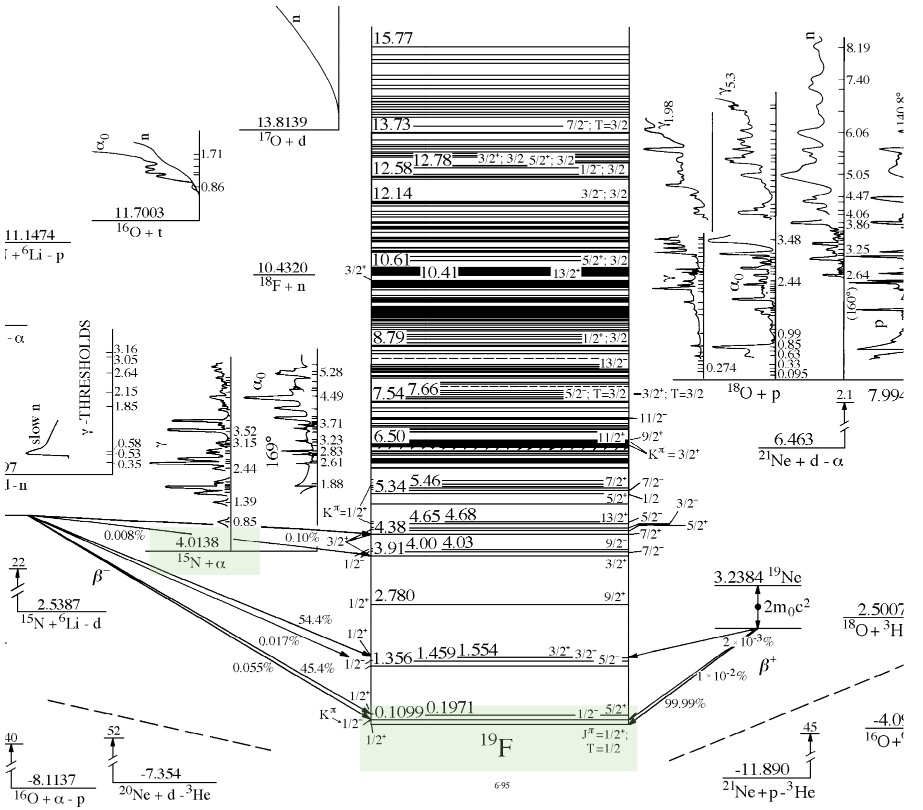

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$$\boldsymbol{S} = \frac{e}{10} \sum_{i=1}^{Z} \left(r_i^2 \boldsymbol{r}_i - \frac{5}{3} \langle r^2 \rangle_{\text{ch}} \boldsymbol{r}_i \right)$$

NCSM applications to parity-violating moments:
Schiff moment of ^{19}F

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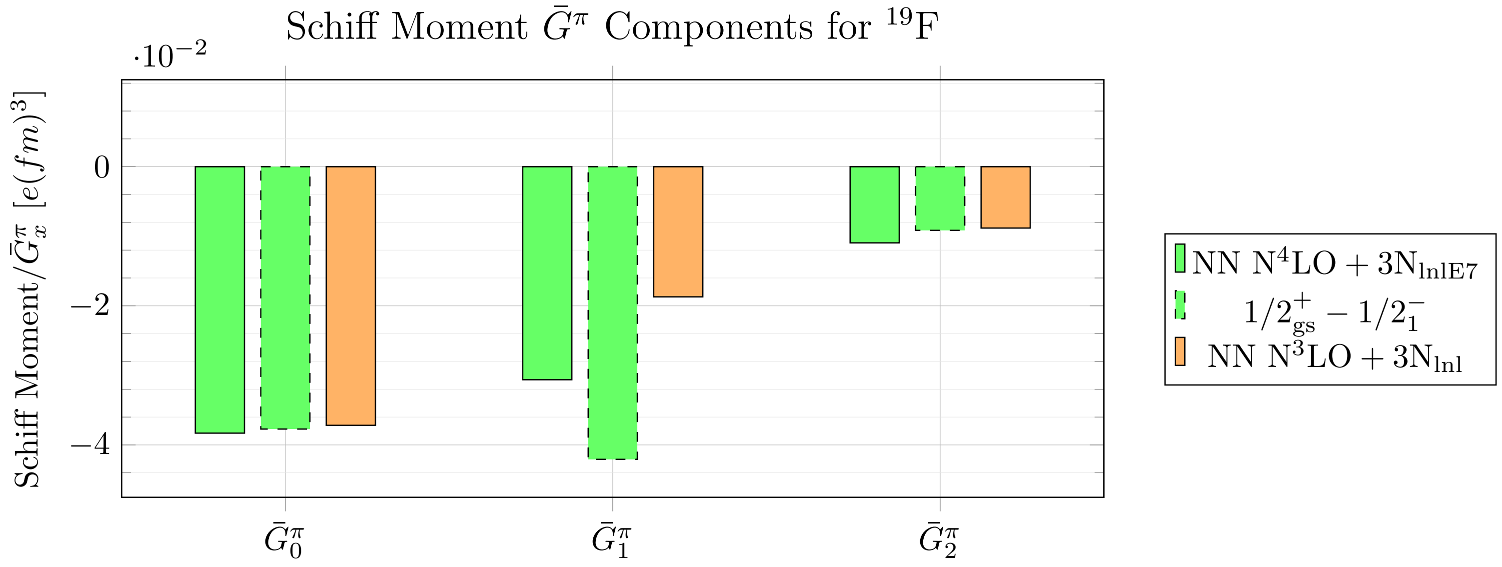

Figure 1: Comparison of ^{19}F $\bar{G}^{\pi}$ components for different interactions and included states.

^{19}F Schiff moment comparable to ^{129}Xe Schiff moment calculated within the nuclear shell model

PHYSICAL REVIEW C **102**, 065502 (2020)

Large-scale shell-model calculations of nuclear Schiff moments of ^{129}Xe and ^{199}Hg

Kota Yanase* and Noritaka Shimizu†

TABLE II. The NSM coefficients of ^{129}Xe in units of $10^{-2} e\,\text{fm}^3$. Our final results are given in bold.

	a_0	a_1	a_2
IPM ($m_\pi \to \infty$)	−9.9	−9.9	−19.8
IPM	−4.6	−4.6	−9.2
LSSM (SN100PN, $m_\pi \to \infty$)	−8.7	−8.2	−15.8
LSSM (SNV, $m_\pi \to \infty$)	−8.6	−8.3	−16.2
LSSM (SN100PN)	−3.7	−4.1	−8.0
LSSM (SNV)	**−3.8**	**−4.1**	**−8.1**
IPM ($m_\pi \to \infty$) [35,36]	−11	−11	−22
IPM [38]	−6	−6	−12
RPA [38]	−0.8	−0.6	−0.9
PTSM [41]	0.05	−0.04	0.19
PTSM [42]	0.3	−0.1	0.4

$$S = \langle \psi_{\rm gs}\, I^{\pi} | \boldsymbol{S} | \psi_{\rm gs}\, I \rangle + c.c.$$

$$|\psi_{\rm gs}\, I\rangle = |\psi_{\rm gs}\, I^{\pi}\rangle + \sum_j |\psi_j\, I^{-\pi}\rangle \times \frac{1}{E_{\rm gs} - E_j} \langle \psi_j\, I^{-\pi} | V^{\rm PNC}_{\rm NN} | \psi_{\rm gs}\, I^{\pi} \rangle$$

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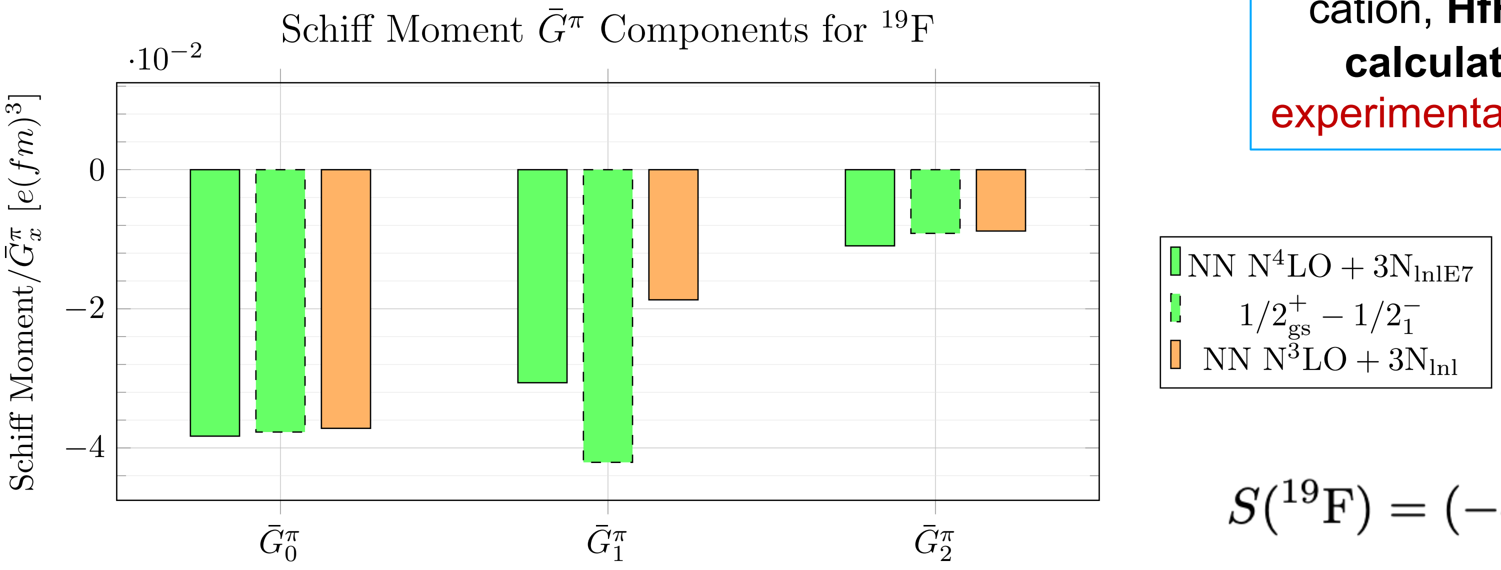
NCSM applications to parity-violating moments: Schiff moment of ^{19}F

Results preliminary



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Recent high-precision measurements of the **molecular electric dipole moment of ^{180}Hf^{19}F$^+$** in combination with **quantum-chemistry calculations** to evaluate the sensitivity of the hafnium monofluoride cation, **HfF$^+$, to the NSM of ^{19}F** and with ***ab initio* calculations of the ^{19}F NSM** allows to set an experimental limit on the PTV pion-nucleon couplings.

$$\bar{G}^{\pi}_t = g\, \bar{g}_t \qquad (g \sim 13.5)$$

$$S(^{19}\mathrm{F}) = (-4.3\, g\bar{g}_0 - 3.1\, g\bar{g}_1 - 1.4\, g\bar{g}_2) \times 10^{-2}\ e\ \mathrm{fm}^3$$

Quantity	Limit
$\lvert\bar{g}_0\rvert$	1.6×10^{-8}
$\lvert\bar{g}_1\rvert$	2.2×10^{-8}
$\lvert\bar{g}_2\rvert$	4.8×10^{-8}

Nuclear Schiff moment of the fluorine isotope ^{19}F

Kia Boon Ng,[1,*] Stephan Foster,[1,2] Lan Cheng,[3] Petr Navrátil,[1] and Stephan Malbrunot-Ettenauer[1,4]

arXiv:2507.19811

PHYSICAL REVIEW A **102**, 052828 (2020)
Editors' Suggestion

Nuclear spin-dependent parity-violating effects in light polyatomic molecules

Yongliang Hao,[1] Petr Navrátil,[2] Eric B. Norrgard,[3] Miroslav Iliaš,[4] Ephraim Eliav,[5] Rob G. E. Timmermans,[1] Victor V. Flambaum,[6] and Anastasia Borschevsky[1,*]

Nuclear spin-dependent parity-violating effects from NCSM

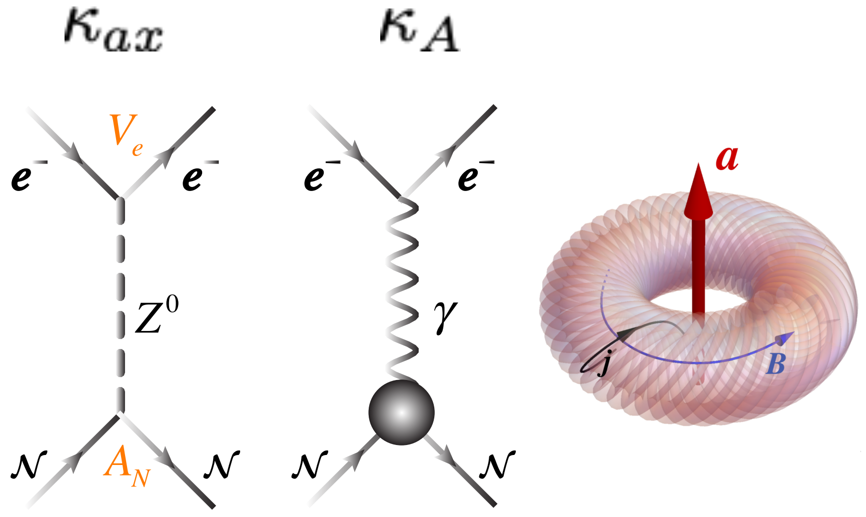
- Contributions from nucleon axial-vector and the anapole moment

	^{9}Be	^{13}C	^{14}N	^{15}N	^{25}Mg
I^π	$3/2^-$	$1/2^-$	1^+	$1/2^-$	$5/2^+$
$\mu^{\text{exp.}}$	-1.177[a]	0.702[b]	0.404[c]	-0.283[d]	-0.855[e]
			NCSM calculations		
μ	-1.05	0.44	0.37	-0.25	-0.50
κ_{A}	0.016	-0.028	0.036	0.088	0.035
$\langle s_{p,z}\rangle$	0.009	-0.049	-0.183	-0.148	0.06
$\langle s_{n,z}\rangle$	0.360	-0.141	-0.1815	0.004	0.30
κ_{ax}	0.035	-0.009	0.0002	0.015	0.024
κ	0.050	-0.037	0.037	0.103	0.057

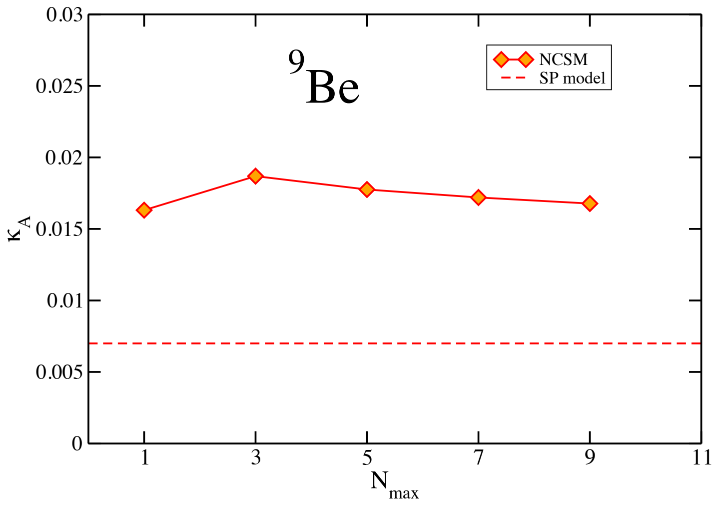
$$\kappa_{ax} \simeq -2C_{2p}\langle s_{p,z}\rangle - 2C_{2n}\langle s_{n,z}\rangle \simeq -0.1\langle s_{p,z}\rangle + 0.1\langle s_{n,z}\rangle$$

$$\langle s_{\nu,z}\rangle \equiv \langle \psi_{\text{gs}}\ I^\pi I_z{=}I | \hat{s}_{\nu,z} | \psi_{\text{gs}}\ I^\pi I_z{=}I\rangle$$

$$C_{2\text{p}} = -C_{2\text{n}} = g_A(1-4\sin^2\theta_W)/2 \simeq 0.05$$



(b) (c)



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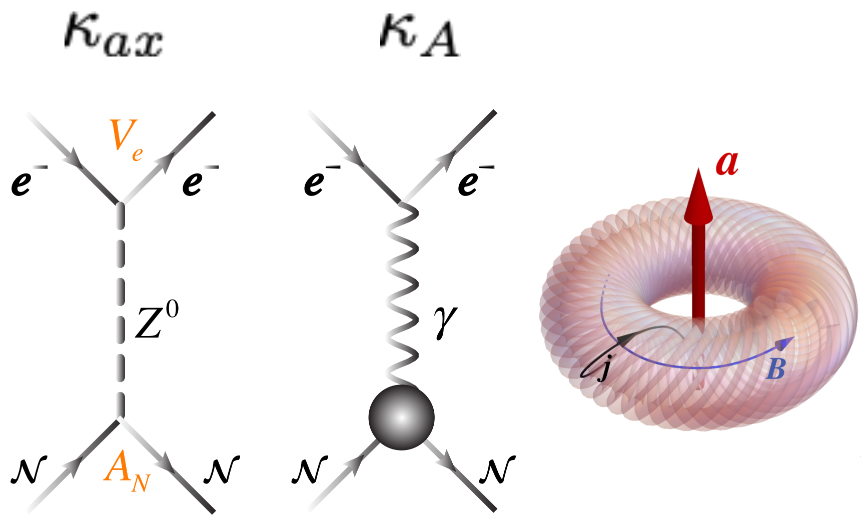
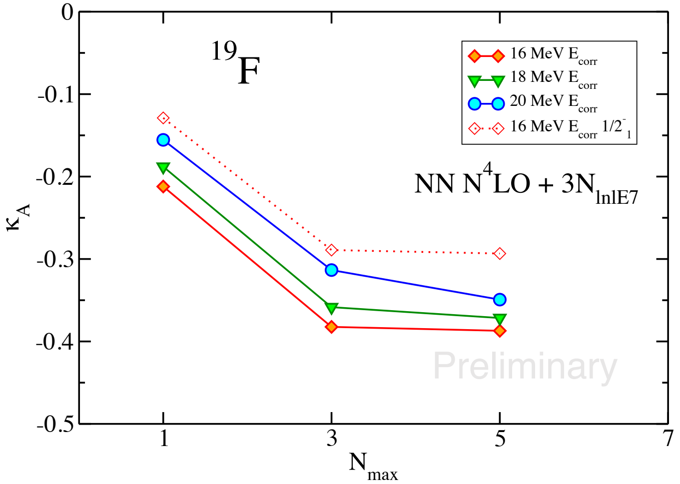


(b) (c)

New results for ^{19}F



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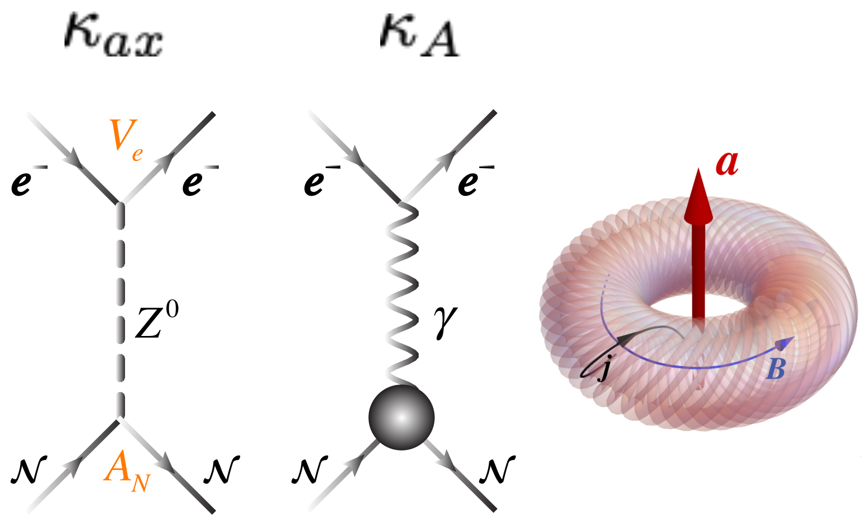

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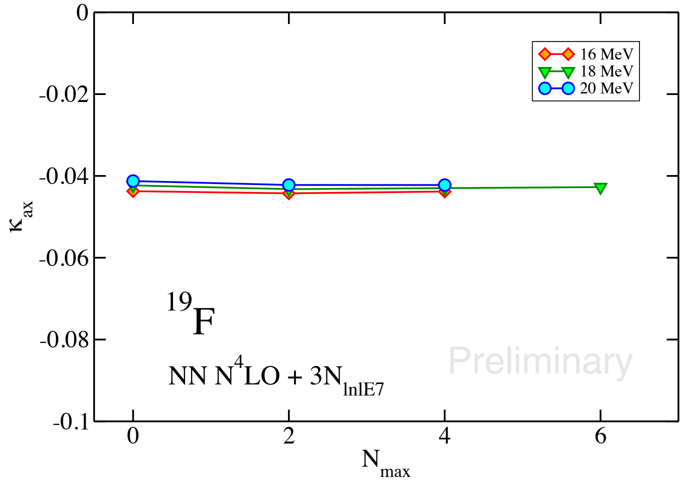
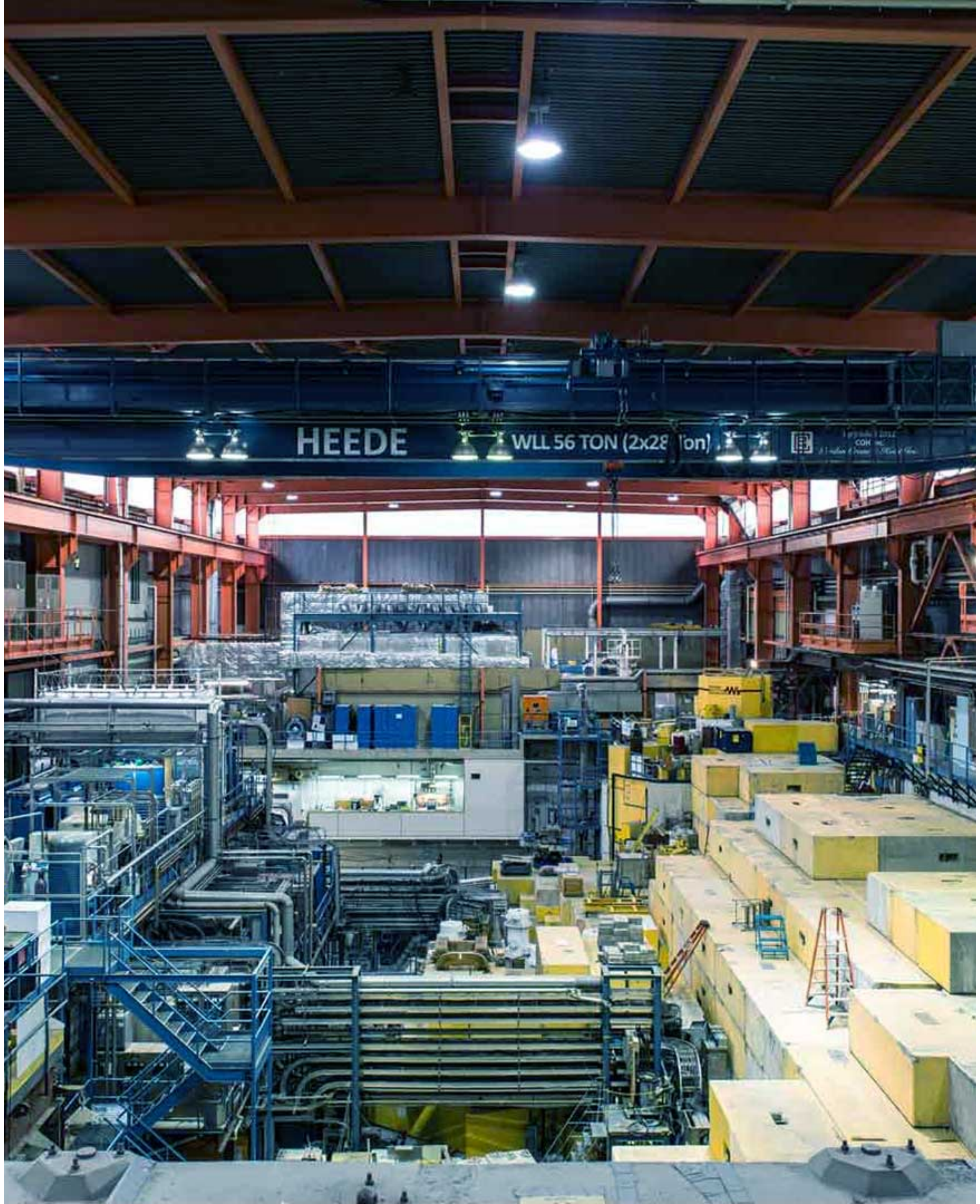


TRIUMF

Super-allowed Fermi transitions - electroweak radiative correction δ_{NS}



Discovery, accelerated

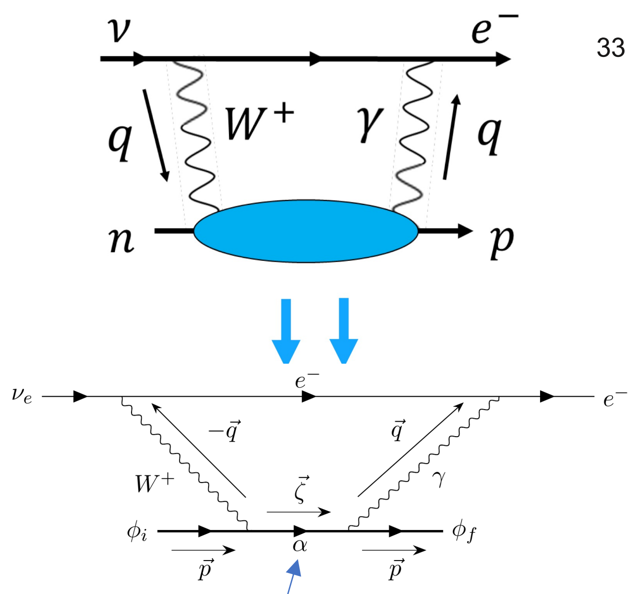
Synergy of precision experiments and *ab initio* nuclear theory to test CKM unitarity
Structure corrections for the extraction of the V_{ud} matrix element from the $^{10}C \rightarrow {}^{10}B$ Fermi transition

- CKM unitarity sensitive probe of BSM physics
  - V_{ud} element from super-allowed Fermi transitions

$$|V_{ud}|^2 = \frac{\hbar^7}{G_F^2 m_e^5 c^4} \frac{\pi^3 \ln(2)}{\mathcal{F}t} \qquad \mathcal{F}t = \frac{K}{G_V^2 |M_{F0}|^2 (1 + \Delta_R^V)}$$

$$\mathcal{F}t(1 + \Delta_R^V) = ft(1 + \delta'_R)\underline{(1 - \delta_C + \delta_{NS})}$$

  - δ_{NS} parametrizes correction to free γW box



Nuclear Green's function (propagator)
→ Lanczos strength method

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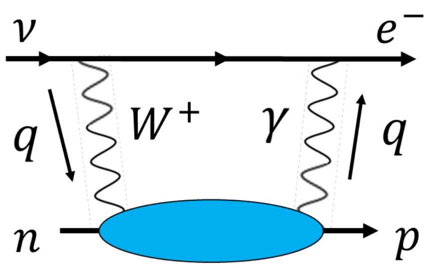
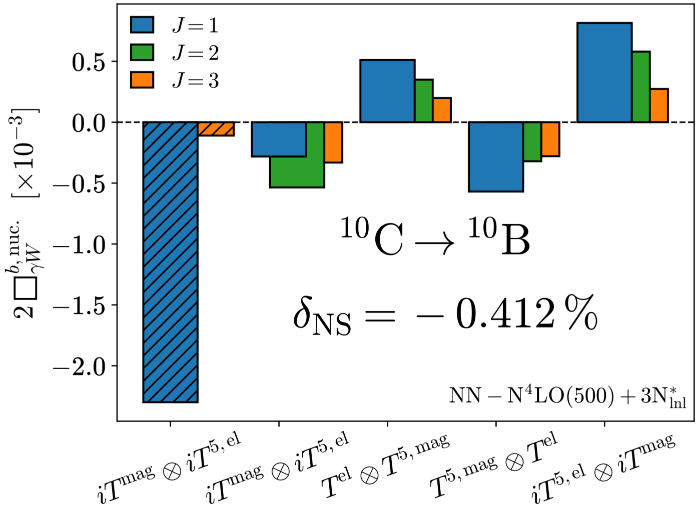
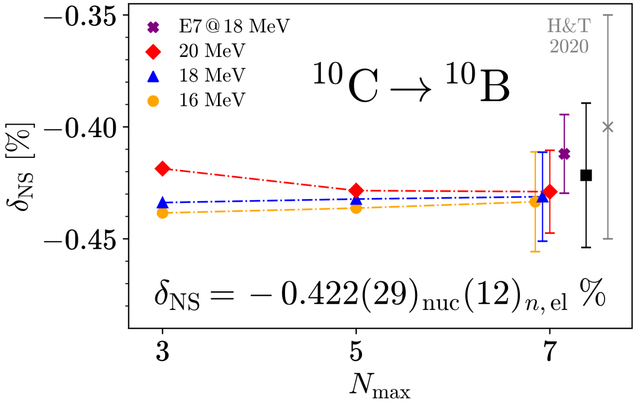


  - δ_{NS} parametrizes correction to free γW box
  - *Ab initio* no-core shell model (NCSM)
    - A very good convergence – consistent with what used in latest evaluation with a substantially reduced theoretical uncertainties

$$\delta_{NS} = 2[\Box_{\gamma W}^{VA,\mathrm{nuc.}} - \Box_{\gamma W}^{VA,\mathrm{free\ n}}]$$





PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS 134, 012501 (2025)

Ab Initio Strategy for Taming the Nuclear-Structure Dependence of V_{ud} Extractions: The $^{10}C \rightarrow {}^{10}B$ Superallowed Transition

Michael Gennari,[1,2] Mehdi Drissi,[1] Mikhail Gorchtein,[3,4] Petr Navrátil,[1,2] and Chien-Yeah Seng[5,6]

NCSM applicable also to $^{14}O \rightarrow {}^{14}N$ and possibly $^{18}Ne \rightarrow {}^{18}F$, $^{22}Mg \rightarrow {}^{22}Na$

Synergy of precision experiments and *ab initio* nuclear theory to test CKM unitarity
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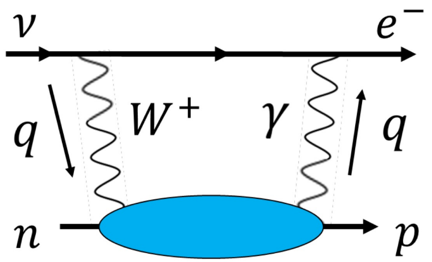

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PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS **134**, 012501 (2025)

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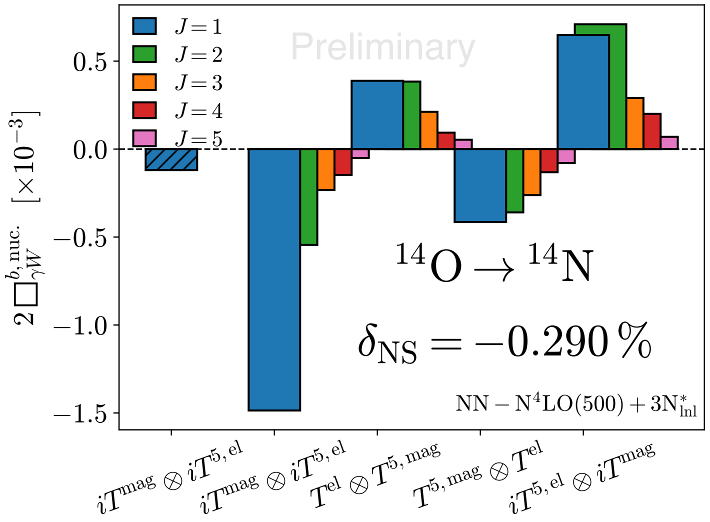
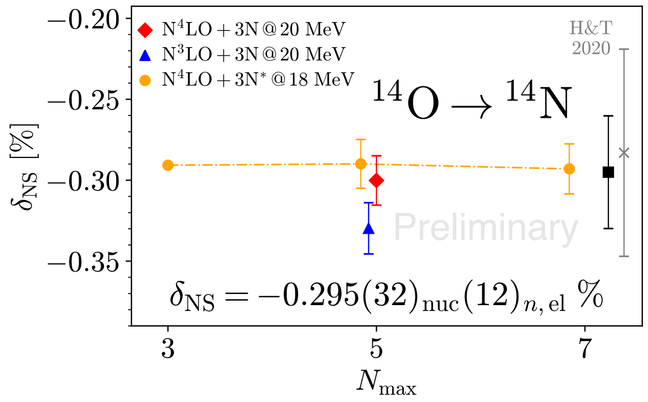
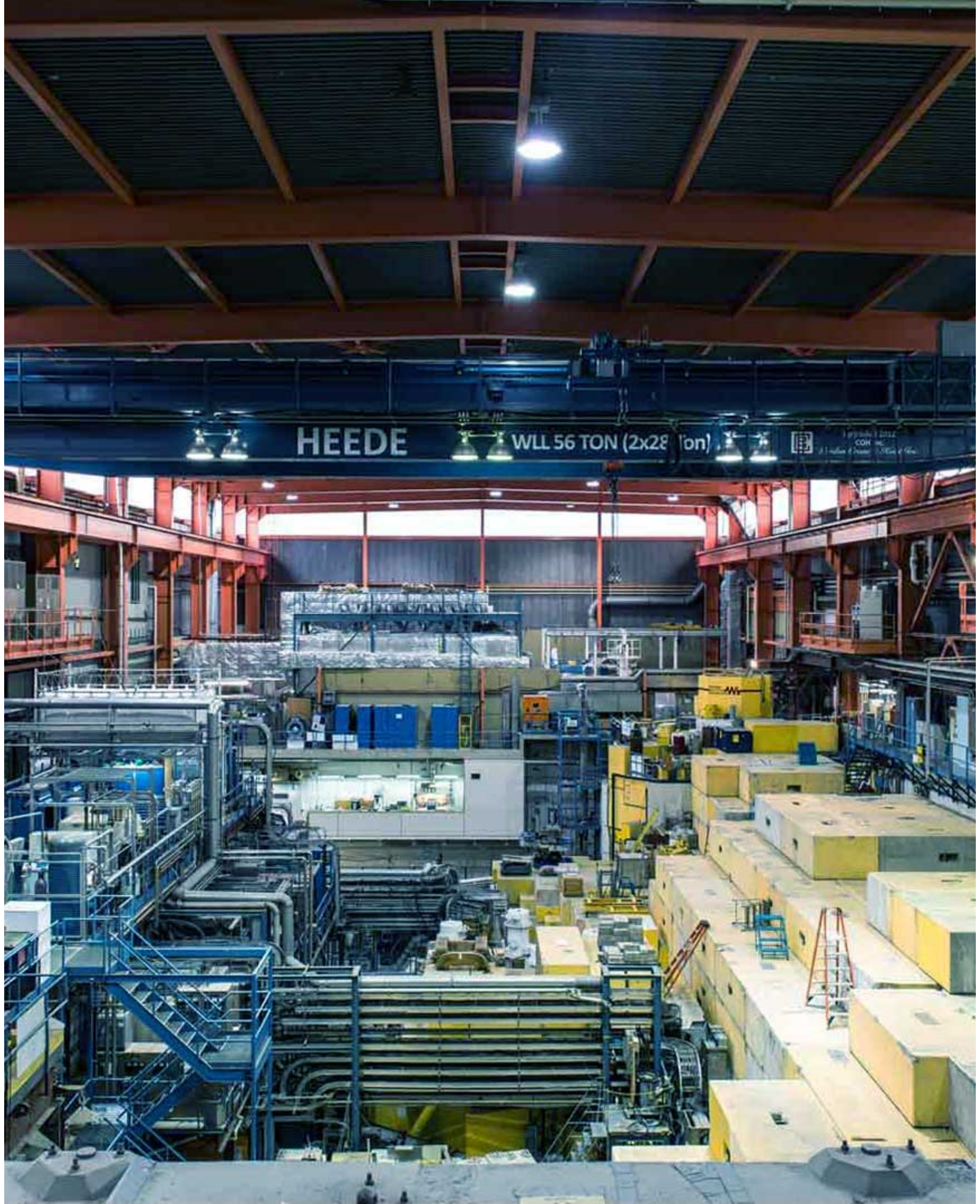
Michael Gennari,[1,2] Mehdi Drissi,[1] Mikhail Gorchtein,[3,4] Petr Navrátil,[1,2] and Chien-Yeah Seng[5,6]





NCSM applicable also to ^{14}O → ^{14}N and possibly ^{18}Ne → ^{18}F, ^{22}Mg → ^{22}Na

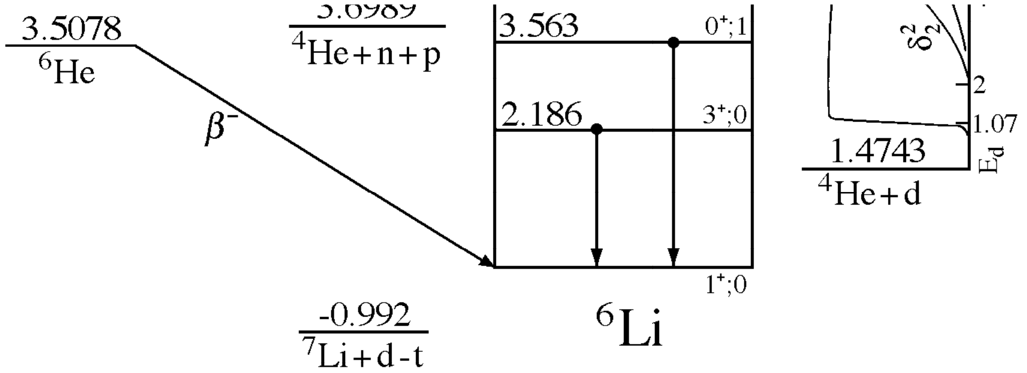
Search for beyond the standard model physics in ^6He β decay



^{6}He β-decay

- Decay rate proportional to

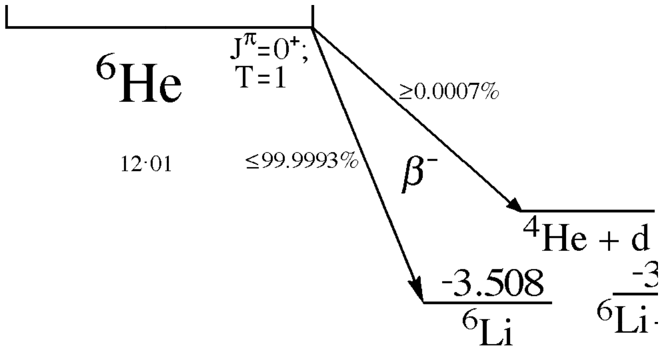
$$d\omega \propto 1 + a_{\beta\nu}\vec{\beta}\cdot\hat{\nu} + b_{\mathrm{F}}\frac{m_e}{E} \qquad \vec{\beta} = \frac{\vec{k}}{E} \qquad \vec{\nu} = \nu\hat{\nu}$$



$a_{\beta\nu}$ angular correlation coefficient between the emitted electron and the antineutrino

b_{F} Fierz interference term that can be extracted from electron energy spectrum measurements

- The *V-A* structure of the weak interaction in the Standard Model implies for a Gamow-Teller transition



$$a_{\beta\nu} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$b_{\mathrm{F}} = 0$$

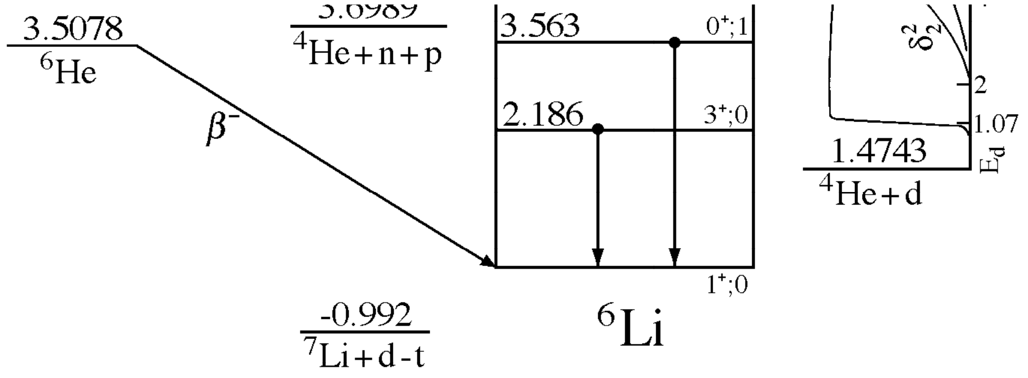
Precise measurements of β decays to search for Physics Beyond the Standard Model

- In the presence of Beyond the Standard Model interactions

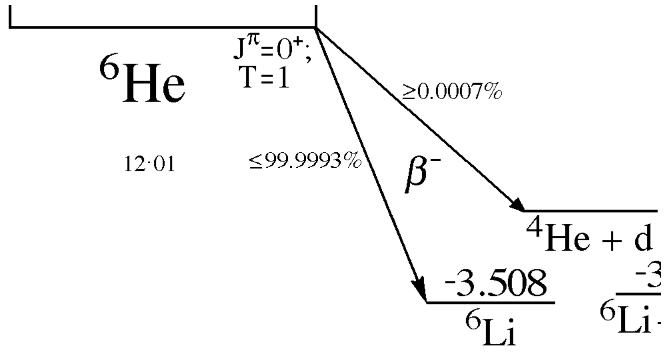
$$a_{\beta\nu}^{\mathrm{BSM}} = -\frac{1}{3}\left(1 - \frac{|C_T|^2 + |C_T'|^2}{2|C_A|^2}\right)$$

$$b_{\mathrm{Fierz}}^{\mathrm{BSM}} = \frac{C_T + C_T'}{C_A}$$

  - with tensor and pseudo-tensor contributions



- However, deviations also within the Standard Model caused by the finite momentum transfer, higher-order transition operators, and nuclear structure effects
  - Detailed, accurate, and precise calculations required



Precise measurements of β decays to search for Physics Beyond the Standard Model

- Higher-order Standard Model recoil and shape corrections

$$a_{\beta\nu}^{1^+\beta^-} = -\frac{1}{3}\left(1 + \tilde{\delta}_a^{1^+\beta^-}\right)$$

$$b_{\mathrm{F}}^{1^+\beta^-} = \delta_b^{1^+\beta^-}$$

$$\delta_1^{1^+\beta^-} \equiv \frac{2}{3}\mathfrak{Re}\left[-E_0\frac{\langle\|\hat{C}_1^A/q\|\rangle}{\langle\|\hat{L}_1^A\|\rangle} + \sqrt{2}\,(E_0 - 2E)\,\frac{\langle\|\hat{M}_1^V/q\|\rangle}{\langle\|\hat{L}_1^A\|\rangle}\right] - \frac{4}{7}ER\alpha Z_f - \frac{233}{630}(\alpha Z_f)^2,$$

$$\tilde{\delta}_a^{1^+\beta^-} \equiv \frac{4}{3}\mathfrak{Re}\left[2E_0\frac{\langle\|\hat{C}_1^A/q\|\rangle}{\langle\|\hat{L}_1^A\|\rangle} + \sqrt{2}\,(E_0 - 2E)\,\frac{\langle\|\hat{M}_1^V/q\|\rangle}{\langle\|\hat{L}_1^A\|\rangle}\right] + \frac{4}{7}ER\alpha Z_f - \frac{2}{5}E_0R\alpha Z_f,$$

$$\delta_b^{1^+\beta^-} \equiv \frac{2}{3}m_e\mathfrak{Re}\left[\frac{\langle\|\hat{C}_1^A/q\|\rangle}{\langle\|\hat{L}_1^A\|\rangle} + \sqrt{2}\frac{\langle\|\hat{M}_1^V/q\|\rangle}{\langle\|\hat{L}_1^A\|\rangle}\right],$$

$\vec{q} = \vec{k} + \vec{\nu}$ momentum transfer

$\hat{C}_1^A$ axial charge

$\hat{M}_1^V$ vector magnetic or weak magnetism

$\hat{L}_1^A \propto 1$ Gamow-Teller leading order

$\hat{C}_1^A$ $\hat{M}_1^V$ NLO recoil corrections, order q/m_N

Apply *ab initio* No-Core Shell Model to calculate the ^{6}Li and ^{6}He wave functions and the operator matrix elements

Overall results for $^6He(0^+\ 1) \rightarrow {}^6Li(1^+\ 0) + e^- + \bar{\nu}$

- We find up to 1% correction for the β spectrum and up to 2% correction for the angular correlation
- Propagating nuclear structure and χEFT uncertainties results in an overall uncertainty of 10^{-4}
  - Comparable to the precision of current experiments

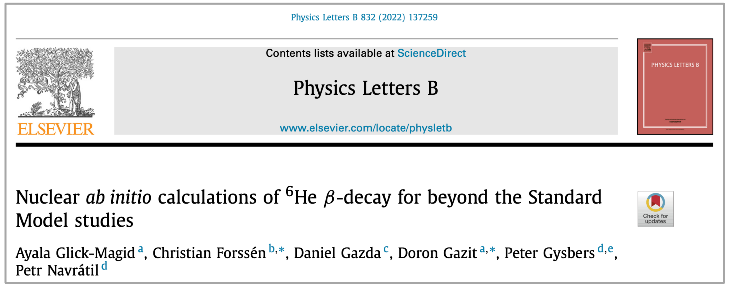
$$b_{\mathrm{F}}^{1^+\beta^-} = \delta_b^{1^+\beta^-} = -1.52\,(18)\cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$\left\langle \tilde{\delta}_a^{1^+\beta^-} \right\rangle = -2.54\,(68)\cdot 10^{-3}$$

Non-zero Fierz interference term due to nuclear structure corrections

Note that new physics at TeV scale implies

$$b_{\mathrm{Fierz}}^{\mathrm{BSM}} = \frac{C_T + C_T'}{C_A} \sim 10^{-3}$$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Nuclear *ab initio* calculations of ^{6}He β-decay for beyond the Standard Model studies

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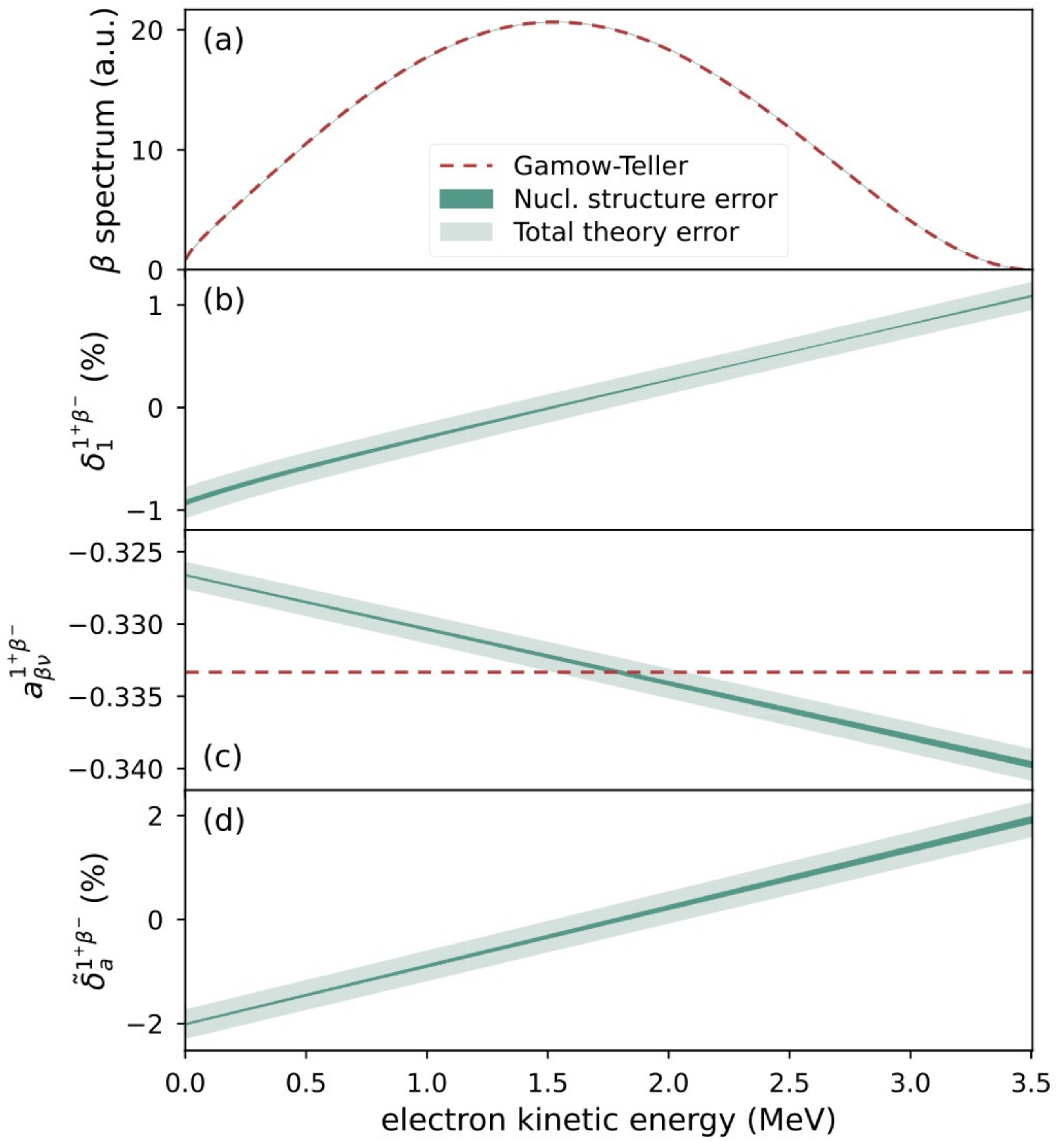

Conclusions

- *Ab initio* nuclear theory
  - Makes connections between the low-energy QCD and many-nucleon systems

- No-core shell model is an *ab initio* configuration interaction method
  - Applicable to nuclear structure, reactions including those relevant for astrophysics, electroweak processes, tests of fundamental symmetries
  - In combination with the Lanczos strength method provides robust results for electroweak observables and nuclear structure dependent corrections