2024 Nuclear Theory Topical Collaborations PI Exchange Meeting Gaithersburg, MD May 2 2024

Nuclear Theory for New Physics (NTNP): overview and progress report

Vincenzo Cirigliano University of Washington



Outline

• Introduction

- Scientific motivation & high level goals
- Structure of the collaboration

Workforce development

- Bridge faculty hire & plans for 2nd bridge position
- Postdocs and students supported & mentored through NTNP
- Scientific progress report
 - Three science thrusts
 - Progress towards objectives

The questions driving NTNP

 The Standard Model is remarkably successful, but it is at best incomplete: no Baryonic Matter, no Dark Matter, no Dark Energy, no Neutrino Mass



- Low-energy experiments can reveal new physics through:
 (1) precision tests of SM-allowed processes;
 - (2) searches for processes that are rare of forbidden in the SM;
 - (3) study of light, feebly interacting particles (neutrinos, ...).



The questions driving NTNP

The precision / intensity frontier spans across Nuclear Physics and High Energy Physics

"The US program in Nuclear science includes [...] carrying out a targeted program of experiments [...] that reaches for physics beyond the Standard Model trough rare process searches and precision measurements."



Two of the six science drivers of the 2023 P5 report are "Elucidate the Mysteries of Neutrinos" and "Pursue Quantum Imprints of New Phenomena"



High level goals of NTNP

NTNP focuses on three thrusts of the precision / intensity frontier program, with the goal of providing state-of-the-art predictions with quantified uncertainties and assessing their phenomenological impact

Image credit: Evan Berkowitz



Precision studies of neutron and nuclear beta decays are exquisite probes of the electroweak interactions and can uncover new physics. NTNP: radiative corrections to neutron & nuclear decays and implications for new physics

NP experimental programs in β decays at ARUNA Labs, FRIB, LANL, NIST, ORNL Image credit: R. Holt, Z. T. Lu, W. Korsch, P. Muller, J. Singh



The discovery of permanent EDMs would point to a microscopic 'arrow of time', with major implications for the origin of the baryon asymmetry. NTNP: ab-initio calculations of Schiff moments of ¹²⁹Xe, ¹⁹⁹Hg, ²²⁵Ra

> NP EDM experiments at ANL, FRIB, LANL, UW

Image credit: Jefferson Lab



Neutrino-nucleus scattering is a chief tool to learn about neutrino properties in oscillation experiments, in particular CP-violation. NTNP: ab-initio calculations of neutrino-

nucleus scattering in A=4,12,16,40

HEP / NP experimental programs in leptonnucleus scattering — JLab & DUNE

































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This theoretical work is essential to turn experimental measurements into discovery tools

Image credit: Jefferson Lab



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The three thrusts share challenges (multi-scale problems!), techniques, and infrastructure Need synergy of EFT / phenomenology, lattice QCD, nuclear structure.

Image credit: Jefferson Lab



Neutrino-nucleus scattering is a chief tool to learn about neutrino properties in oscillation experiments, in particular CP-violation. NTNP: ab-initio calculations of neutrinonucleus scattering in A=4,12,16,40







https://a51.lbl.gov/~ntnp/TC/



10 Universities, Institute for Nuclear Theory, 6 National Laboratories 28 Senior Collaborators + 2 5-year fellows (FRIB-TA+UW & INT) 10 Postdocs, 8 Graduate Students

Structure of the collaboration



Faces of NTNP

Workforce Development

Workforce development

- NTNP fosters workforce development in multiple ways, by \bullet
 - \bullet adopted collaboration-wide code of conduct
 - \bullet
 - Training, mentoring, and supporting the next generation of nuclear theorists: \bullet the majority of allocated funds support graduate students and postdocs
 - \bullet collaboration meetings & cross-cutting projects

Providing welcoming and inclusive environment for all the participating researchers —

Sponsoring two bridge faculty positions — implementing procedures to attract broad pool of candidates

Facilitating discussions and scientific collaborations across sub-fields of nuclear theory —

Code of conduct

NTNP

The NTNP collaboration requires all members to act in a professional manner that is welcoming to all colleagues and free from discrimination, harassment, or retaliation. Members should respect one another and work to create a positive, inclusive, and diverse environment that supports scientific progress. We will use open and deliberate processes in communicating research opportunities with all members.

Any inappropriate actions or statements based on individual characteristics such as age, race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, marital status, nationality, political affiliation, ability status, educational background, or any other characteristic protected by law will not be tolerated. This includes, but is not limited to, inappropriate or intimidating behavior and language, unwanted jokes or comments, unwanted touching or attention, offensive images, photography without permission, and stalking. Harassment related to political, religious, etc. issues is also prohibited. If a participant observes inappropriate of all parties before intervening.

Any violations of this code of conduct should be reported to the spokespersons, diversity coordinator and/or members of the NTNP Executive Committee. Responses to violations may include verbal warning, notification of the pertinent HR departments and/or appropriate authorities, and expulsion from the NTNP Collaboration. Retaliation for complaints of inappropriate conduct will not be tolerated.

This policy is not intended to replace or supersede institutional codes of conduct or sexual harassment policies, and borrows wording from the American Physical Society code of conduct for meetings.

Home science \checkmark

∕ people

meetings \checkmark

Code of Conduct

Bridge position I: Alex Gnech

- Alex Gnech joined Old Dominion University / JLAB in January 2024
 - Current research
 - Implementation of the electroweak currents in the Neural Network Quantum State approach (NQS) (with A. Lovato)
 - Derivation of Time-Reversal-Violating operators in chiral EFT (with A. Clark, PhD Student at ODU)
 - Calculation of response functions of light nuclei using the Lorentz Integral Transform
 - Future plans
 - Calculation of **pion electroproduction on light nuclei using** Short Time Approximation (with L.Andreoli et al.)
 - Calculation of superallowed beta-decays using the NQS in ${\color{black}\bullet}$ pionless EFT









- Originally planned search at Carnegie Mellon University did not go through (change of dean) \bullet
- With program manager concurrence, we had an internal 'call' to probe interest of other NTNP institutions \bullet
- Three institutions expressed strong interest in hosting the position \bullet
- We will collect appropriate support letters and make a concrete proposal to DOE by September 2024 ullet



Junior investigators

Grad Students		Institution
Jason Bub		Washington University, St. Louis
	Graham Chambers-W	all Washington University, St. Louis
	Evan Combes	University of Tennessee Knoxville
	Maria Dawid	University of Washington
	Zack Hall	University of North Carolina Chapel Hill and LBNL
	Garrett King	Washington University, St. Louis
,	Joseph Moscoso	University of North Carolina Chapel Hill
	Sarah Skinner	Carnegie Mellon University
	Postdocs	Institution
	Lorenzo Andreoli	Washington University, St. Louis
	Leon Friedrich	UMass Amherst
	Ayala Glick-Magid	University of Washington, Seattle
	Lukáš Gráf	University of California Berkeley
	Peter Gysbers	Michigan State University
	Jacky Kumar	Los Alamos National Laboratory
	Sam Novario	Washington University, St. Louis
*	Thomas Richardson	University of California Berkeley
*	Noah Steinberg	Argonne National Laboraory and Fermilab
	Sasha Tomalak	Los Alamos National Laboratory
	5-year Fellows Ins	stitution
	Wouter Dekens Ins	titute for Nuclear Theory

Chien Yeah Seng University of Washington & FRIB

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	PRIMARY AREA	
	NS NS	
	EFT EFT	
	LQCD NS	NTNP directly supports a number of students and po
	LQCD	By leveraging other resources, NTNP also provides 'ecosystem' that facilitates collaboration and grow
	NS	8 graduate students, 10 postdocs, 2 5-year fellov
	EFT NS	
	EFT NS EFT	
	NS EFT/LQCE	LEGEND:
	NS EFT	= Partially or fully supported by NTNP EFT = Effective Field Theory
		LQCD = Lattice QCD
	EFT	NS = Nuclear Structure
	NS	* = Onboarding next year
	14	

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VS

Collaboration meetings

Meetings of the NTNP Collaboration

- 2024 May 15-17 In Person Meeting at Wash. U.
- 2023 Jun.1-2, In Person Meeting at the INT
- 2023 Feb. 3 Kick Off Meeting with DOE

- Opportunity to share results, plan, and educate
- Schedule for upcoming May 15-17 meeting @ WashU St. Louis: majority of talks by junior members of the collaboration
- Leverage cost and infrastructure INT (2023) and McDonnell Center @ WashU (2024)

St. Louis:

	Wednesday, May 15, 2024	Thursday, May 16, 2024	Friday, May 17, 2024
9:15- 10:00	Vincenzo Cirigliano "Overview of the collaboration and report on the DOE review"	Alex Gnech "Bayesian analysis of muon capture on the deuteron in chiral effective field theory"	Andrea Shindler "An update on lattice QCD calculations of the neutron EDI
10:00- 10:45	Oleksandr Tomalak "Effective field theory for radiative corrections to neutron decay"	Jason Bub "Bayesian Uncertainty Quantification in EFTs"	Noemi Rocco TBA
10:45- 11:15	Coffee Break	Coffee Break	Coffee Break
11:15- 12:00	Zack Hall "Non-monotonic Finite Volume Corrections to gA"	Peter Gysbers TBA	Lorenzo Andreoli "Lepton-Nucleus scattering in t STA"
12:00- 1:30	Lunch	Lunch	Closing Remarks/Lunch
1:30- 2:15	Maria Dawid "One-loop analysis of beta decays in SMEFT"	Ayala Glick-Magid "Precision beta decay"	
2:15- 3:00	Chien-Yeah Seng "Progress in delta_NS calculation"	Garrett King "Electroweak structure and reactions with QMC methods"	
3:00- 3:30	Coffee Break	Coffee Break	
3:30- 4:15	Wouter Dekens "Radiative corrections to nuclear beta decays in EFT"	Abraham Flores "Preparing Quantum Monte Carlo Methods for the Next Generation of Computers"	
4:15- 5:00	Open Mic	Wick Haxton "Mu-to-e Conversion"	
5:00- 5:30		Open Mic	= 5-yr = Pos
5:30- 8:00	Social Dinner <u>Urban Chestnut Brewing Company</u> 4465 Manchester Road		= Stu
	-		

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Scientific thrusts and progress towards objectives

Image credit: Evan Berkowitz



Precision beta decays



Image credit: R. Holt, Z. T. Lu, W. Korsch, P. Muller, J. Singh

Nuclear EDMs

Image credit: Jefferson Lab



Neutrino-nucleus scattering

Thrust B: decaes and RB decays

 $\Delta_{\rm CKM} = |V_{\rm ud}|^2 + |V_{\rm us}|^2 + i \mathcal{V}$ with uncertainty entirely dominated by experiment [22]. A competitive determination requires a dedicated experimental campaign, as planned at the PJQNEER experiment [26]. The best information on V_{us}^{\perp} comes from kaon decays, $K_{\ell 2} =$

 $K \to \ell \nu_{\ell}$ and $K_{\ell 3} = K \to \pi \ell \nu_{\ell}$. The former is typically anayzed by normalizing to $\pi_{\ell 2}$ decays [27], leading to a constraint on V_{us}/V_{ud} , while V_{ℓ_3} decays give direct access to V_{us} when the corresponding form factor **22** for ided from lattice QCD **28**]. Details of the global fit to kaon decays, as well as the input for decay constants, form factors, and radiative corrections, are liscussed in Sec. 2, leading to

$$\frac{V_{us}}{V_{ud}}\Big|_{\substack{K_{\ell 2}/\pi_{\ell 2} \\ V_{us}^{K_{\ell 3}} = 0.22330(35)_{exp}}} = 0.223108(23)_{exp}(42)_{F_K/F_\pi}(16)_{IB}[51]_{total},$$

$$\frac{V_{us}}{V_{us}^{K_{\ell 3}}} = 0.22330(35)_{exp}(39)_{f_+}(8)_{IB}[53]_{tradutron} (17)$$

where the errors refer to expering dattice input for the matrix elements, and isospin-breaking corrections, respectively, Together with the constraints on V_{ud} , these bands give rise to the situation depicted in Fig. 1: on the one hand, there is a tension between the best fit and CKM unitarity, but another tersion, arising entirely from meson decays, is due to the fact the he $K_{\ell 2}$ and $K_{\ell 3}$ constraints intersect away from the unitarit circle. Additional information on V_{us} can be derived from τ lecays [29, 30], but given the larger errors [31, 32] we will continue to focus on the kaon sector.

The main point of this Letter is that given the various tensions in the $V_{ud}-V_{us}$ plane, there is urgent need for additional arity and $K_{\ell 2}$ versus $K_{\ell 3}$) in terms of physics beyond the SM (BSM). In particular, the data base for $K_{\ell 2}$ is completely domnated by a single experiment [33], and at the same time the global fit to all kaon data displays a relatively poor fit quality.

 V_{us}





Figure 1: Constraints in the V_{ud} - V_{us} plane. The partially overlapping vertical bands correspond to $V_{ud}^{0^+ \to 0^+}$ (leftmost, ded) and $V_{ud}^{n, \text{ best}}$ (rightmost, diolet). The 1 L horizonta band (green) corresponds to V^K_{us}. The diagon pand (blue) corre sponds to $(V_{us}/V_{ud})_{K_{\ell 2}/\pi_{\ell 2}}$. The unitarity circle is denoted by the black solid line. The 68% C.L. ellipse from a fit to all four constraints is depicted in vellow ($V_{ud} = 0.97378(26)$, $V_{us} = 0.22422(36)$, $\chi^2/dof = 6.4/2$, p-value 4.1%), it deviates from the unitarity line by 2.8σ . Note that the significance tends to increase in case τ decays are included.

nformation on the compatibility of Keaningful test requires EM radiative corrections with controlled uncertainties (~0.03% precision in V_{ud}!)

Table 1, where, however, the value for V_{us} from $K_{\ell 3}$ decays includes all charge channels, accounting for correlations among them. The extraction of V_{us} from $K_{\ell 3}$ decays requires further input on the respective form factors, which are taken in the disper-

 $(+\Delta_R) \times F_{\rm kin}$

Thrust B: decaes and RB decays

 $\Delta_{\rm CKM} = |V_{\rm ud}|^2 + |V_{\rm us}|^2 + i \mathcal{V}$ with uncertainty entirely dominated by experiment [22]. A competitive determination requires a dedicated experimental campaign, as planned at the PIQNEER experiment [26]. The best information on V_{us}^2 comes from kaon decays, $K_{\ell 2} =$

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$$\frac{V_{us}}{V_{ud}}\Big|_{\substack{K_{\ell 2}/\pi_{\ell 2} \\ V_{us}}} = 0.23108(23)_{\exp}(42)_{F_K/F_{\pi}}(16)_{IB}[51]_{total}, \\
V_{us}^{K_{\ell 3}} = 0.22330(35)_{\exp}(39)_{f_+}(8)_{IB}[53]_{tNeutron} ((77))_{tNeutron} ((77))_{tNeut$$

where the errors refer to expering of dattice input for the matrix elements, and isospin-breaking corrections, respectively. Together with the constraints on V_{ud} , these bands give rise to the situation depicted in Fig. 1: on the one hand, there is a tension between the best fit and CKM unitarity, but another tension, arising entirely from meson decays, is due to the fact that he $K_{\ell 2}$ and $K_{\ell 3}$ constant the unitarity circle. Additional information on Vecar's (0^{erived} 0^{erived} 0^{erived} 1^{erived} 0^{erived} 1^{erived} 1^{erived} 1continue to focus on the kaon sector.

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V_{us}



 V_{ud}

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put on the respective form factors, which are taken in the disper-



Thrust B: decaes and GKB decays

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$$\frac{V_{us}}{V_{ud}}\Big|_{\substack{K_{\ell 2}/\pi_{\ell 2} \\ V_{us}^{K_{\ell 3}} = 0.22330(35)_{\exp}(39)_{f_{+}}(8)_{IB}[53]_{t}^{0^{+} \rightarrow 0^{+}(0, (7))}}$$

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(BSM). In particular, the data base for $K_{\ell 2}$ is completely domnated by a single experiment [33], and at the same time the global fit to all kaon data displays a relatively poor fit quality.

 $\Delta_{\rm CKM} = |V_{\rm ud}|^2 + |V_{\rm us}|^2 + |V_{\rm ub}|^2 - 1 = -15(5) \times 10^{-4}$

V_{us}

K→ πℓν (0.25%)

 $0^+ \rightarrow 0^+ (0.031\%)$ **Neutron (0.043%)**

 V_{ud}

Figure 1: Constraints in the $V_{ud}-V_{us}$ plane. The partially overlapping vertical bands correspond to $V_{ud}^{0^+ \to 0^+}$ (leftmost, red) and $V_{ud}^{n, \text{ best}}$ (rightmost, violet). The line. The 68% C.L. ellipse from a fit to all four constraints is depicted in yel-

cludes all charge channels, accounting for correlations among them. The extraction of V_{us} from $K_{\ell 3}$ decays requires further input on the respective form factors, which are taken in the disper-



 \rightarrow input for nuclear structure

sions in the $V_{ud}-V_{us}$ plane, there is urgent need for additional increase in case τ decays are included. Information on the compatibility of $K_{\ell 2}$ and $K_{\ell 3}$ that is periadically constructions to nuclear $0^+ \rightarrow 0^+$ decays (A=10, 14, 18, ...) with multiple ab-initio many-body methods

Thrust 2: permanent EDMs

- Permanent EDMs of nucleon, nuclei, atoms, (radioactive) molecules are very sensitive to new sources of CP (T) violation, probing scales up to 10³ TeV
- Nucleon and diamagnetic atoms EDMs plagued by O(I) strong-interaction uncertainties: large dilution of physics sensitivity (e.g. to CPV couplings of the Higgs)
- EDMs of diamagnetic atoms & radioactive molecules (exciting opportunities at FRIB) controlled by the nuclear Schiff moment



- NTNP objective:
 - IM-GCM & CC for ²²⁵Ra



$$\frac{E}{E_0 - E_i} \frac{\left| \Phi_i \right\rangle \left\langle \Phi_i \right| V_{TVPV} \left| \Phi_0 \right\rangle}{E_0 - E_i} + \text{c.c.} \qquad \vec{S} = \frac{e}{10} \sum_{p=1}^Z \left(r_p^2 - \frac{5}{3} \left\langle r^2 \right\rangle_{\text{ch}} \right) \vec{r_p} + \dots$$

EDM-3: First calculations of nuclear Schiff moments with ab-initio methods: VS-IMSRG for ¹²⁹Xe, ¹⁹⁹Hg and

Thrust 3: neutrino-nucleus scattering

• The success of neutrino oscillations experiments (such as DUNE) requires knowing neutrino-nucleus cross sections at few % level over a broad range of energies (flux determination, V energy reconstruction, ...)

- NTNP objectives: First-principles calculations of inclusive and exclusive cross sections
 - XSEC-I and XSEC-2: Lattice QCD input on single-nucleon form factors (elastic and not)
 - XSEC-4 and XSEC-5: Use multiple many-body methods for A=4,12,16,40 to compute inclusive and exclusive cross-section (& JLAB data on electron scattering for validation)



Progress towards objectives

- Year-1 BETA-2 Develop EFT formalism for A=2 systems to $O(G_F \alpha)$ [LANL *, UMass, U
- Year-2 BETA-1 Two loop calculation of electroweak corrections to charged-current processe
 - **BETA-3** Compute δ_C in superallowed β decays in VS-IMSRG and IM-GCM. [MSU
 - XSEC-1 Compute with controlled uncertainties in LQCD the nucleon elastic form fac CMU]
- **Year-3** BETA-1 Calculation of $n \rightarrow pe\bar{v}$ to $O(G_F \alpha)$ in Lattice QCD+QED [CMU, LANL, U
 - BETA-2 EFT analysis of radiative corrections to few-body systems [LANL, UTK *,
 - **BETA-3** Calculation of δ_C , δ_{NS} in low-A systems with various methods benchmar [ANL, LANL, ND, UCB, UNC, WUSTL *]
 - EDM-3 VS-IMSRG results with uncertainties for Schiff moments of ¹⁹⁹Hg and ¹²⁹ND, UNC *]
 - **XSEC-2** First Lattice QCD results for the $N \rightarrow \Delta$ transition induced by electro-we [CMU *, UCB]
- Year-4 BETA-3 Ab initio calculations of δ_C for relevant medium-mass nuclei with multip [ANL, LANL, ND, ODU, ORNL, UTK *, WUSTL *]
 - **XSEC-4** Calculations of inclusive electroweak cross sections in A = 4, 12, 16 with ods supplemented by factorization schemes (Short-Time-Approximation a Function formalism). [ANL *, LANL, ODU, WUSTL]
- Year-5 BETA-3 Ab initio calculations of δ_{NS} in low- and medium-mass nuclei [ANL, LA ORNL, WUSTL *, UTK *]
 - BETA-4 Phenomenology of beta decays and CKM unitarity with quantified uncertain UMass, UW *]
 - EDM-3 IM-GCM Schiff moment result for ²²⁵Ra, with uncertainty analysis [MSU,]
 - **XSEC-4** Electroweak cross sections in ⁴⁰Ca. [ANL, LANL *, ODU, WUSTL]
 - **XSEC-5** Determination of theoretical uncertainties in calculations of inclusive an cross sections induced by lepton scattering. [ANL *, LANL, ODU, WUST]

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es [UMass *] U *, ND] ctors [UCB *,	Milestones from final proposal
UCB *, UW] , UW] rking	
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QMC meth- and Spectral	
ANL, ODU,	
nties [LANL,	
ND, UNC *]	
nd exclusive ^[L] 22	

Progress towards objectives

- Year-1 BETA-2 Develop EFT formalism for A=2 systems to $O(G_F \alpha)$ [LANL *, UMass, UTK, UW]
- Year-2 BETA-1 Two loop calculation of electroweak corrections to charged-current processes [UMass *]
 - **BETA-3** Compute δ_C in superallowed β decays in VS-IMSRG and IM-GCM. [MSU *, ND]
 - XSEC-1 Compute with controlled uncertainties in LQCD the nucleon elastic form factors [UCB * CMU]
- **Year-3** BETA-1 Calculation of $n \to pe\bar{v}$ to $O(G_F \alpha)$ in Lattice QCD+QED [CMU, LANL, UCB *, UW]
 - BETA-2 EFT analysis of radiative corrections to few-body systems [LANL, UTK *, UW]
 - **BETA-3** Calculation of δ_C , δ_{NS} in low-A systems with various methods benchmarking [ANL, LANL, ND, UCB, UNC, WUSTL *]
 - EDM-3 VS-IMSRG results with uncertainties for Schiff moments of ¹⁹⁹Hg and ¹²⁹Xe. [MSU, ND, UNC *]
 - **XSEC-2** First Lattice QCD results for the $N \rightarrow \Delta$ transition induced by electro-weak currents [CMU*, UCB]
- Year-4 BETA-3 Ab initio calculations of δ_C for relevant medium-mass nuclei with multiple methods [ANL, LANL, ND, ODU, ORNL, UTK *, WUSTL *]
 - **XSEC-4** Calculations of inclusive electroweak cross sections in A = 4, 12, 16 with QMC methods supplemented by factorization schemes (Short-Time-Approximation and Spectral Function formalism). [ANL *, LANL, ODU, WUSTL]
- Year-5 BETA-3 Ab initio calculations of δ_{NS} in low- and medium-mass nuclei [ANL, LANL, ODU, ORNL, WUSTL *, UTK *]
 - **BETA-4** Phenomenology of beta decays and CKM unitarity with quantified uncertainties [LANL, UMass, UW *]
 - EDM-3 IM-GCM Schiff moment result for ²²⁵Ra, with uncertainty analysis [MSU, ND, UNC *]
 - **XSEC-4** Electroweak cross sections in ⁴⁰Ca. [ANL, LANL *, ODU, WUSTL]
 - XSEC-5 Determination of theoretical uncertainties in calculations of inclusive and exclusive cross sections induced by lepton scattering. [ANL *, LANL, ODU, WUSTL]
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- Work underway on our three major thrusts:
 I2 research articles, 3 reviews, 42+ talks
- In the rest of this talk and in the 3 research talks:
 - Accomplishments & progress so far
 - On track to reach milestones for current and future years



ılks:

- Year-1 BETA-2 Develop EFT formalism for A=2 systems to $O(G_F \alpha)$ [LANL *, UMass, U
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Heavier upfront load on beta decays

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 Developed software and file formats to
deploy EFT transition operators in multiple ab-initio methods
In synergistic work, developed new emulators
for enhanced UQ capabilities

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In this talk:

EFT framework for radiative corrections to β decays of neutron and nuclei

Connection of β decays to electroweak precision tests and BSM physics

β decays and CKM unitarity

Widely RFRepresentative diagrams contributing to radiative corrections to nuclear β decays. Double solutions through a tower of EFTs remembrasemmetricleons, single solid lines represent leptons, single (double) wavy lines represent photons (W boosts), dashed lines represent pions. "The duark W_{th} vertex is proportional to V_{ud} . The blue ellipse represents the strong g experiation (dedicated avening $\Delta_{R}^{\text{nentrescand}}$ and $\delta_{R}^{\text{nentrescand}}$, the two middle ones to $\sigma_{NS}^{\text{nentrescand}}$ and the right one to δ_{C} other is typically ana-, leading to a constraint access and weak interaction eigenstates of quarks. CKM unitarity implies $\Delta_{\text{CKM}} \equiv |V_{uc}|^2 + |V_{ub}|^2 - |1-0,00,$ in Mattice QCD [28]. where Visual Visua Visual Vis $\frac{1}{100}$ $\frac{1}$ lad ging goo the identifications $V_{ed} = \cos \theta_{c}$ and $V_{ed} = \sin \theta_{c}$, where θ_{c} is the Cabibbo angle [2]. Measurements of θ_{c} and θ_{ed} and θ_{ed} is the Cabibbo angle [2]. f(x) = f(x) =the state of the second The CKM mixing parameters (0,031%) are determined from the matrix h_{μ} h_{μ the probability of the second Fitthere is a te the second secon **D** Constraints in the V_u Q_s Plane. The pathon in a second service in the second s $+\delta'_R$ nierini tiepieterese cercova ferdinelateri thititait nonVkapanephedilenivestoren and the second of the second o

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s from RSM to nuclei

unitarity









ind generative the infinite diagrams contributing to the **nichear** int in various regimes onto in various regimes onto in various regimes onto in various regimes onto one- and multi-nucleon systems (talk by E. Mereghetti)

- the identifications $V_{ud} = \cos\theta_c$ and $V_{us} = \sin\theta_c$, where θ_c is the Cabibbo matter [2]. Measurements of the BB interface to Lattice QCD input
 - - Nuclear decays
 - $+\delta_R'+\delta_{NS}-\delta_C)$
- New (simple may any to compute the nuclearstructure dependent corrections δ_{NS}







1, (1), the left topplogy contributer in various regime sites ton at each step: Two-loop perturbative matching calculation weak interaction eigenstates of quarks. CKM unitarity implies $\Delta_{CKM} \equiv V_{us}|^2 + |V_{us}|^2 + |V_{ub}|^2 - [0]$ to capture note involve the mixing of up with a own, strange, and beauty quarks, respectively. In present the mixing of up with a own, strange, and beauty quarks, respectively. In present the mixing of up with a own, strange, and beauty quarks, respectively. In present the mixing of up with a own, strange, and beauty quarks, respectively. In present the mixing of up with a own, strange, and beauty quarks, respectively. In present the mixing of up with a own, strange, and beauty quarks, respectively. **Closed fermion** loops (e) $+\delta_R'+\delta_{NS}-\delta_C$ (c)







- New physics contributing to β decays also affects
 - Precision electroweak observables
 - Drell-Yan processes at colliders



Z-pole observables









- New physics contributing to β decays also affects
 - Precision electroweak observables
 - Drell-Yan processes at colliders
- Need the 'CLEW' framework to analyze the impact of β decays on new physics!



VC, W. Dekens, J. De Vries, E. Mereghetti, T. Tong, JHEP 03 (24) 33, arXiv: 2311.00021



- Performed 'CLEWed' analysis within SMEFT. Scanned model space by 'turning on' certain classes of effective couplings
- Akaike Information Criterion favors models with Right-Handed Charged Currents of quarks (V+A)



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Number of Parameters

- Performed 'CLEWed' analysis within SMEFT. Scanned model space by 'turning on' certain classes of effective couplings
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Best fit to CLEW data: two RH CC vertex corrections and the S parameter.

CKM anomaly not ruled out by other data!

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VC, W. Dekens, J. De Vries, E. Mereghetti, T. Tong, JHEP 03 (24) 33, arXiv: 2311.00021



Number of Parameters

CP violation and EDMs

- **BETA-2** Develop EFT formalism for A=2 systems to $O(G_F \alpha)$ [LANL *, UMass, U] Year-1
- **BETA-1** Two loop calculation of electroweak corrections to charged-current processes Year-2
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- Infrastructure is in place, exploratory work in VS-IMSRG* and IM-GCM** already underway
- On track to reach this milestone

*VS-IMSRG = Valence-Space In Medium Similarity Renormalization Group ** IM-GCM = In Medium Generator Coordinate Method



Lepton-nucleus scattering

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Summary and outlook

The NTNP collaboration addresses multi-scale problems to maximize the discovery potential of experiments at the precision / intensity frontier

β decays as probes of new physics

- Controlled uncertainties with EFT + ab-initio nuclear structure
- CKM unitarity test: are we uncovering right-handed currents?

EDMs as probes of new sources CP violation

- First ab-initio calculations of nuclear Schiff moments
- Impact on EDM searches \bullet with diamagnetic atoms and radioactive molecules

The NTNP collaboration fosters the development of a much-needed workforce to attack these multi-scale problems (2023 NSAC LRP)

- One bridge position filled and one in the works

Lepton-nucleus scattering

- Lattice QCD + many-body methods \rightarrow precise microscopic description of cross sections
- Key input for the interpretation of neutrino oscillation experiments

We provide an environment for exchange and growth, across subdiscipline boundaries, for both junior and senior researchers

Thank you!





Bruno Touschek (1921-1978) T. D. Lee in a drawing by Bruno Touschek



Publications

https://a51.lbl.gov/~ntnp/TC/

Electric Dipole Mome	ents in 5+3 Weak Effective Theory
Jacky Kumar, Emanu	ele Mereghetti
[arXiv:2404.00516]	
Abstract	
Hybrid analysis of rad	diative corrections to neutron decay with current algebra and effective field theory
Chien-Yeah Seng [arXiv:2403.08976]	
Abstract	
Testing effective field	theory with the most general neutron decay correlations
Chien-Yeah Seng	2007 (2024) [orVin: 2402.0E714]
	3007 (2024) [arxiv.2403.05714]
Abstract	
Bavesian analysis of	muon capture on deuteron in chiral effective field theory
A. Gnech, L.E. Marcu	icci, M. Viviani
Physical Review C 10	9(3), 035502 [arXiv:2305.07568]
Abstract	
One-loop analysis of	beta decays in SMEET
Maria Dawid, Vincenz	zo Cirigliano, Wouter Dekens
Submitted to JHEP [a	arXiv: 2402.06723]
Abstract	
Recent progress in th	e electroweak structure of light nuclei using quantum Monte Carlo methods
Garrett B. King, Saori	Pastore
[arXiv:2402.06602]	
Abstract	
Pseudo-neutrino vers	sus recoil formalism for 4-body phase space and applications to nuclear decay
Chien-Yeah Seng	01(2024) [arViv:2212.08620]
- Hys.Rev.C 108,03330	
Abstract	
Non-relativistic puck	ear reduction for tensor couplings in dark matter direct detection and muon-to-electron conversion
Avala Glick-Magid	
[arXiv:2312.08339]	

Abstract

Anomalies in global SMEFT analyses: a case study of first-row CKM unitarity
Vincenzo Cirigliano, Wouter Dekens, Jordy de Vries, Emanuele Mereghetti, Tom Tong JHEP 03 (2024) 033 [arXiv:2311.00021]
Abstract
Superallowed nuclear beta decays and precision tests of the Standard Model
Mikhail Gorchtein, Chien-Yeah Seng Ann.Rev.Nucl.Part.Sci. 74 (2024) 23-47 [arXiv:2311.00044]
Abstract
Data-driven reevaluation of \$ft\$ values in superallowed \$\beta\$ decays
Chien-Yeah Seng, Mikhail Gorchtein
Phys. Rev. C 109, 045501 (2024) (Editors' Suggestion) [arXiv:2309.16893]
Abstract
Lattice OCD Calculation of Electroweak Box Contributions to Superallowed Nuclear and Neutron Beta Decays
Peng-Xiang Ma, Xu Feng, Mikhail Gorchtein, Lu-Chang Jin, Keh-Fei Liu, Chien-Yeah Seng, Bi-Geng Wang, Zhao-Long Zhang [arXiv:2308.16755]
Abstract
The Standard Model theory of neutron beta decay
Mikhail Gorchtein, Chien-Yeah Seng Universe 2023, 9(9), 422 [arXiv:2307.01145]
Abstract
Quark mass difference effects in hadronic Fermi matrix elements from first principles
Chien-Yeah Seng, Vincenzo Cirigliano, Xu Feng, Mikhail Gorchtein, Luchang Jin, Gerald A. Miller Phys.Lett.B 846 (2023) 138259 [arXiv:2306.10199]
Abstract
Effective field theory for radiative corrections to charged-current processes I: Vector coupling
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