

Connecting Nuclear Forces to the Properties of Complex Nuclei

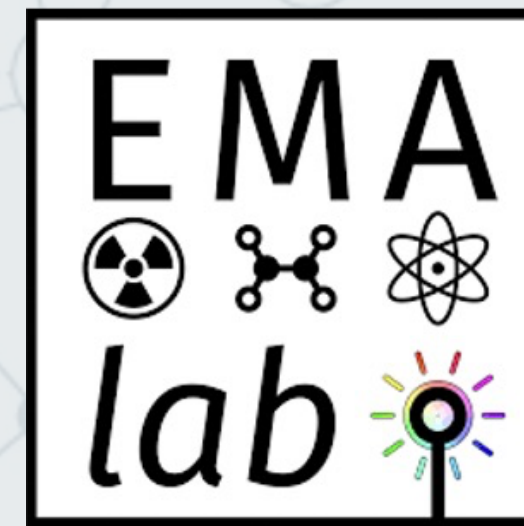
PAINT 2026

Acknowledgements

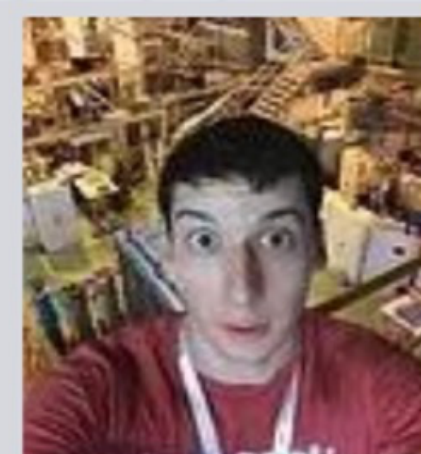
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Jose Miguel
Muñoz Arias



G. Mondeel



A. Brinson



H. Kakioka



S. Moroch



F. Pastrana



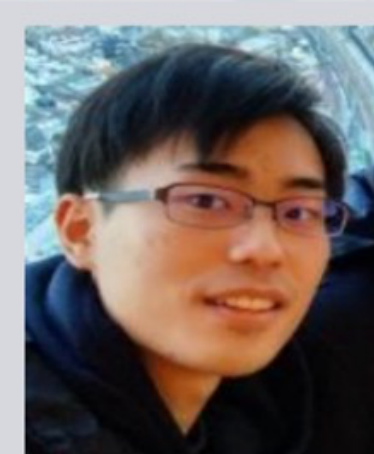
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S. Fukaya



M. Flayol



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C. Konig

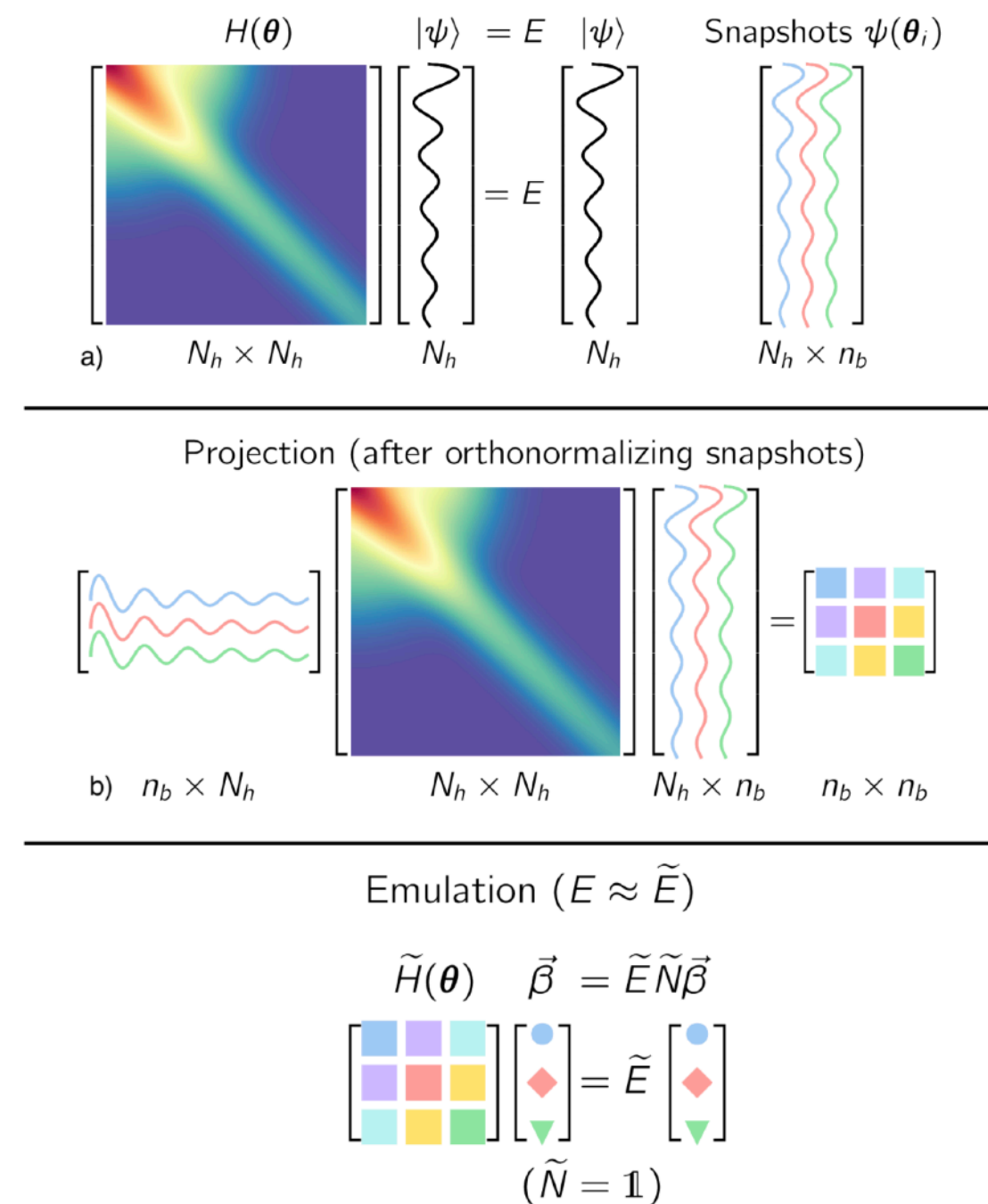


Emulators for Many-Body Methods

There are two ways to build an emulator for nuclear physics:

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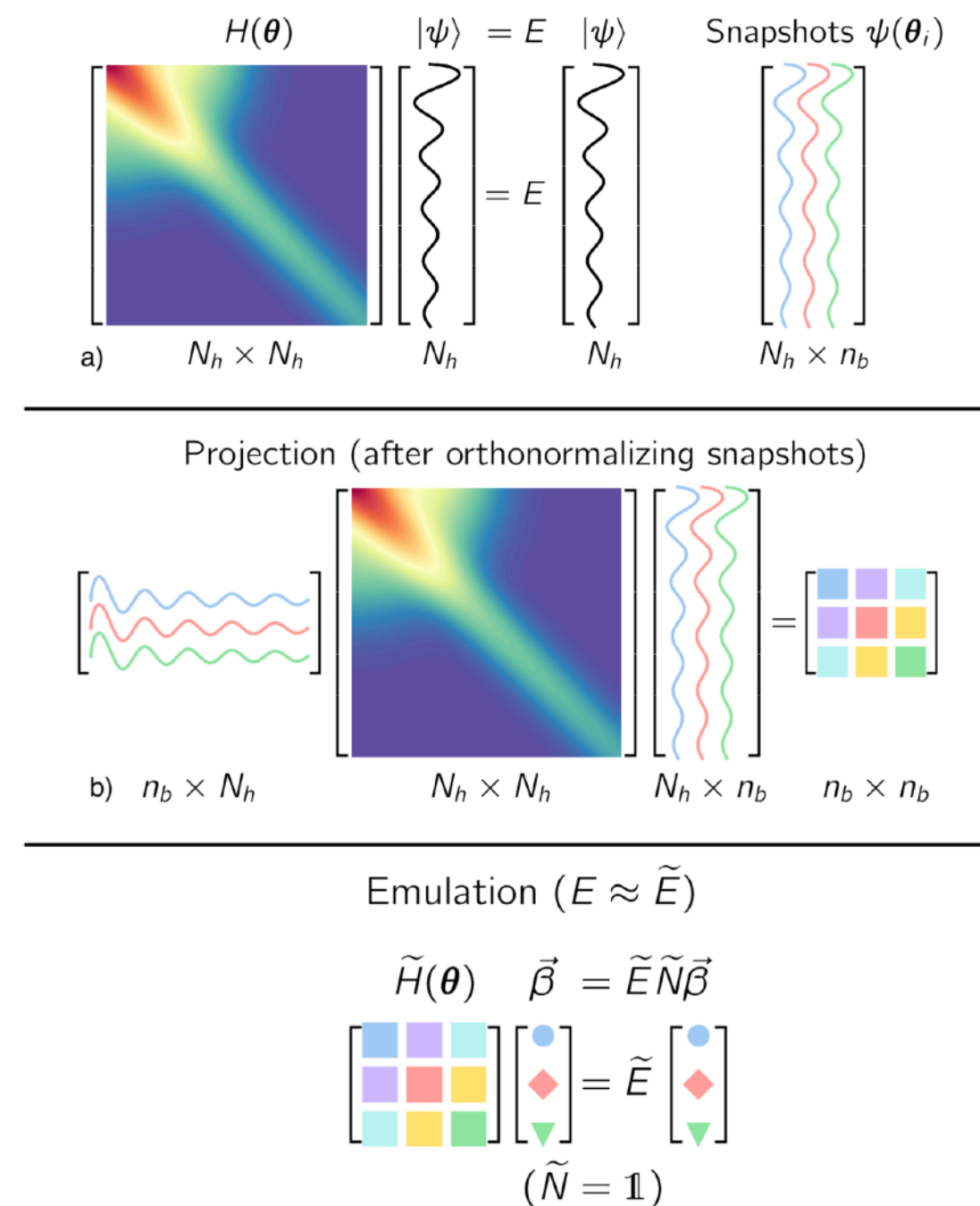
1. Physics driven



c) All size- n_b operations

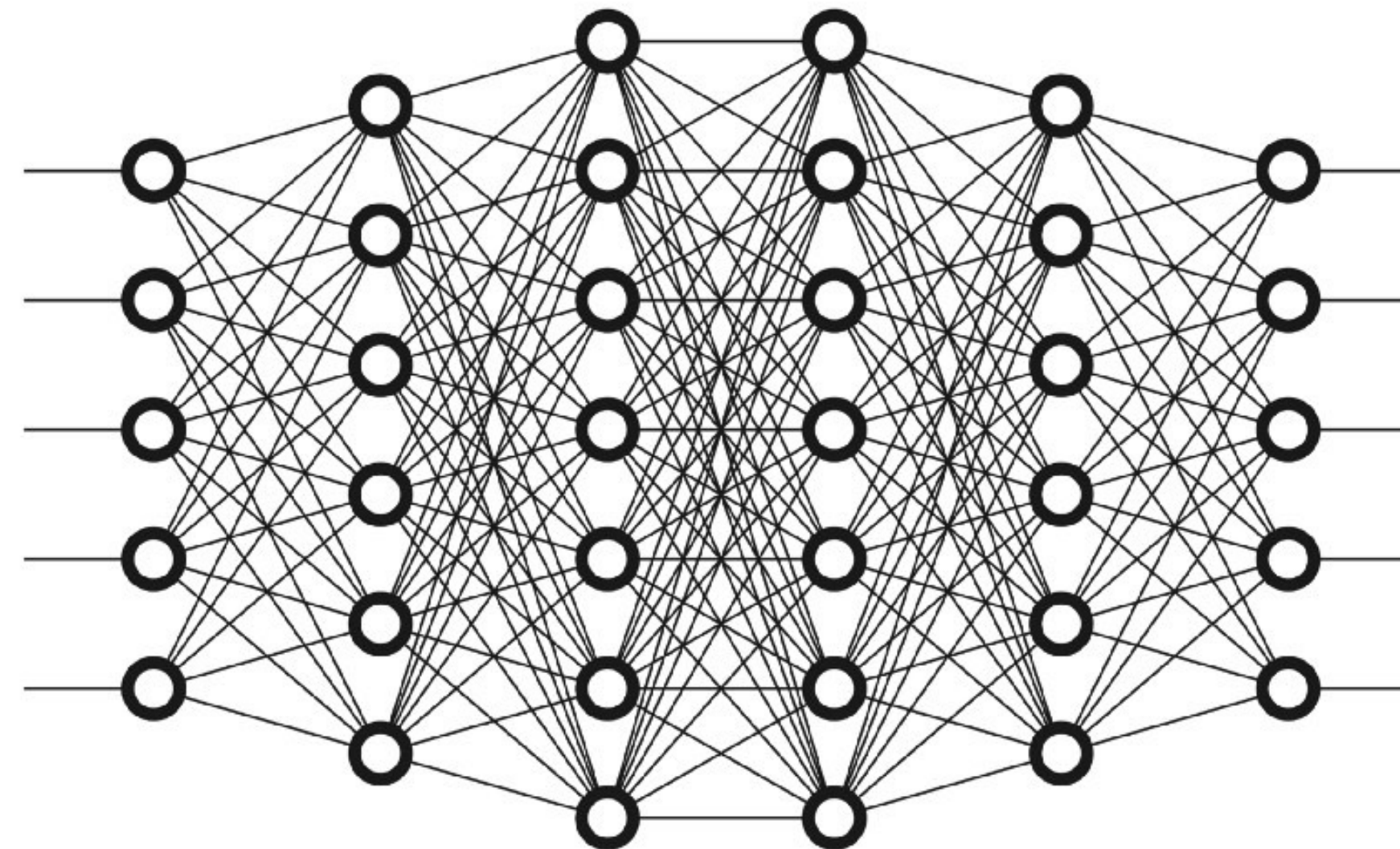
There are two ways to build an emulator for nuclear physics:

1. Physics driven



c) All size- n_b operations

2. Data driven

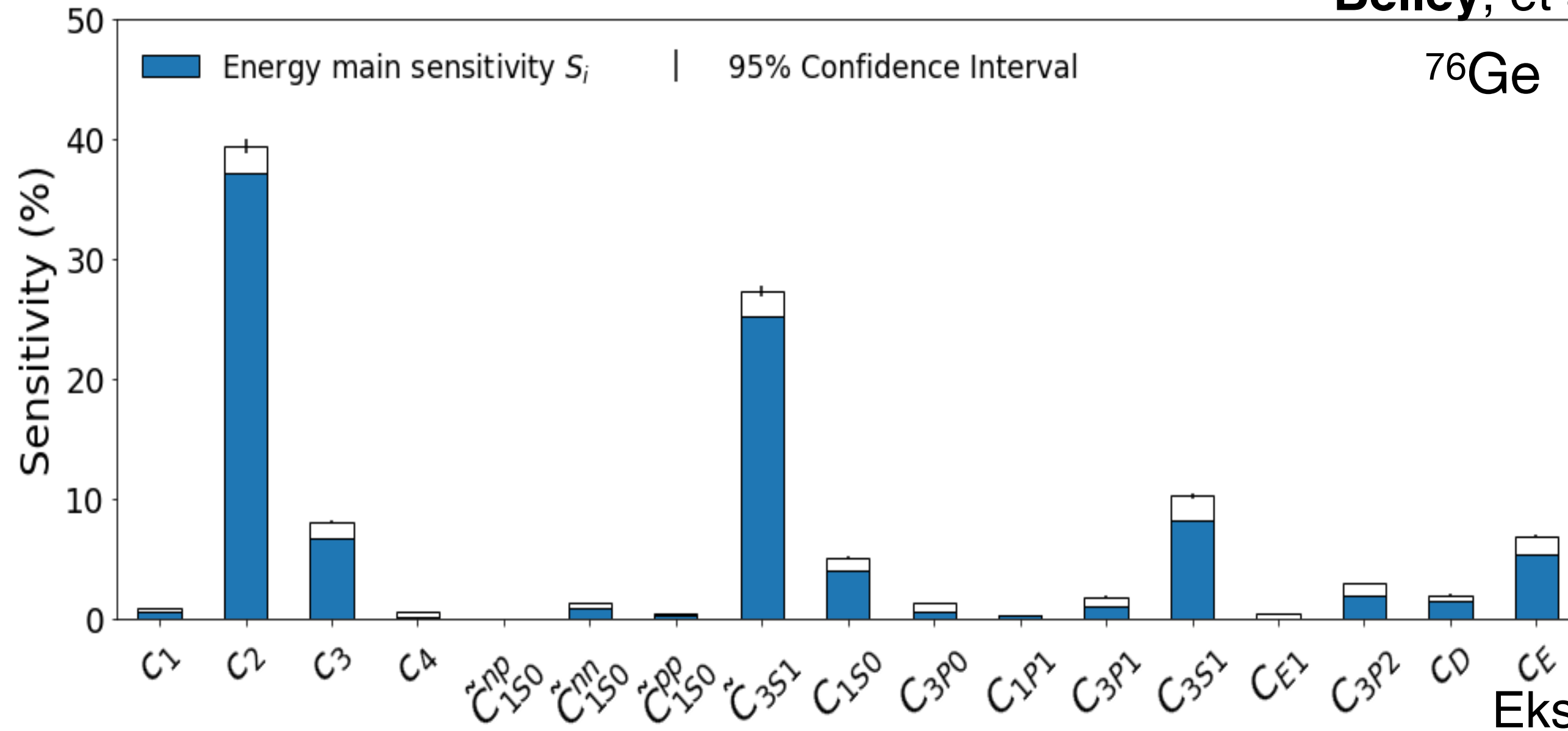




The MM-DGP Algorithm: GSA

Belley, et al., Phys. Rev. C 113, 014319 (2026)

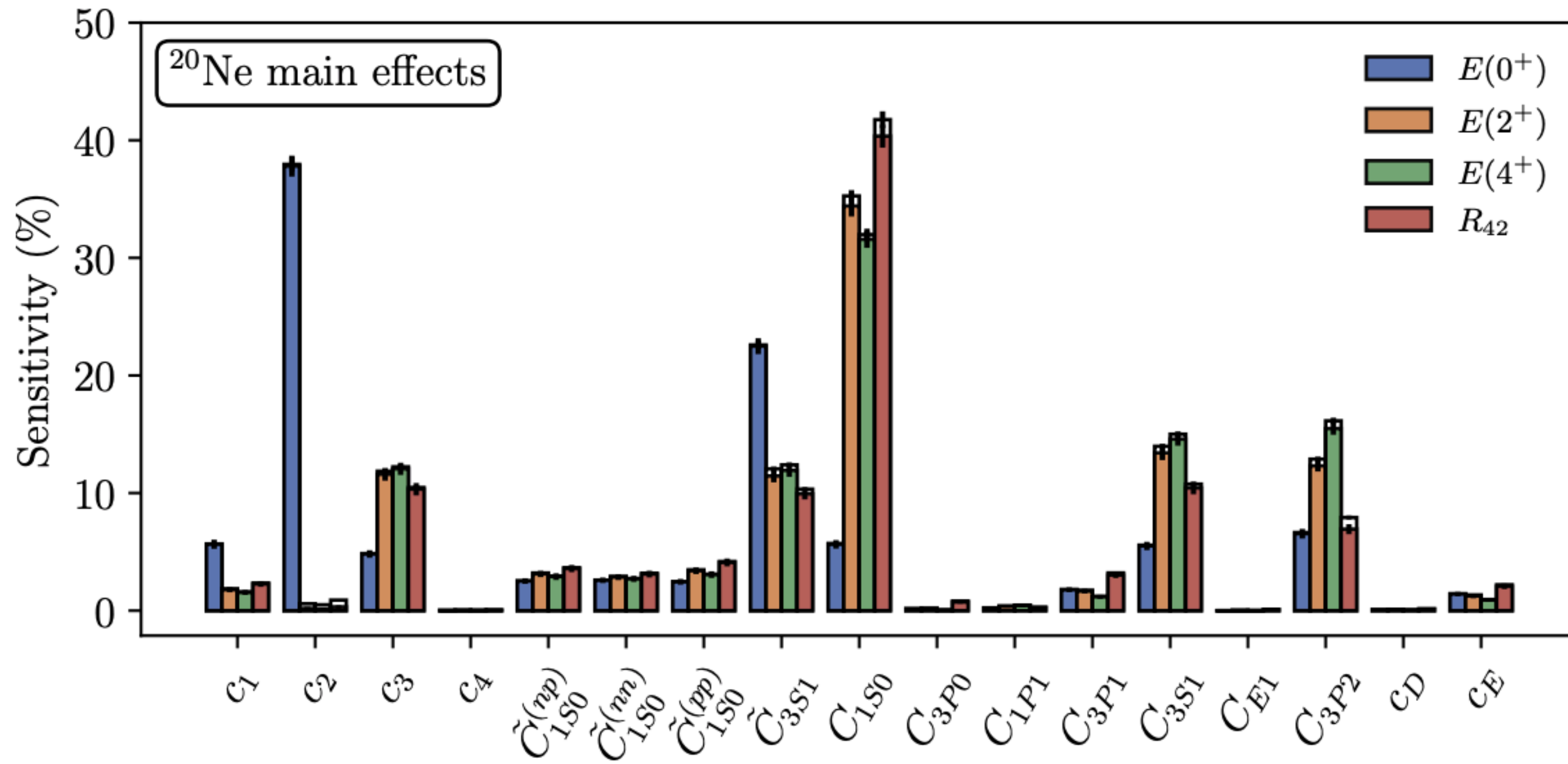
Data driven
MM-DGP



Ekström, et al., arXiv:2305.06955 (2023)

VS

Physics
Driven



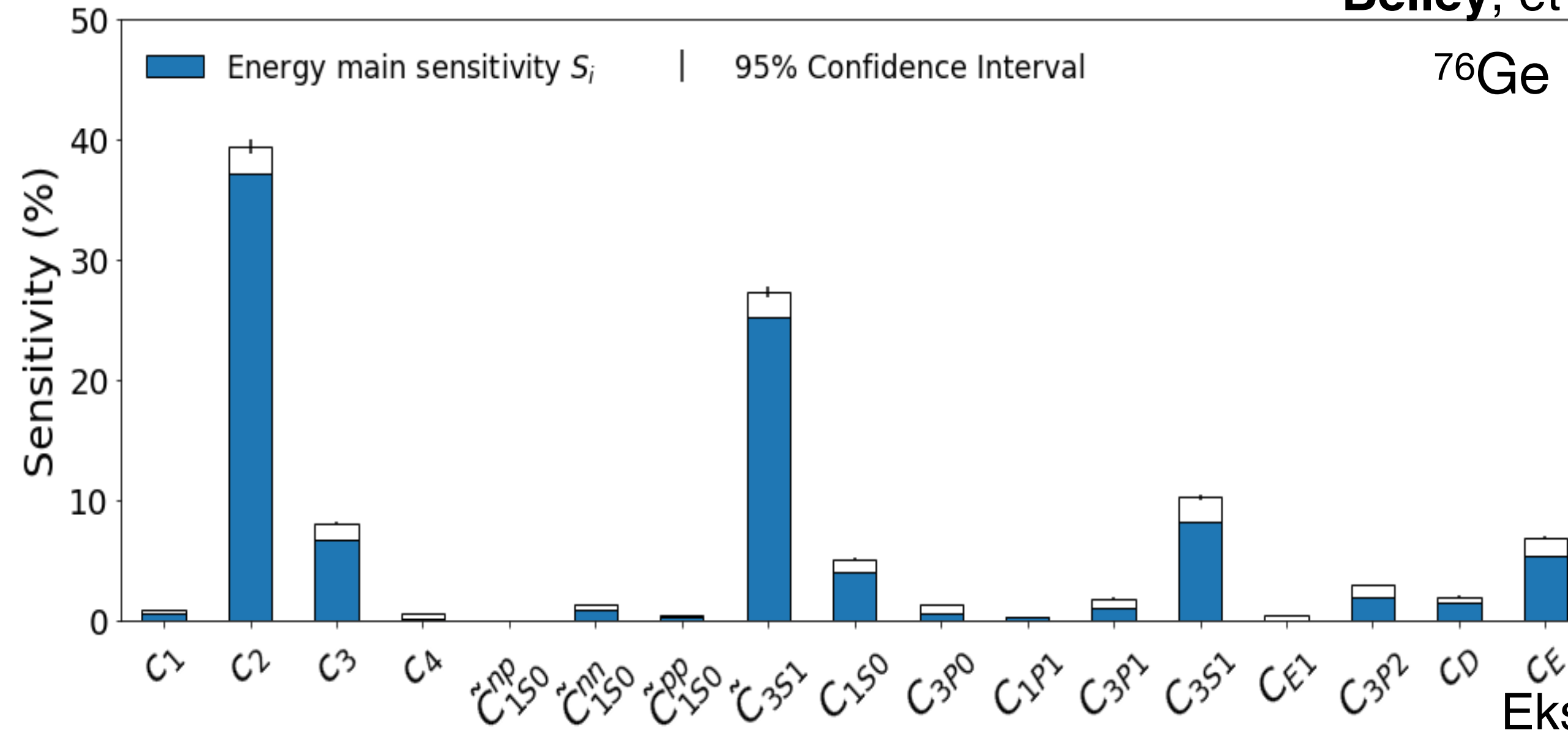
Global emulation



The MM-DGP Algorithm: GSA

Belley, et al., Phys. Rev. C 113, 014319 (2026)

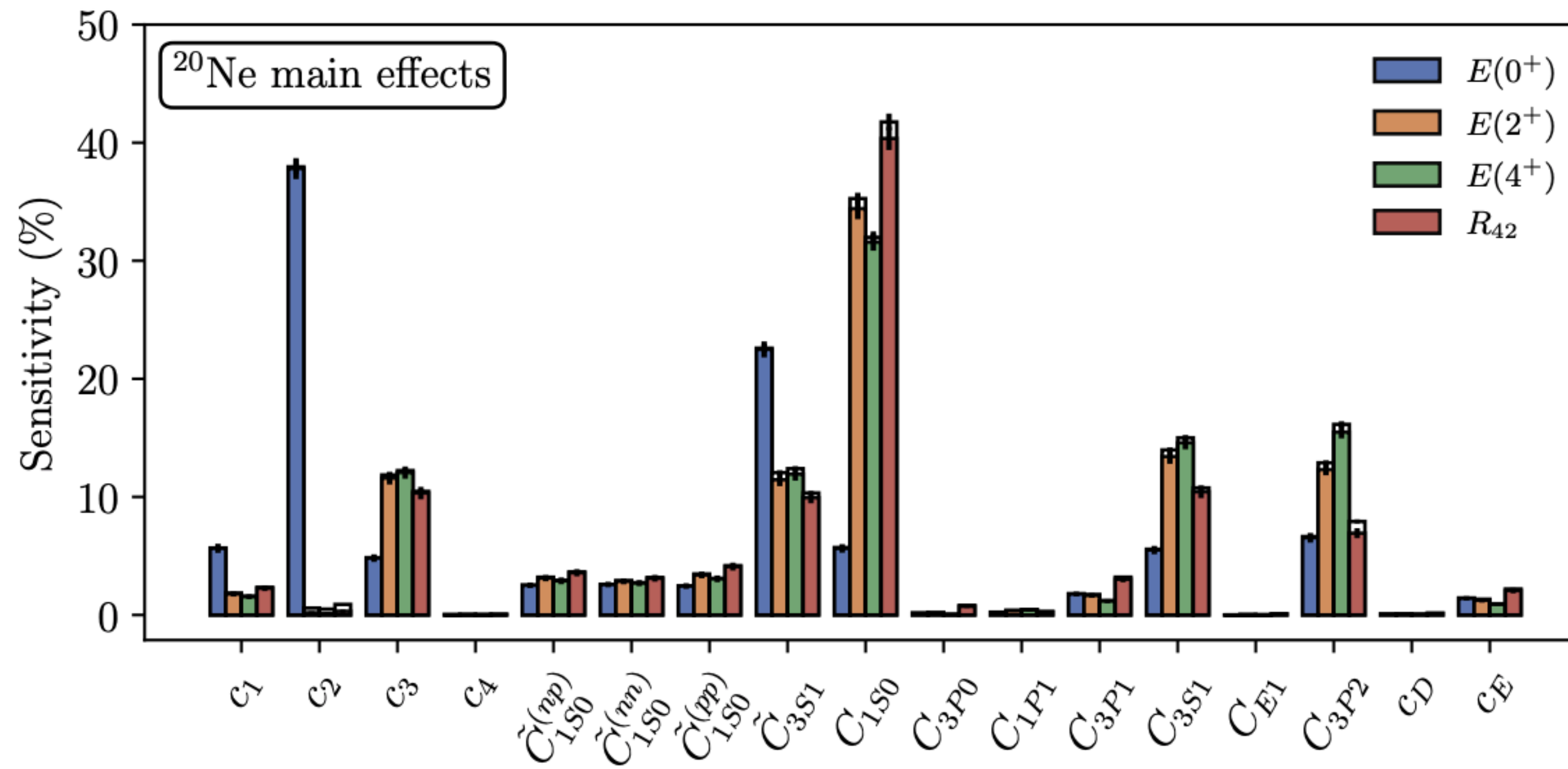
Data driven
MM-DGP



Ekström, et al., arXiv:2305.06955 (2023)

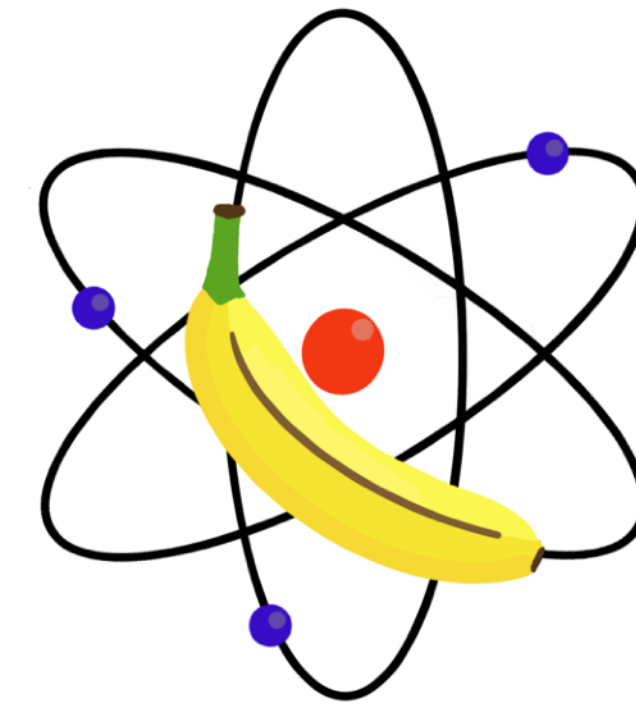
VS

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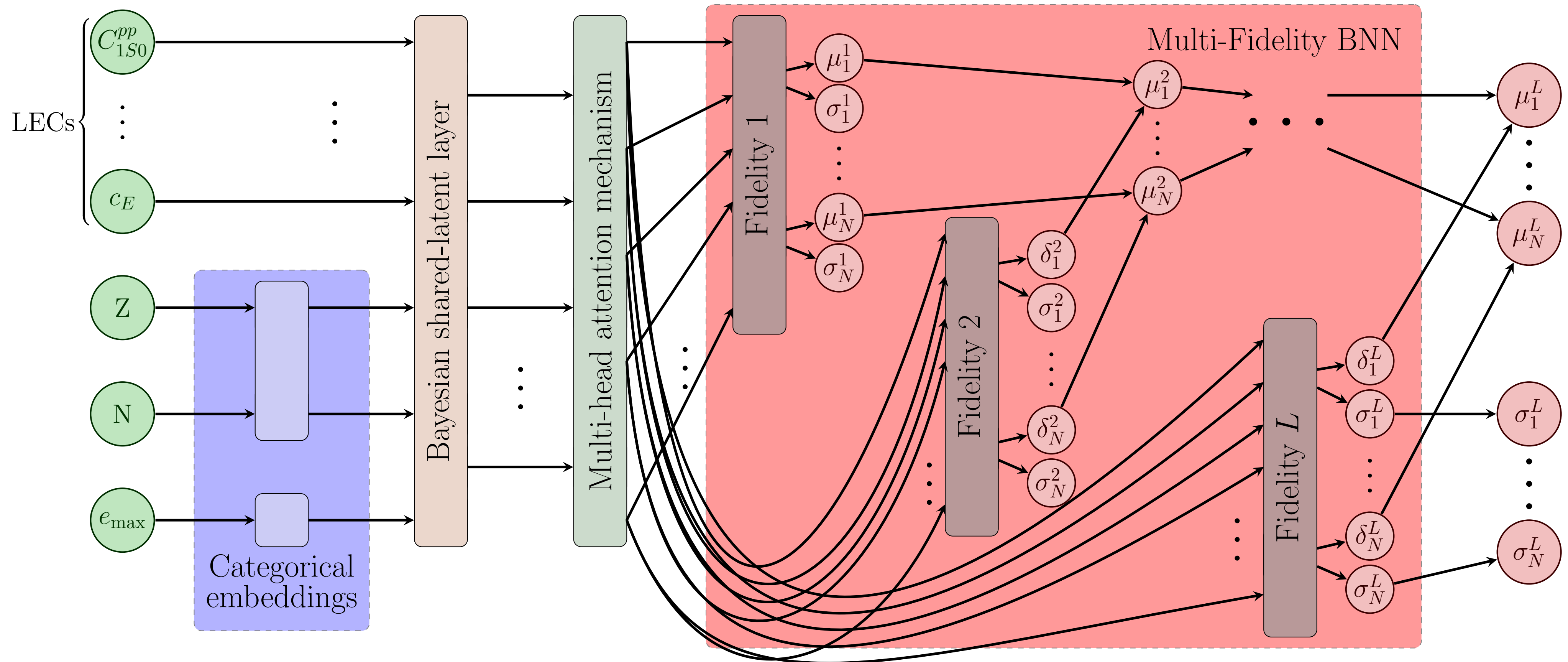


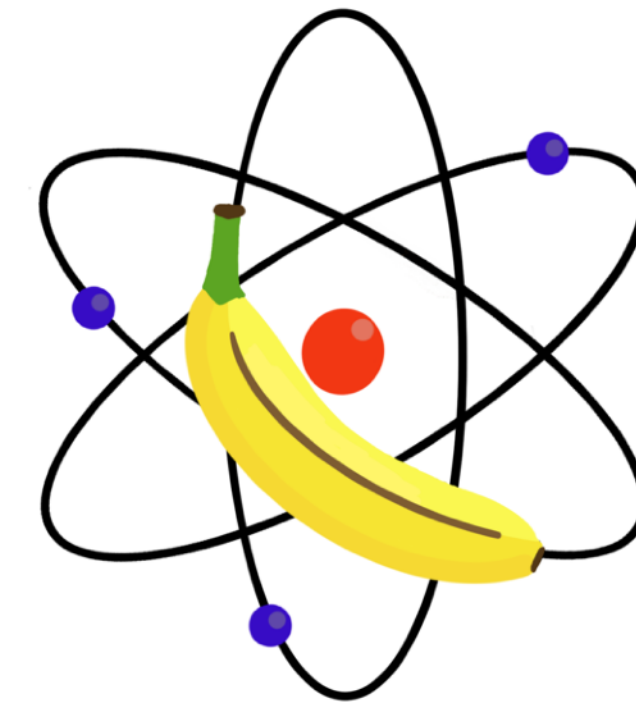
Jose Miguel Muñoz Arias



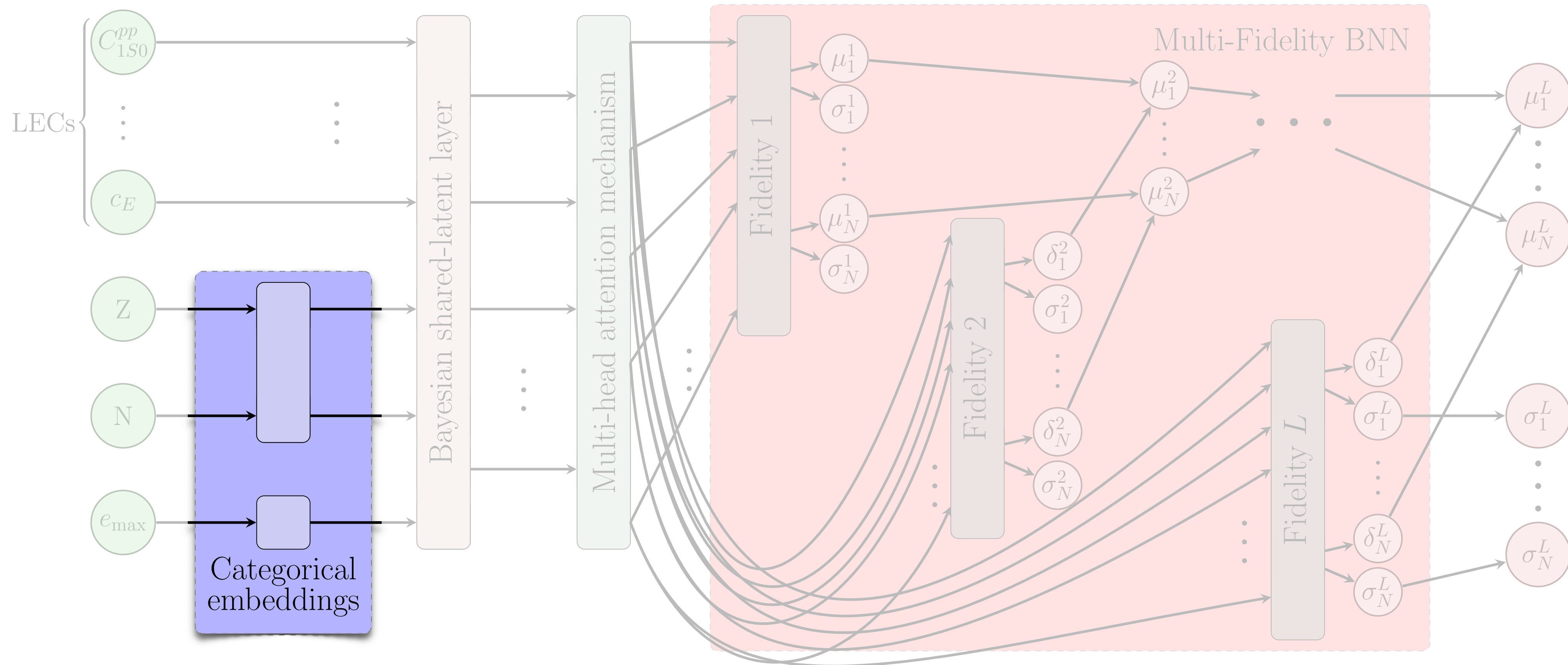
BANNANE

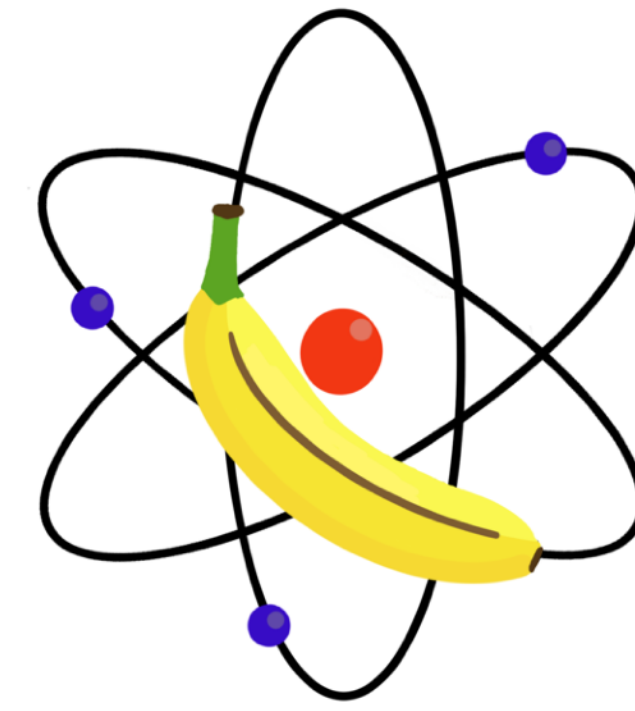
BAYesian Neural Network for Atomic Nuclei Emulation



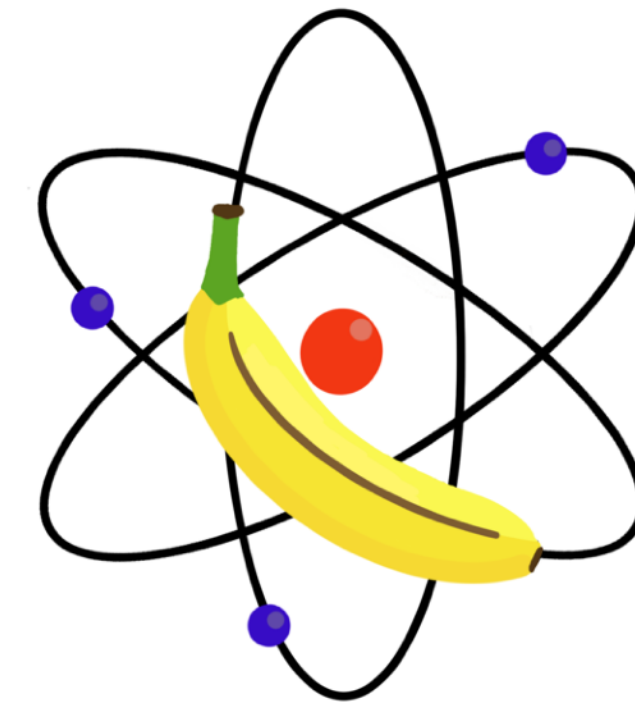


BAYesian Neural Network for Atomic Nuclei Emulation





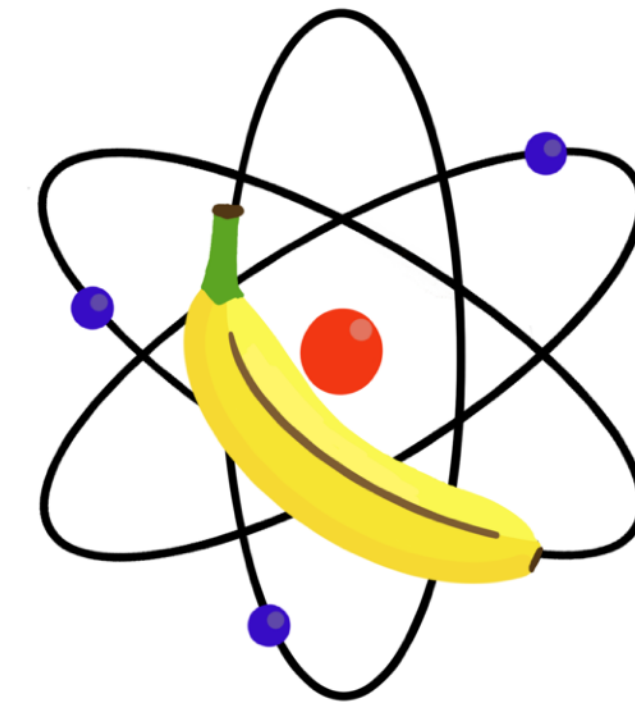
Embeddings



Embeddings

Encodes discrete data into a vector space, while learning their relative positions, e.g.

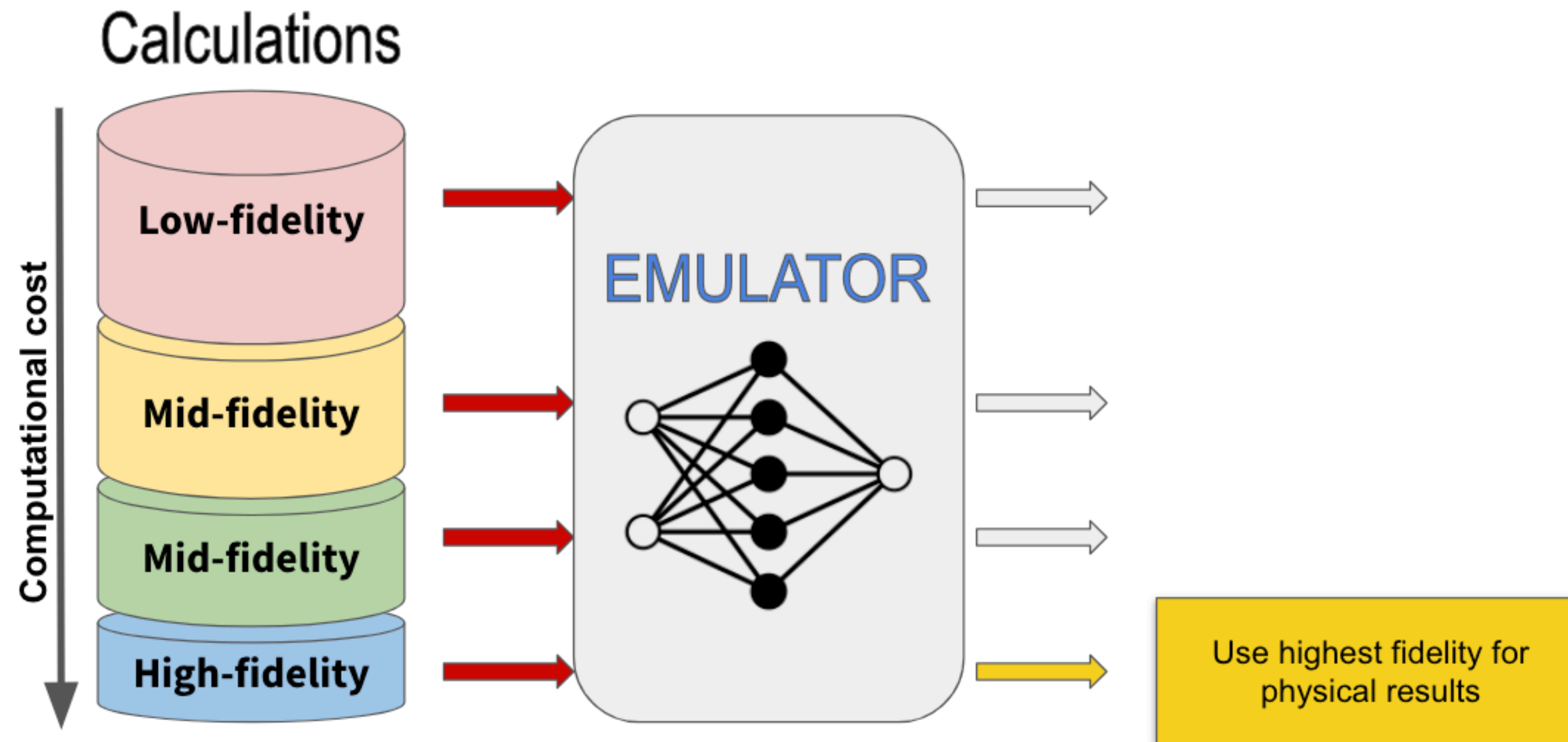
- $e_{max} = 4 \rightarrow 6 \rightarrow 8 \rightarrow 10$

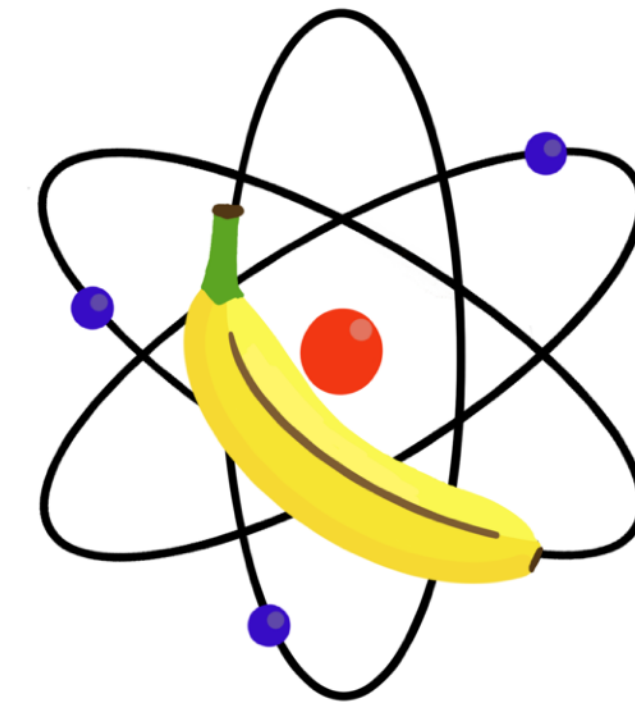


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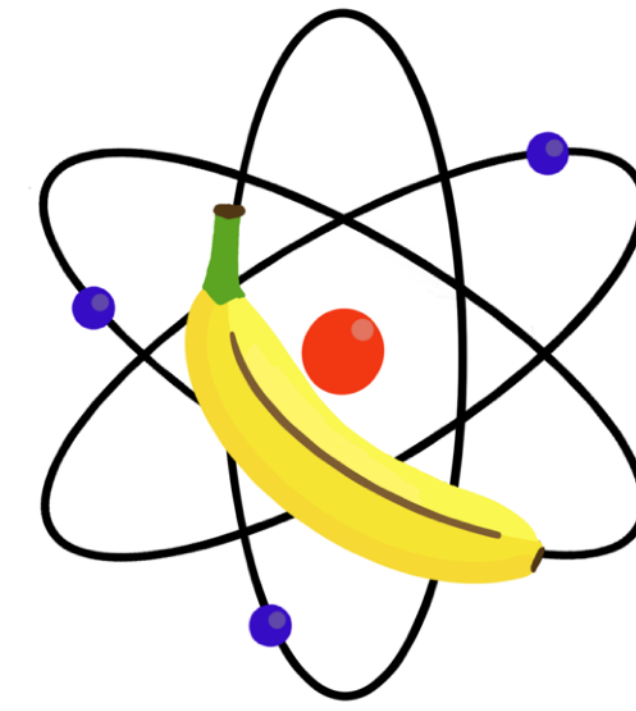




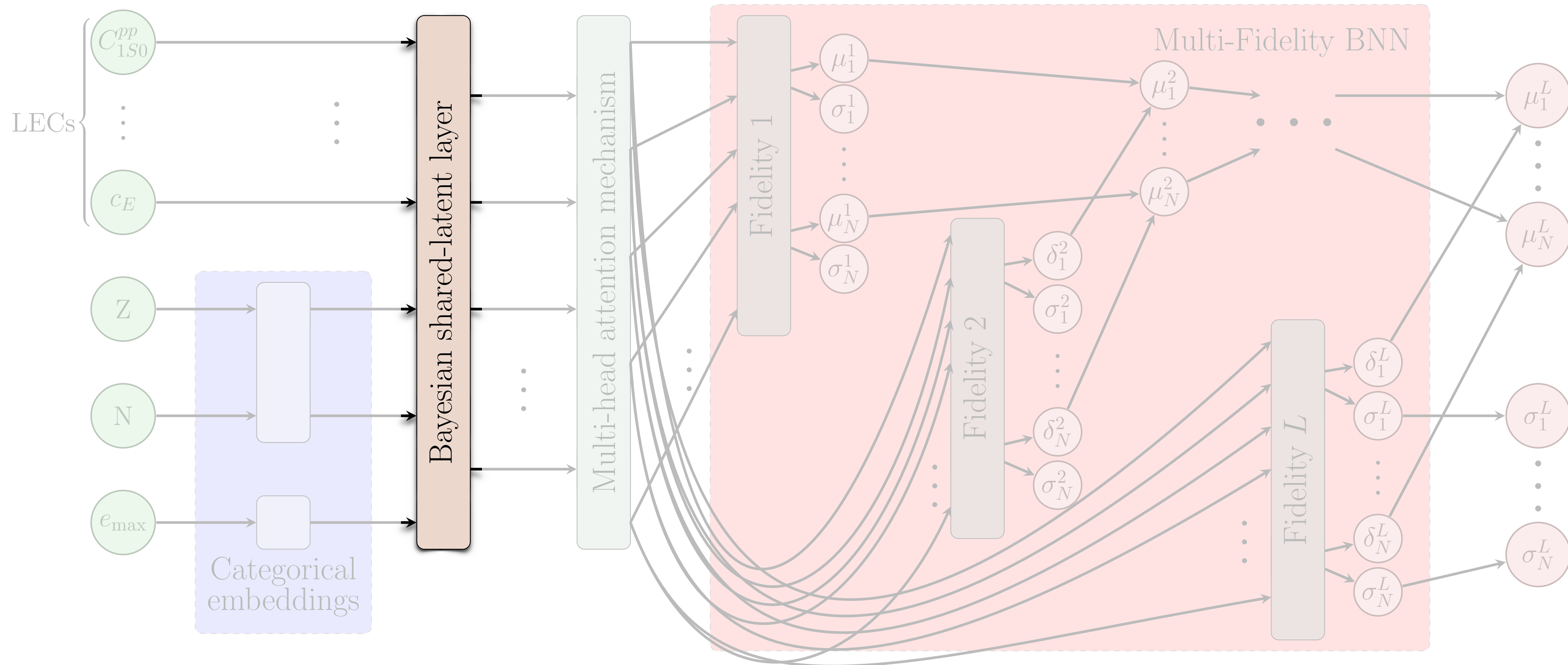
Embeddings

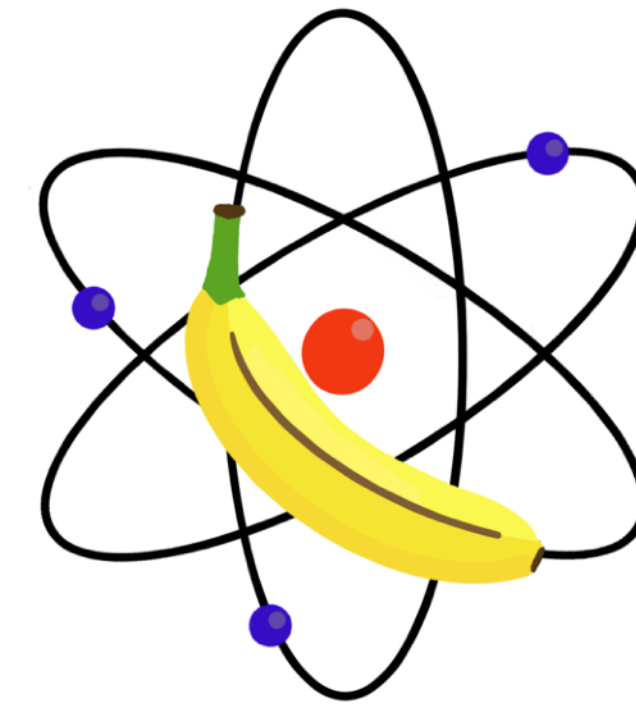
Encodes discrete data into a vector space, while learning their relative positions, e.g.

- $e_{max} = 4 \rightarrow 6 \rightarrow 8 \rightarrow 10$
- **Positions in the nuclear chart: ordering of N and Z**

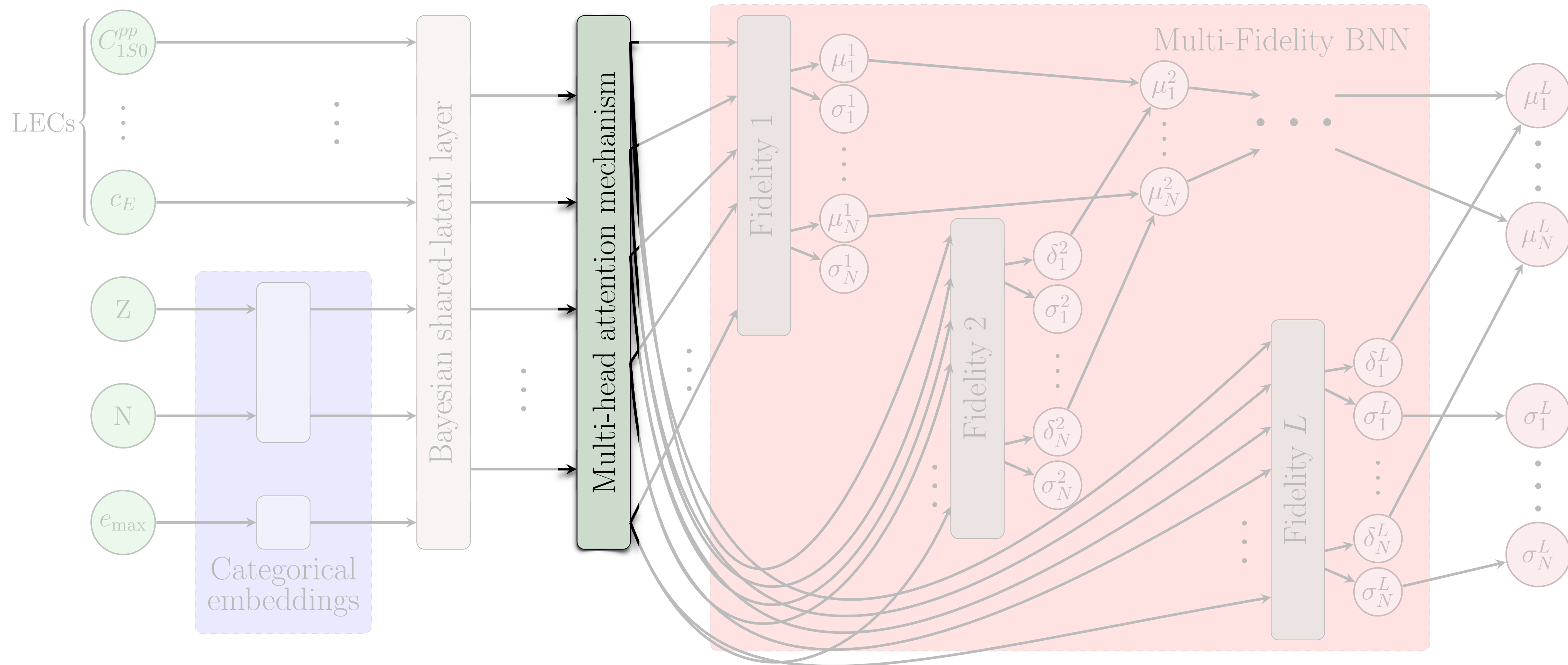


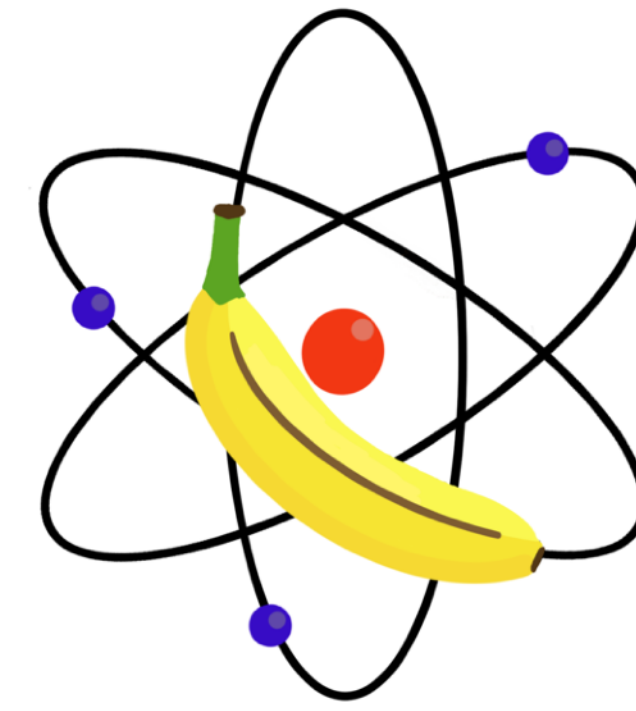
BAYesian Neural Network for Atomic Nuclei Emulation





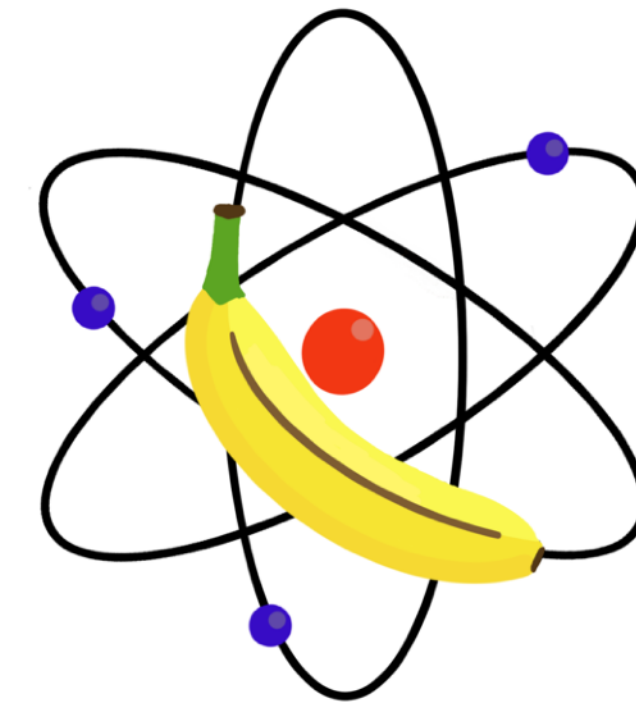
BAYesian Neural Network for Atomic Nuclei Emulation





Attention!

- **Attention Mechanisms** learns how the embeddings need to be adapted due to other inputs
- **Responsible to** for the improvements of large language models in recent years!



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- **Responsible to for the improvements of large language models in recent years!**

Attention Is All You Need

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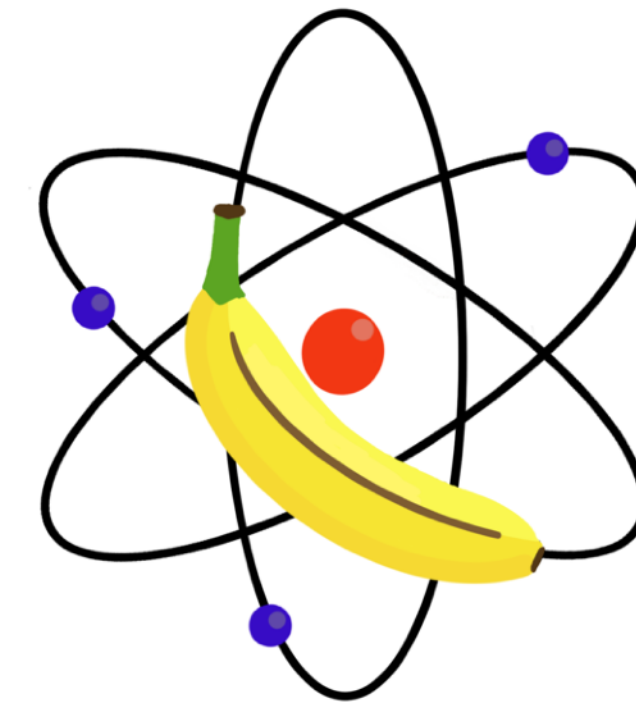
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232, 321 citations



Attention!

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- Responsible to for the improvements of large language models in recent years!

Attention Is All You Need

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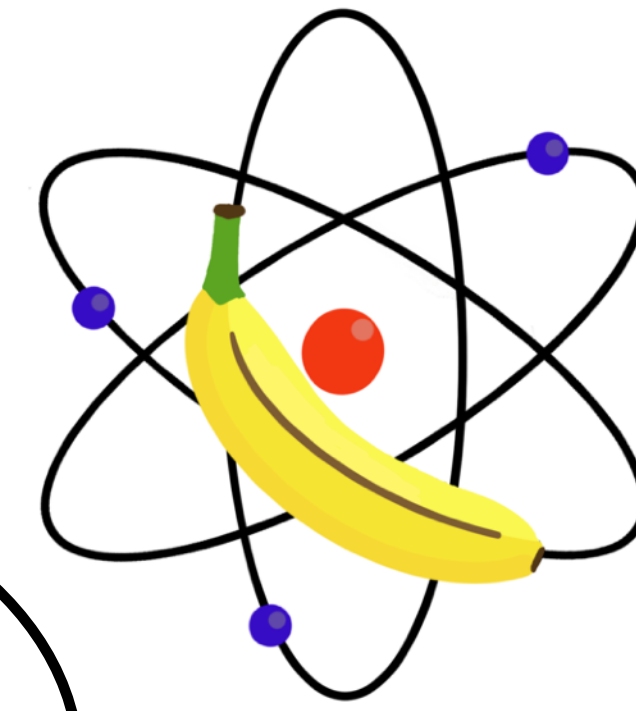
232, 321 citations

Highly accurate protein structure prediction with AlphaFold

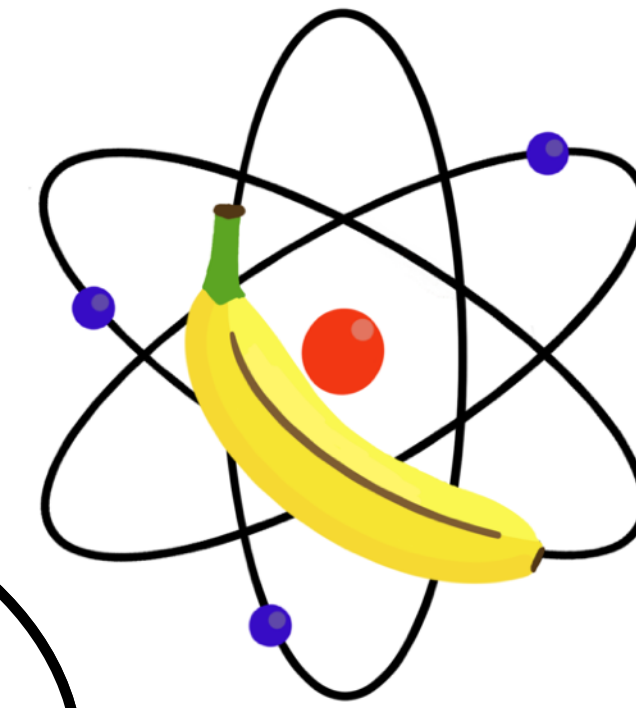
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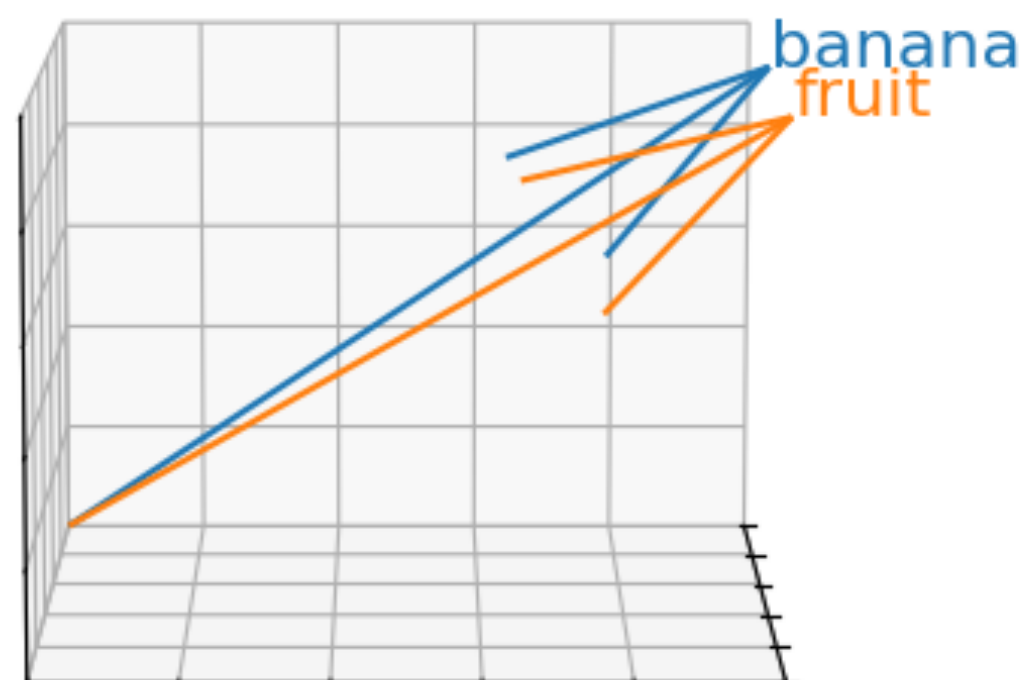
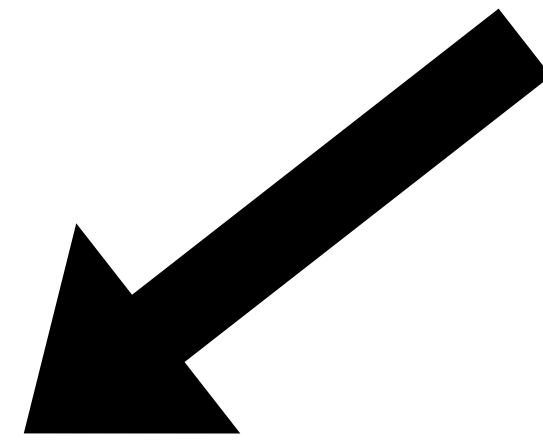
46, 426 citations

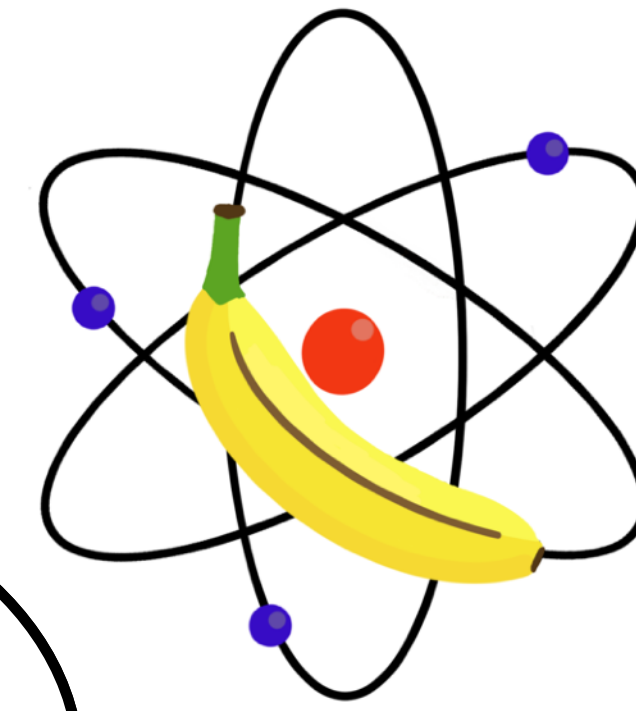


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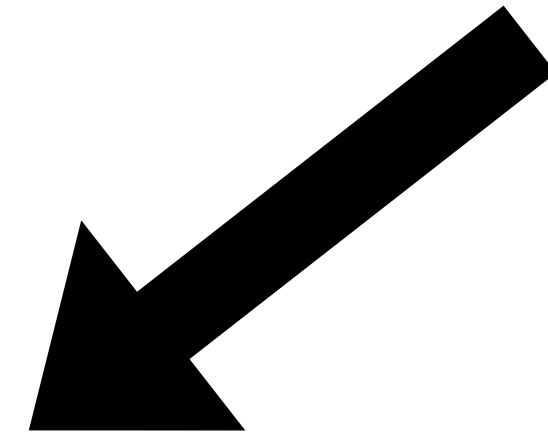


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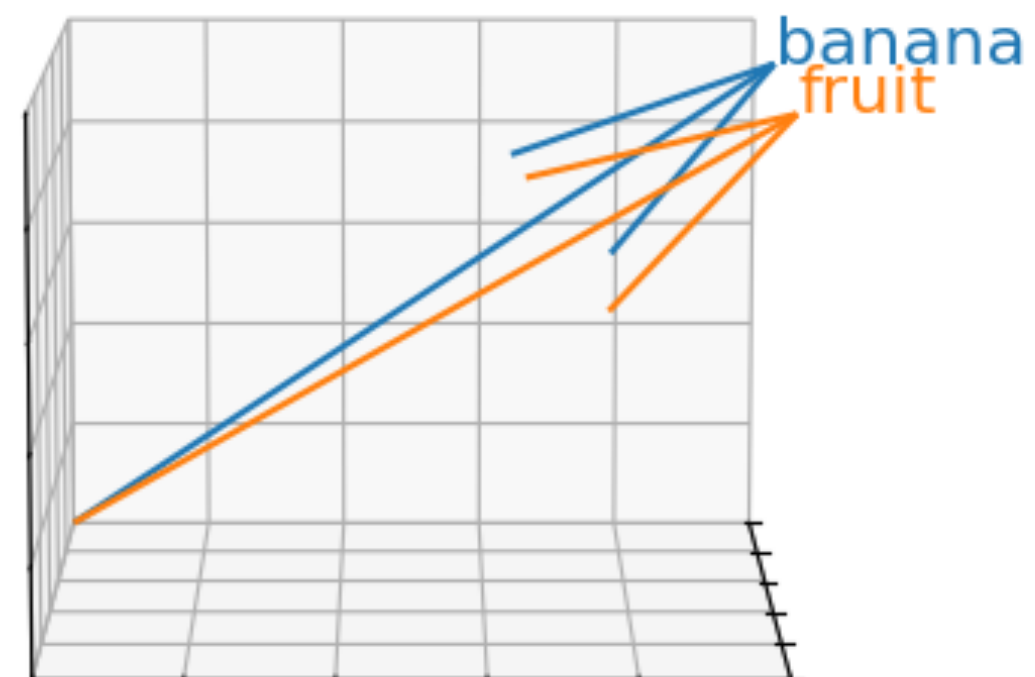


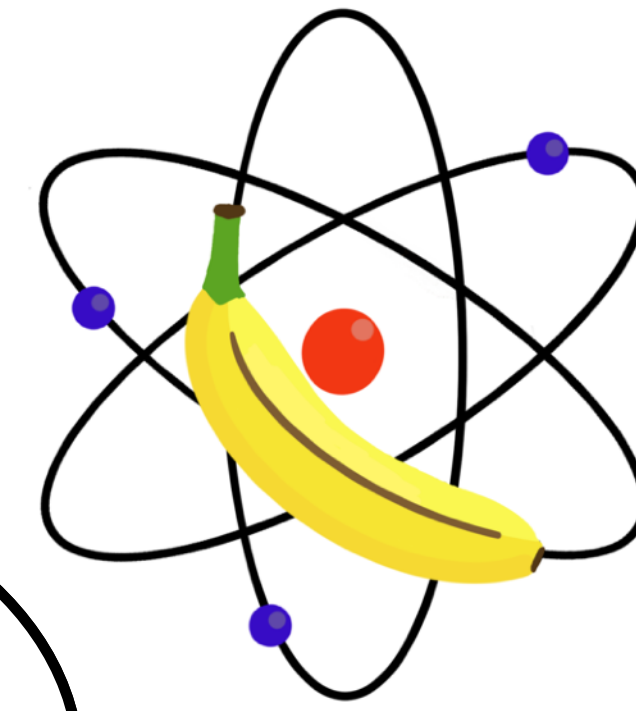


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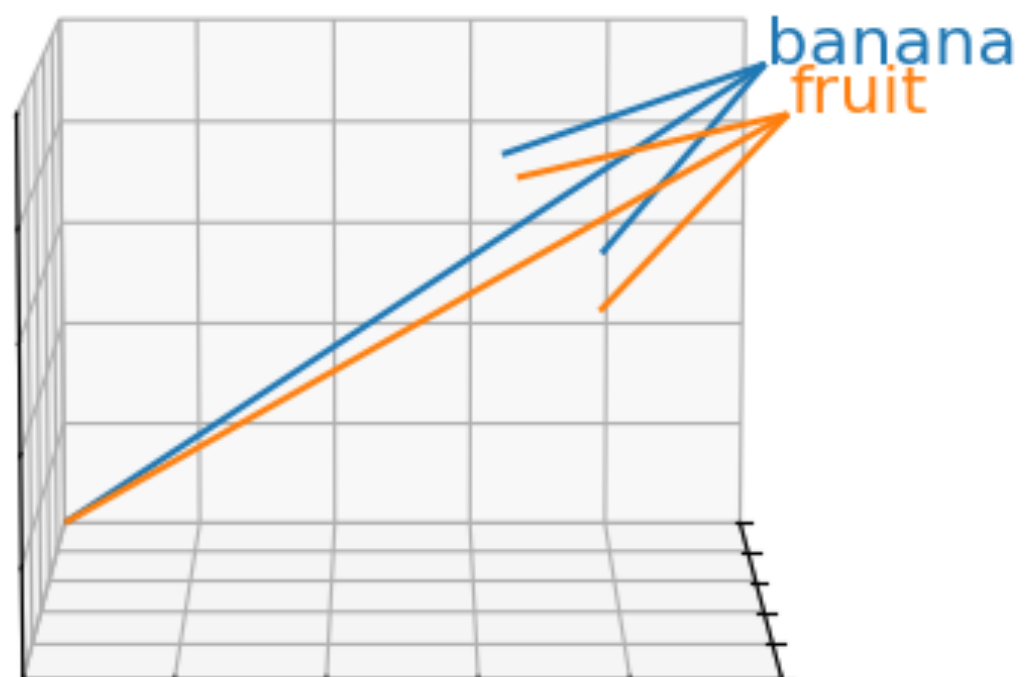
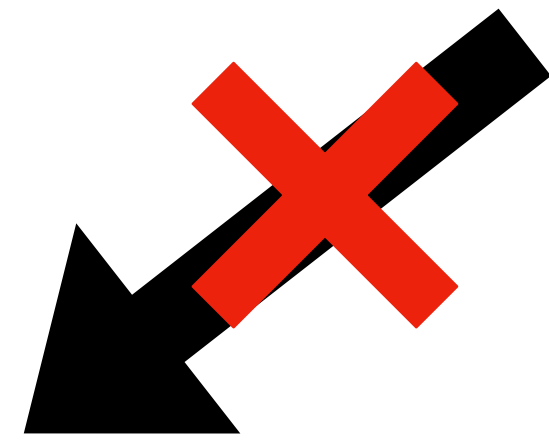


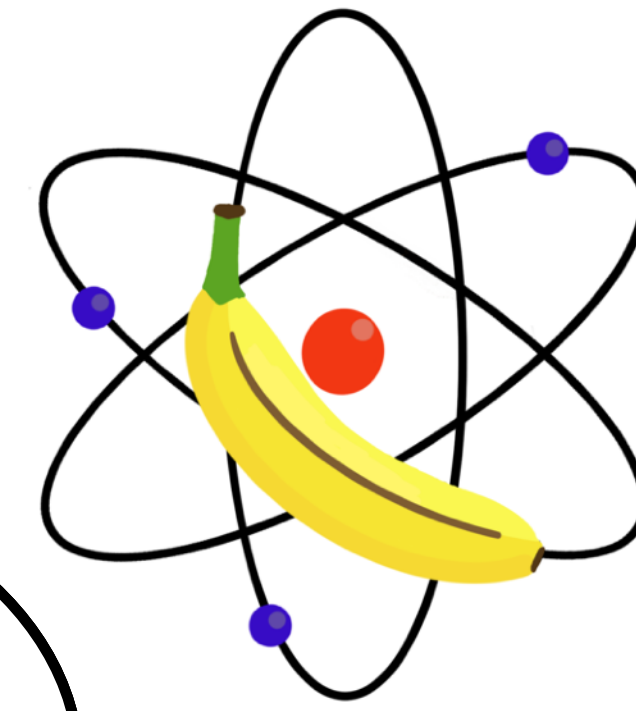
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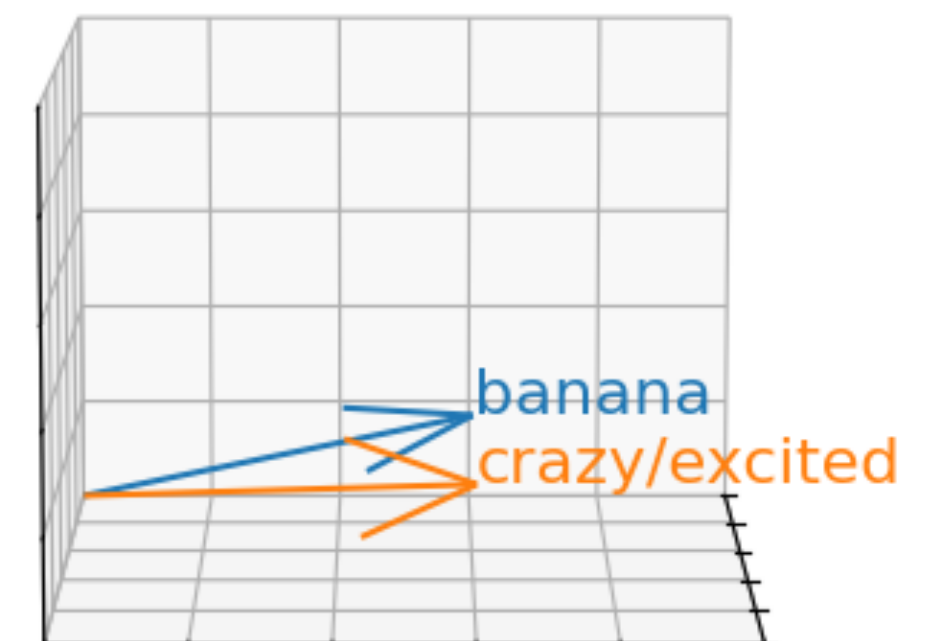
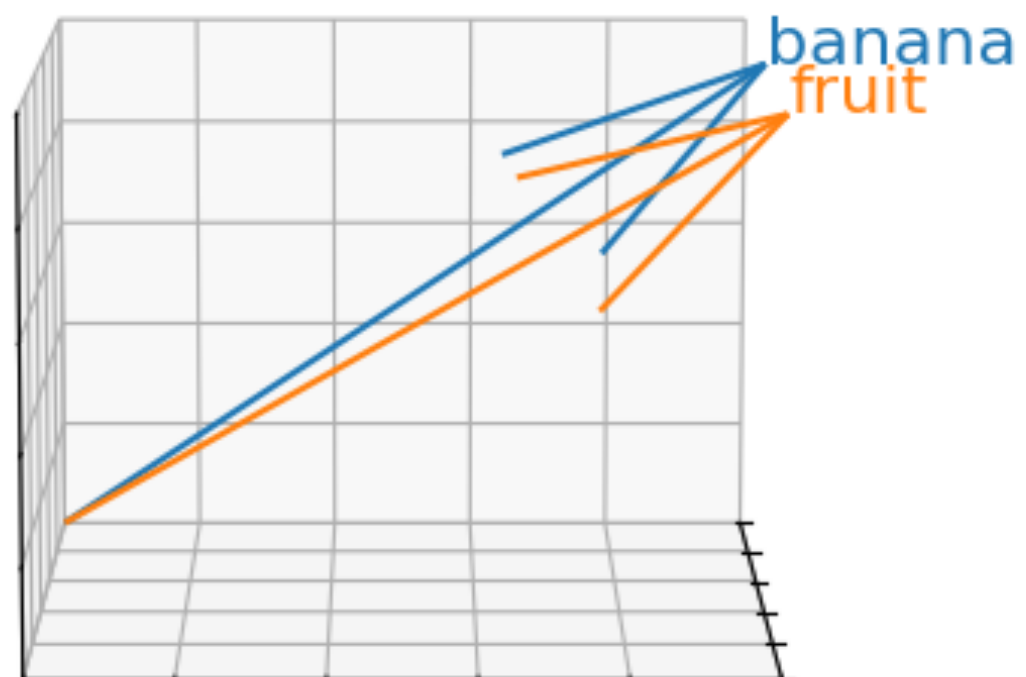
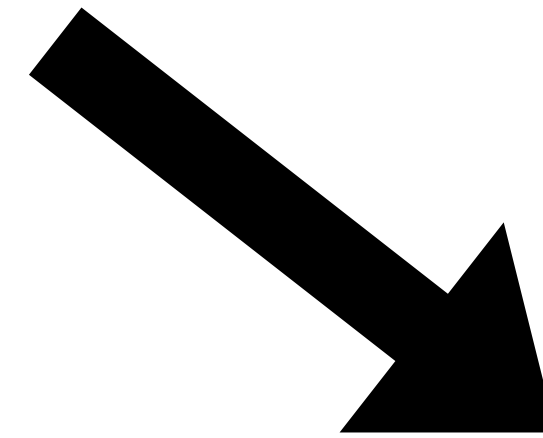
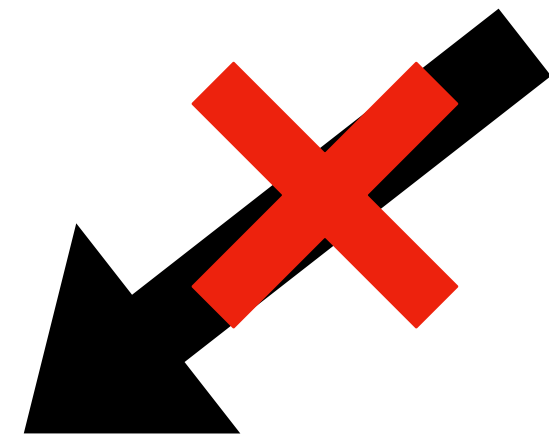


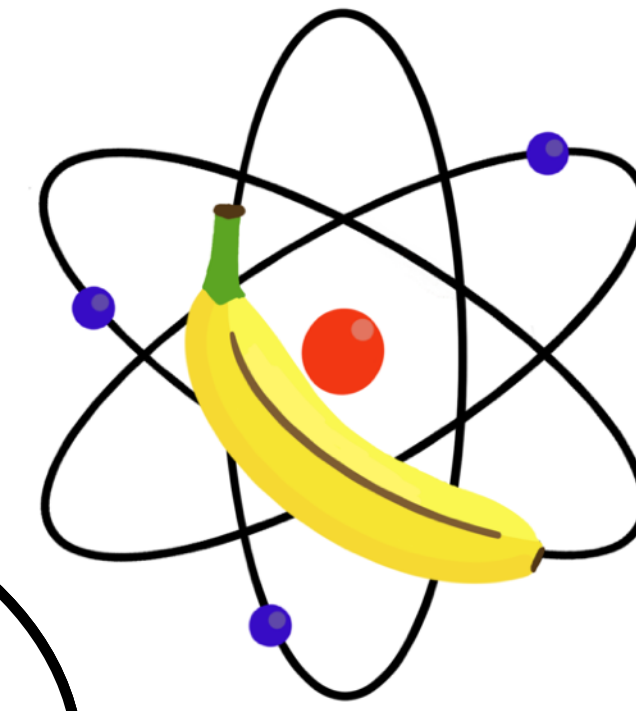
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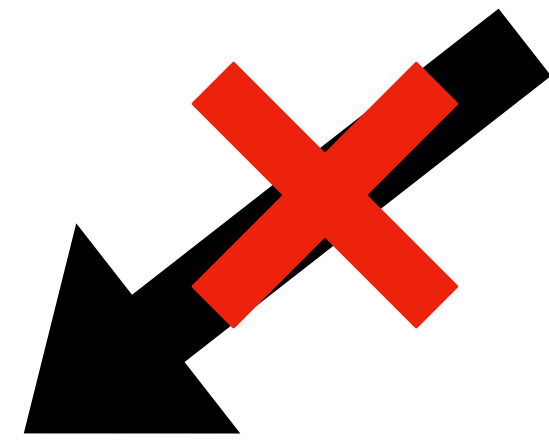


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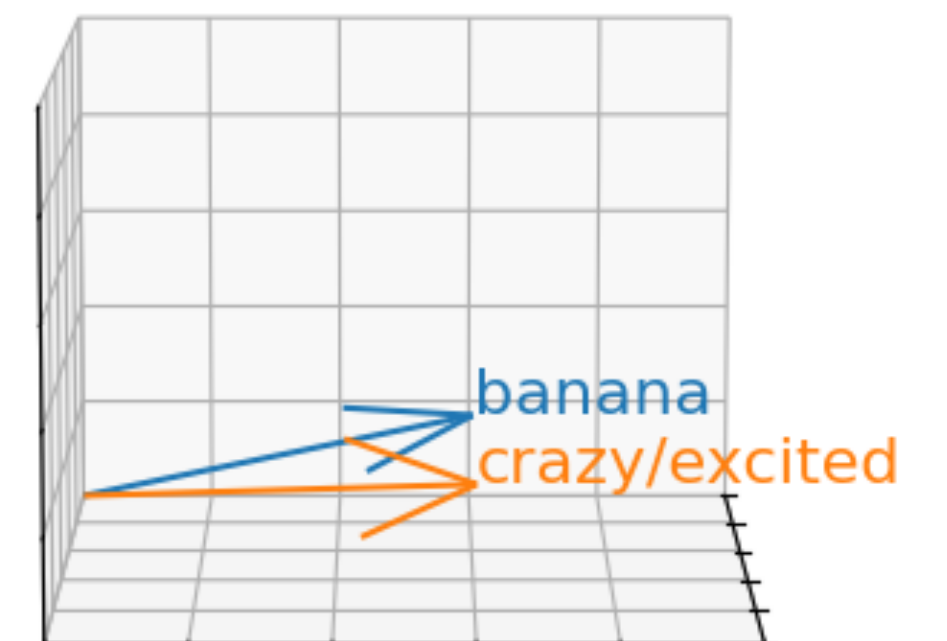
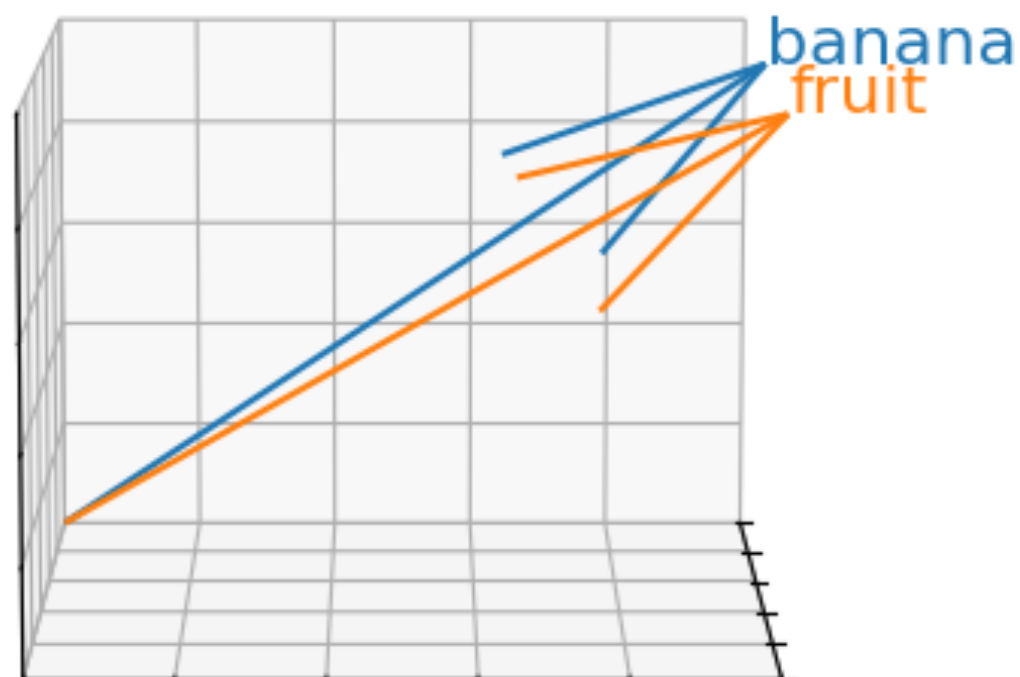
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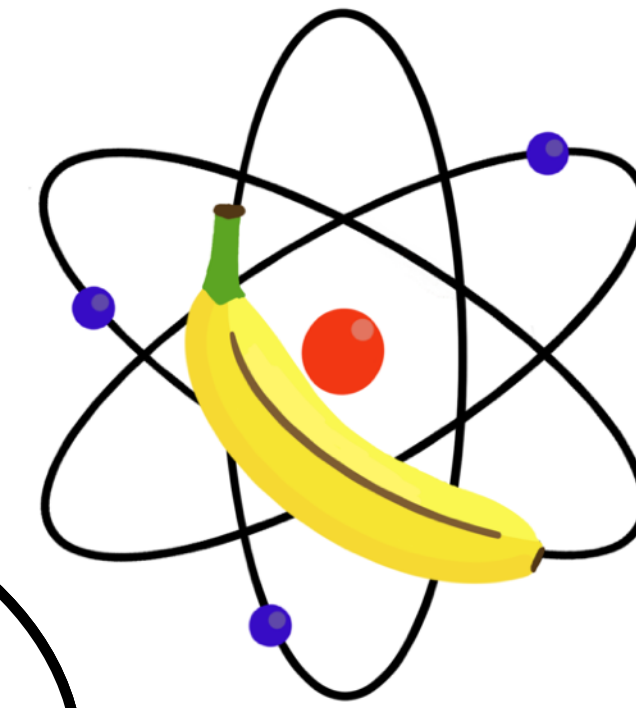


I am going completely bananas!



WEEEEEE!



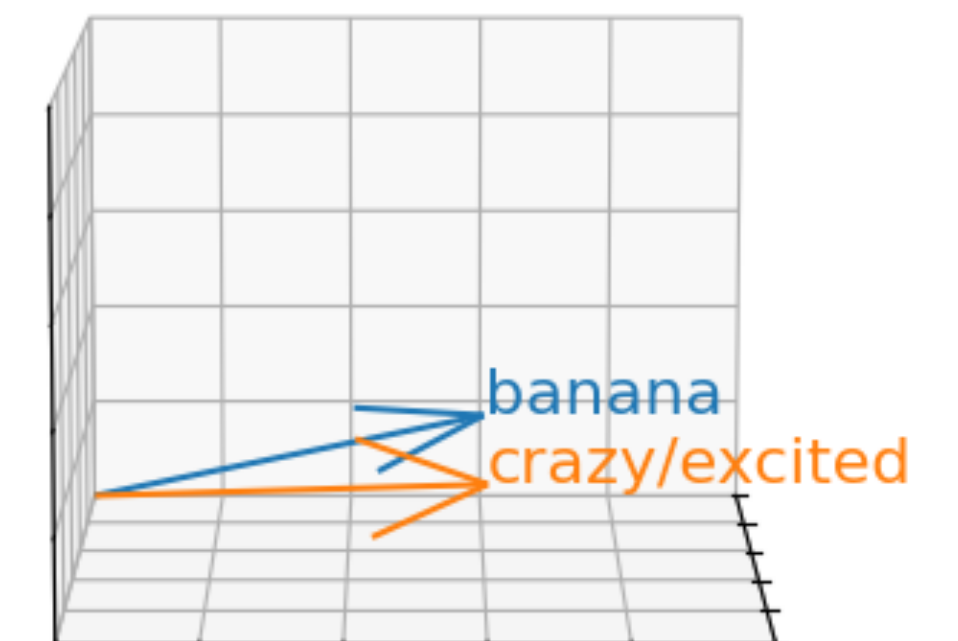
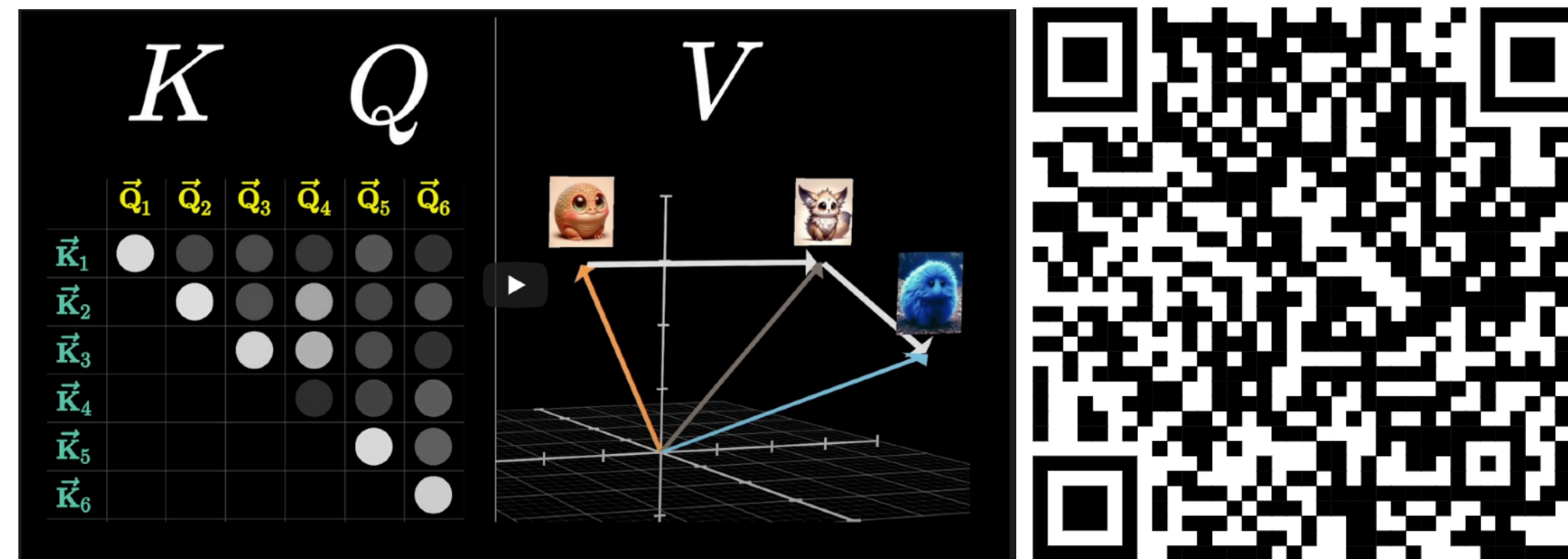
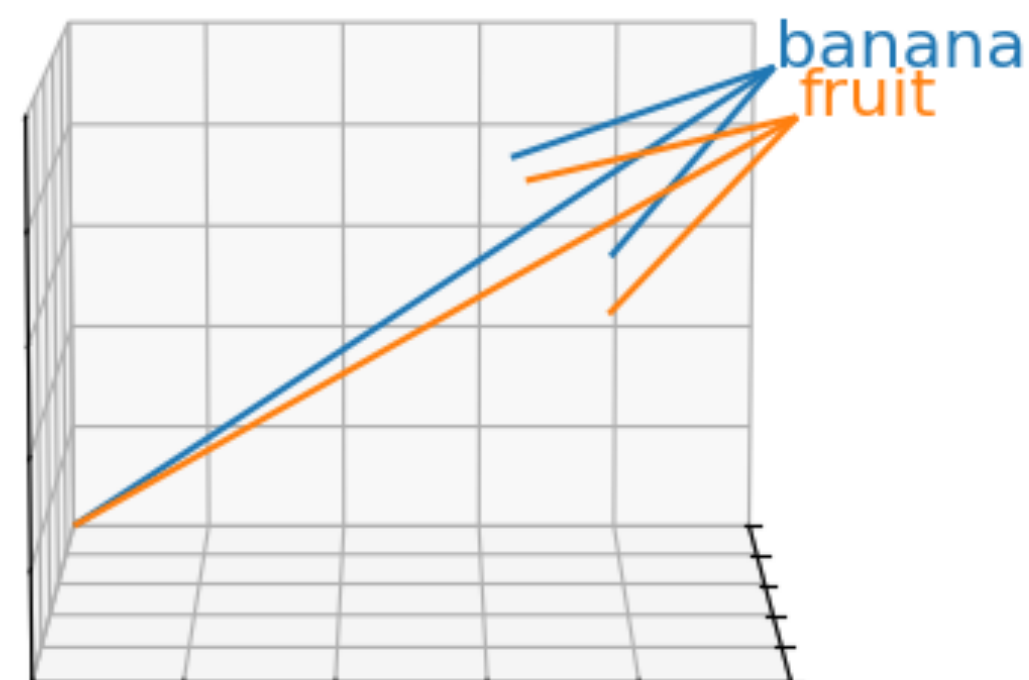


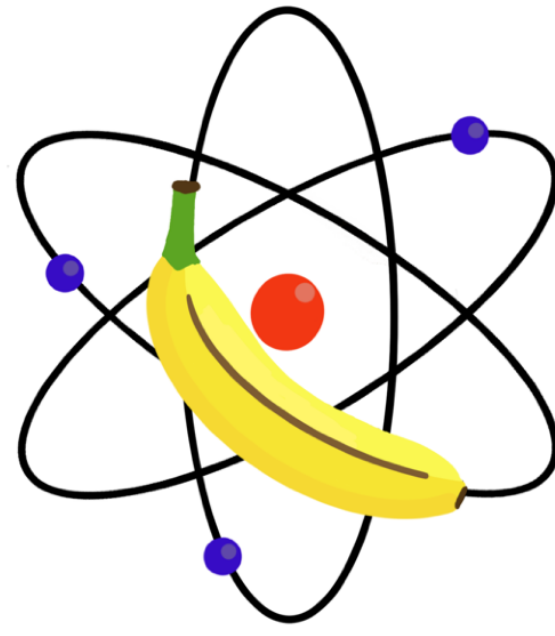
Attention!

ChatGPT:



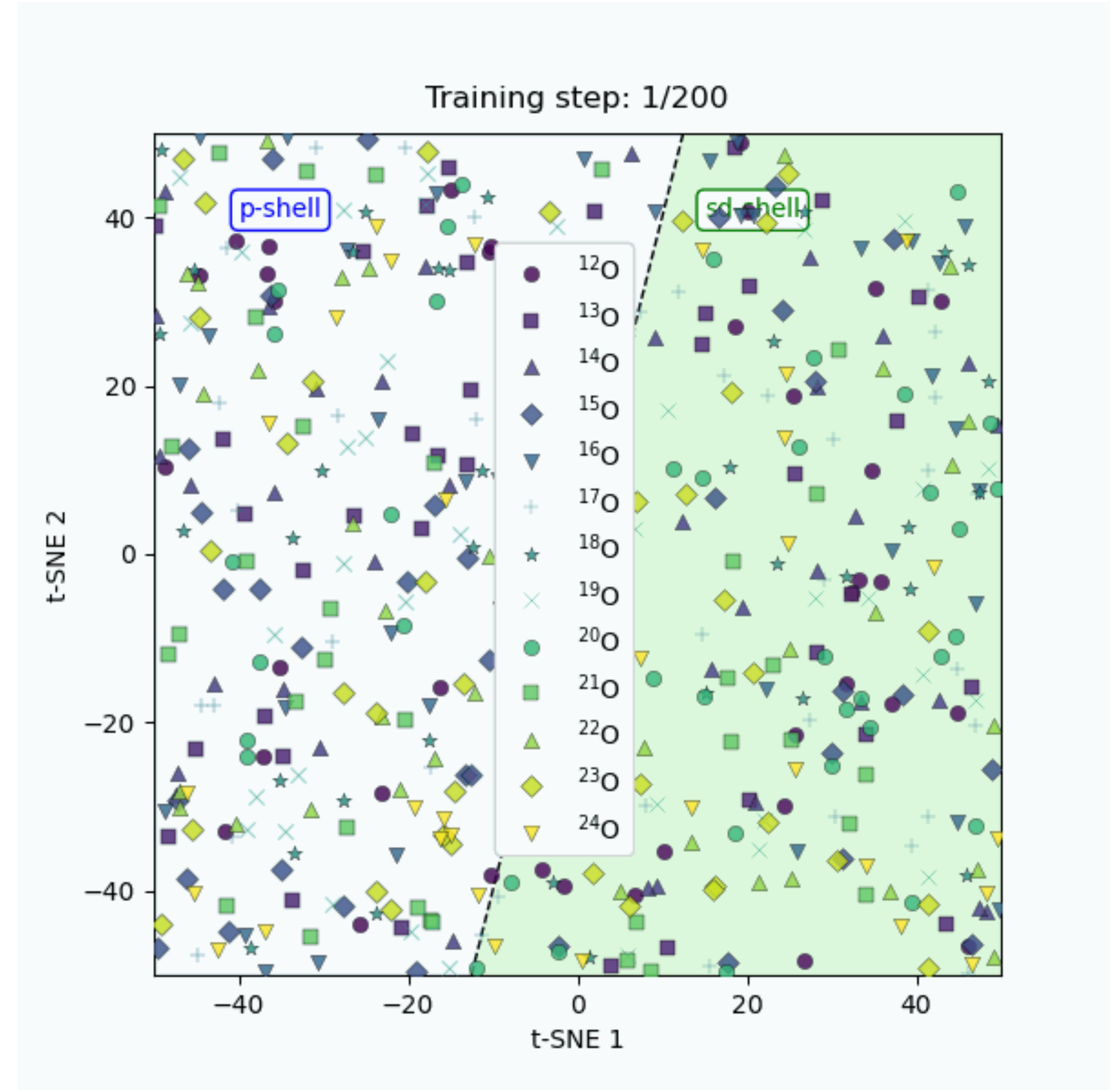
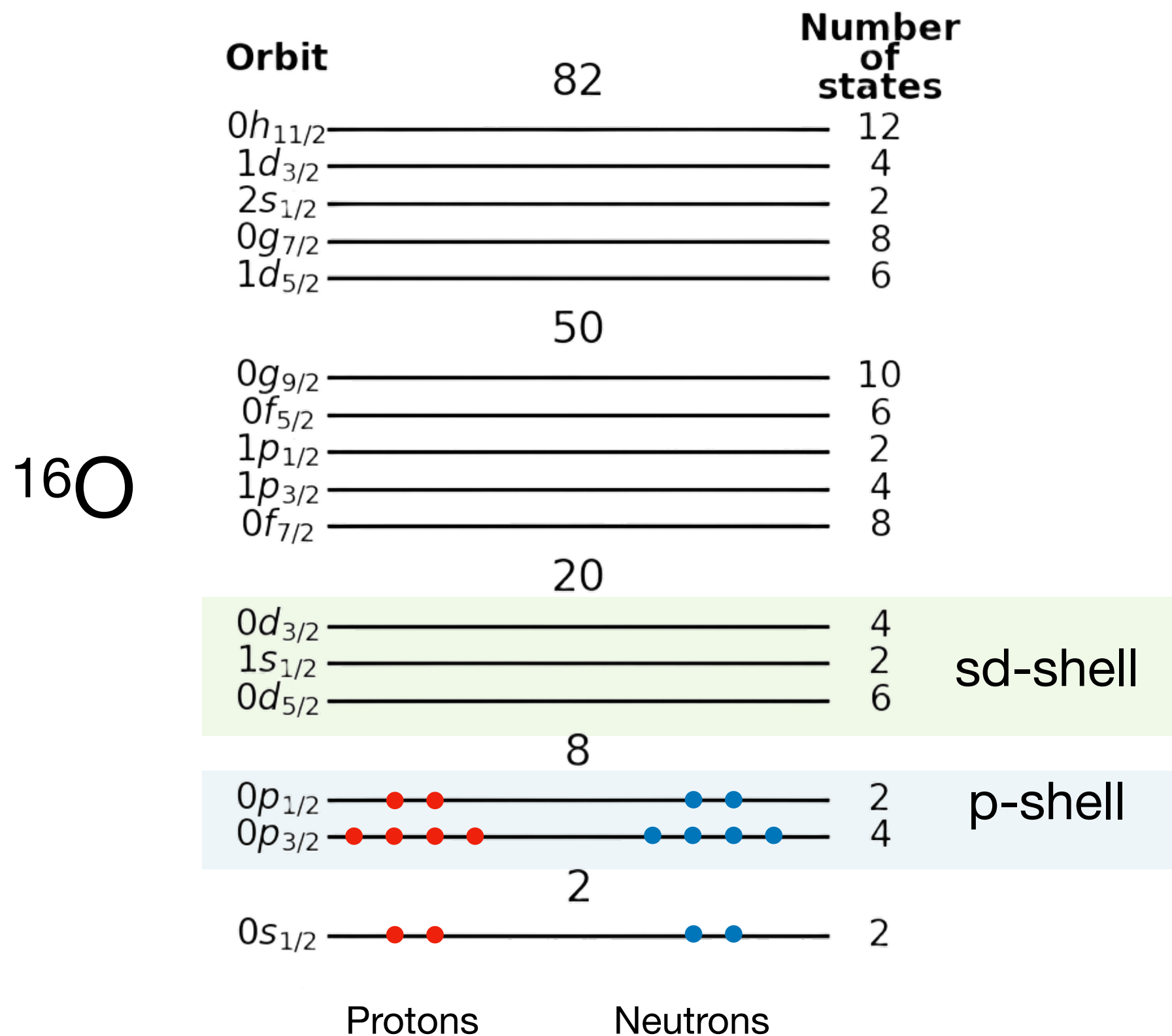
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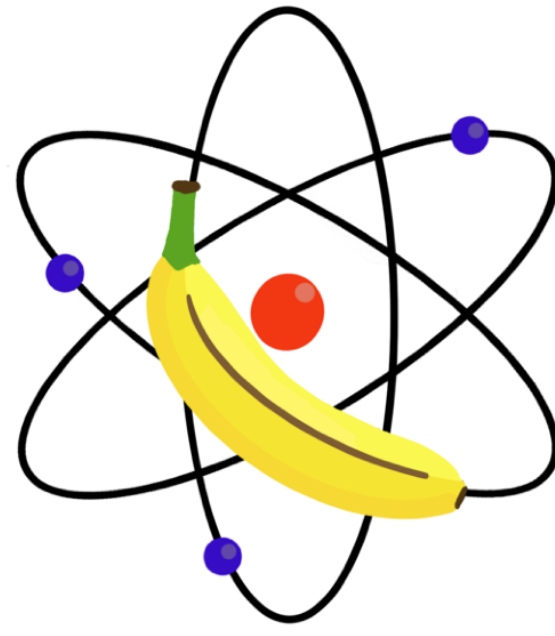




Visualizing the Embeddings

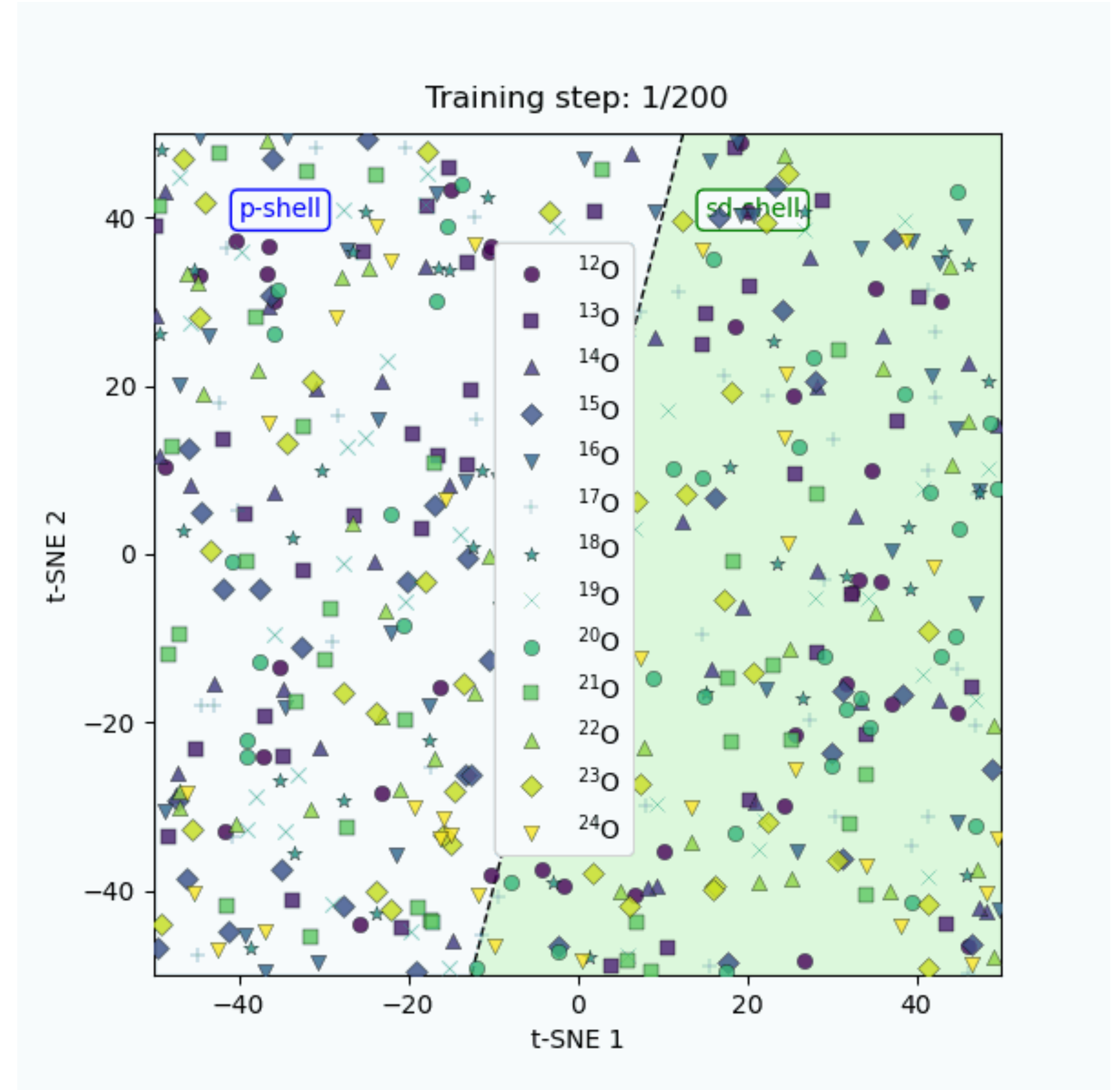
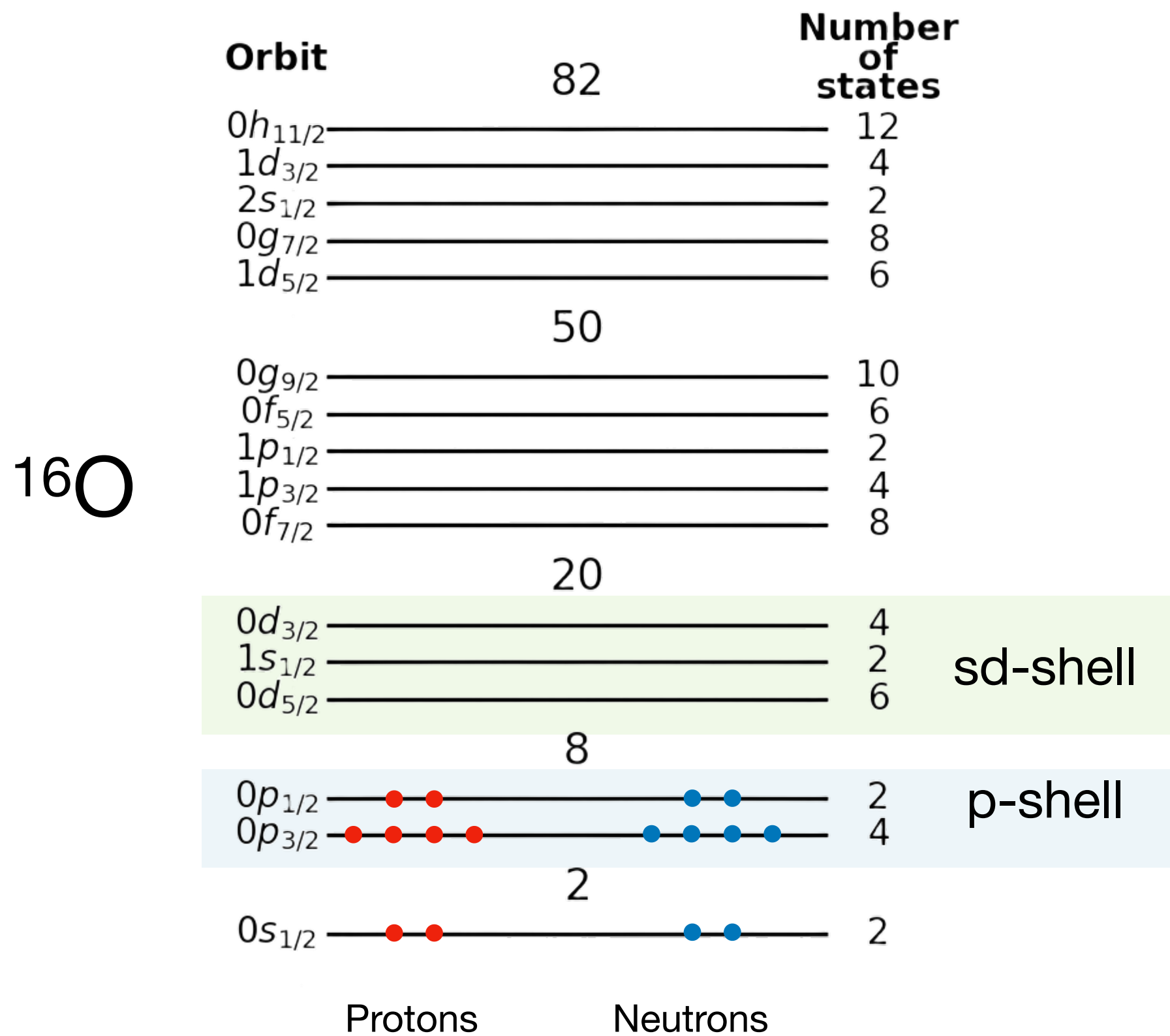
- Projection of embeddings from the attention mechanism.
- Model is learning nuclear shells!

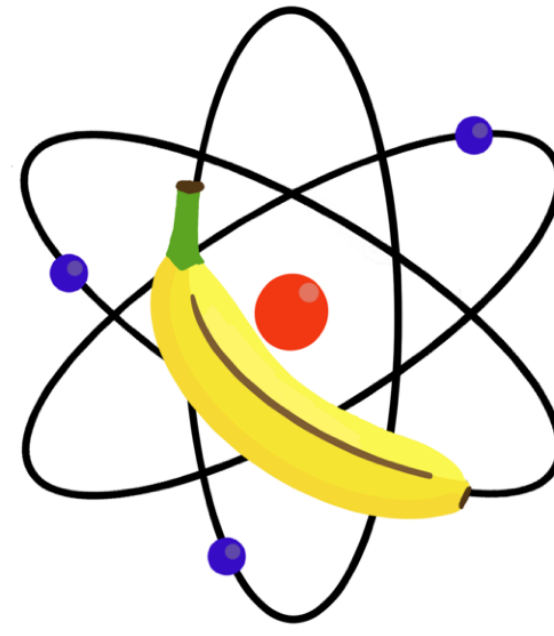




Visualizing the Embeddings

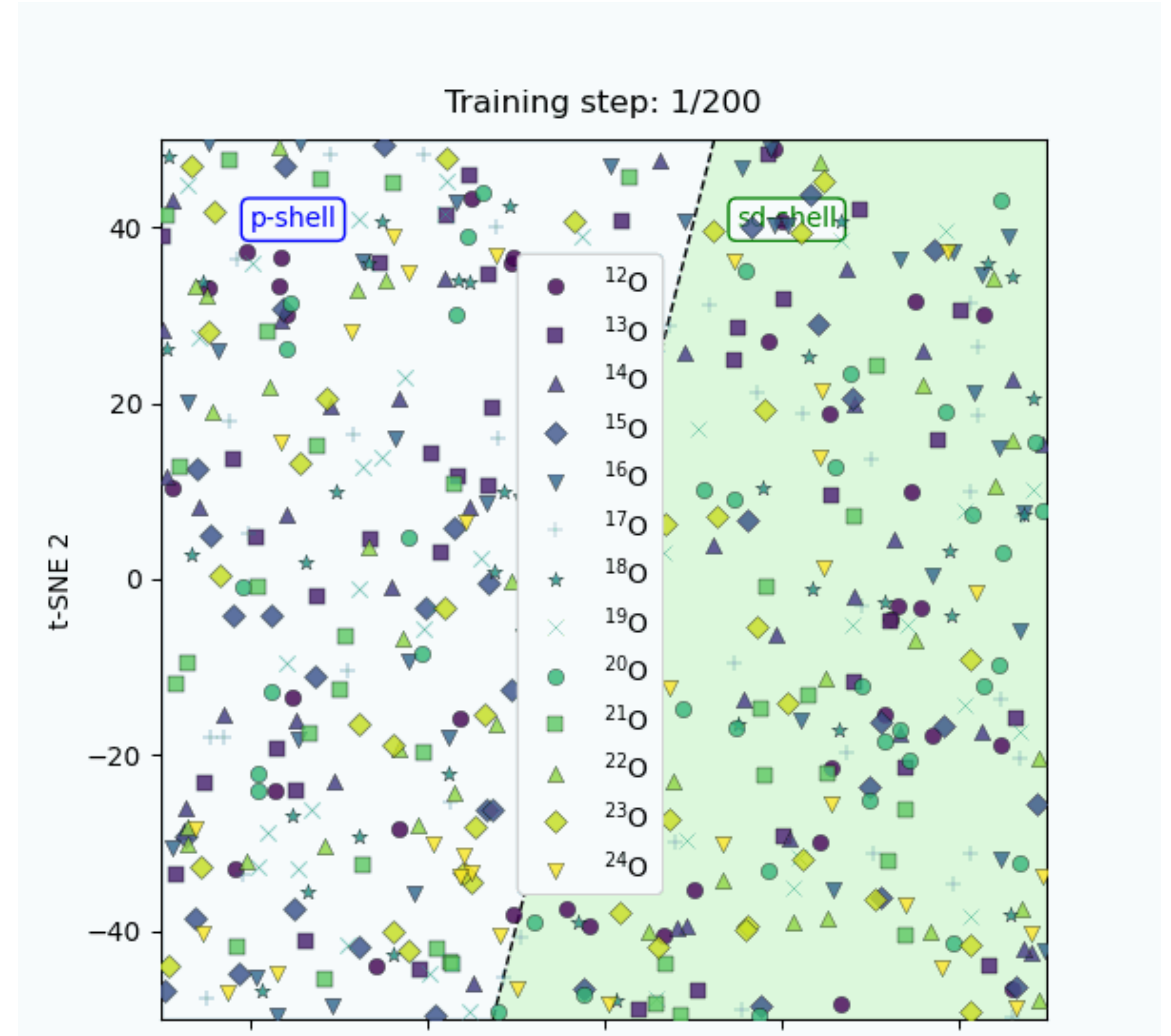
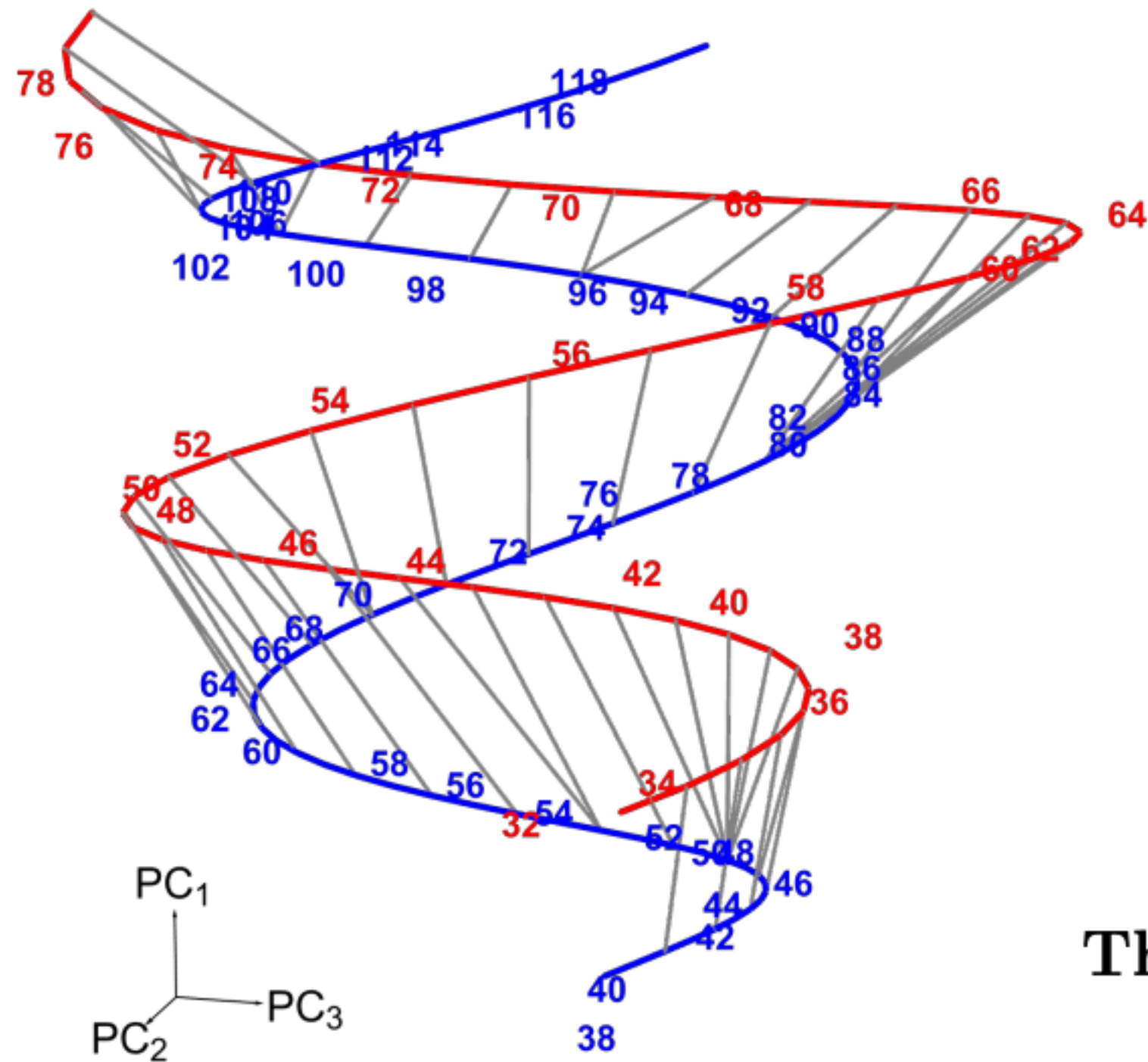
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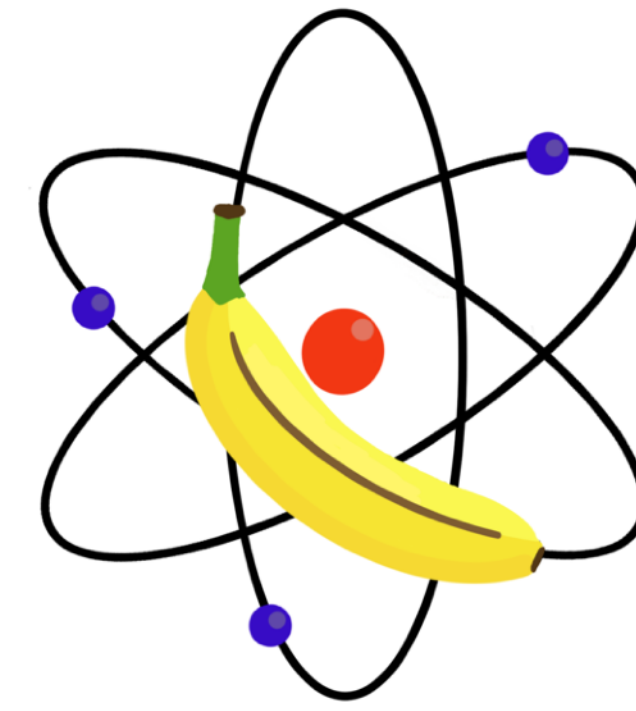
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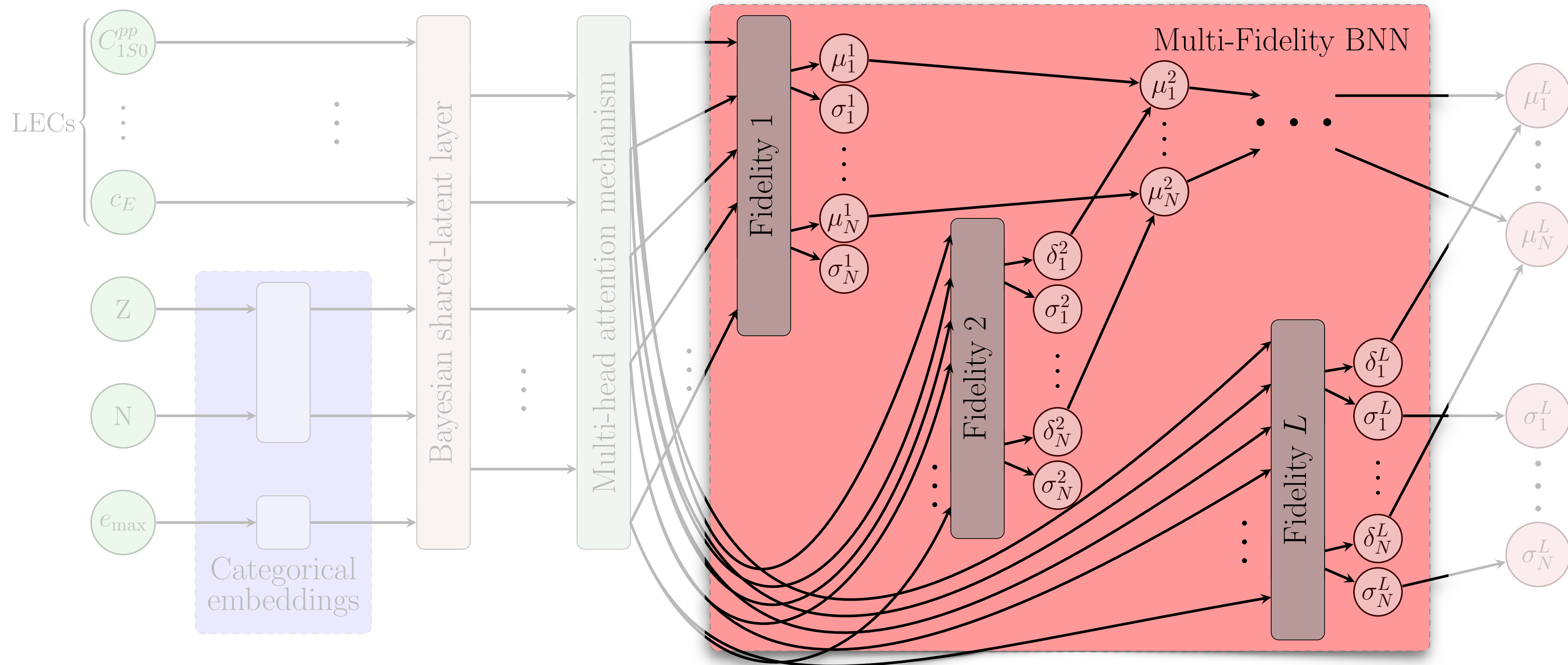


The DNA of nuclear models: How AI predicts nuclear masses

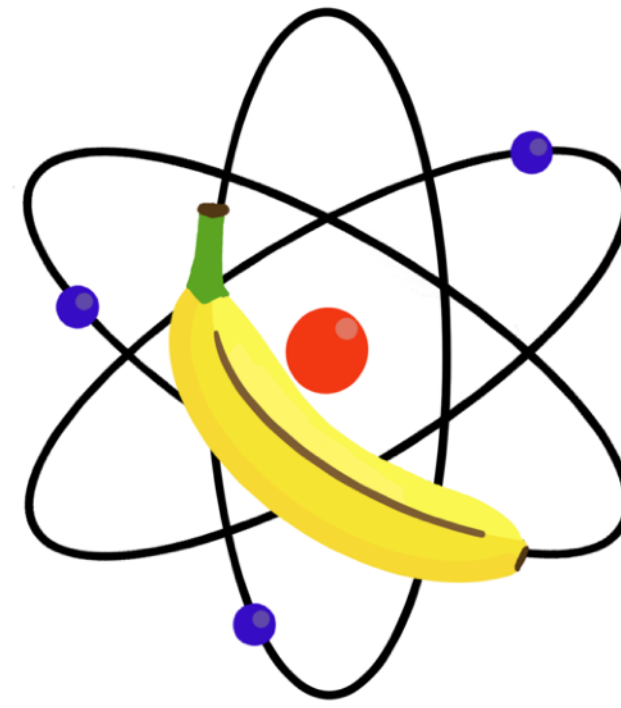
Kate A. Richardson,^{1,2,*} Sokratis Trifinopoulos,^{1,2,3,4,†} and Mike Williams^{1,2,‡}



BAYesian Neural Network for Atomic Nuclei Emulation

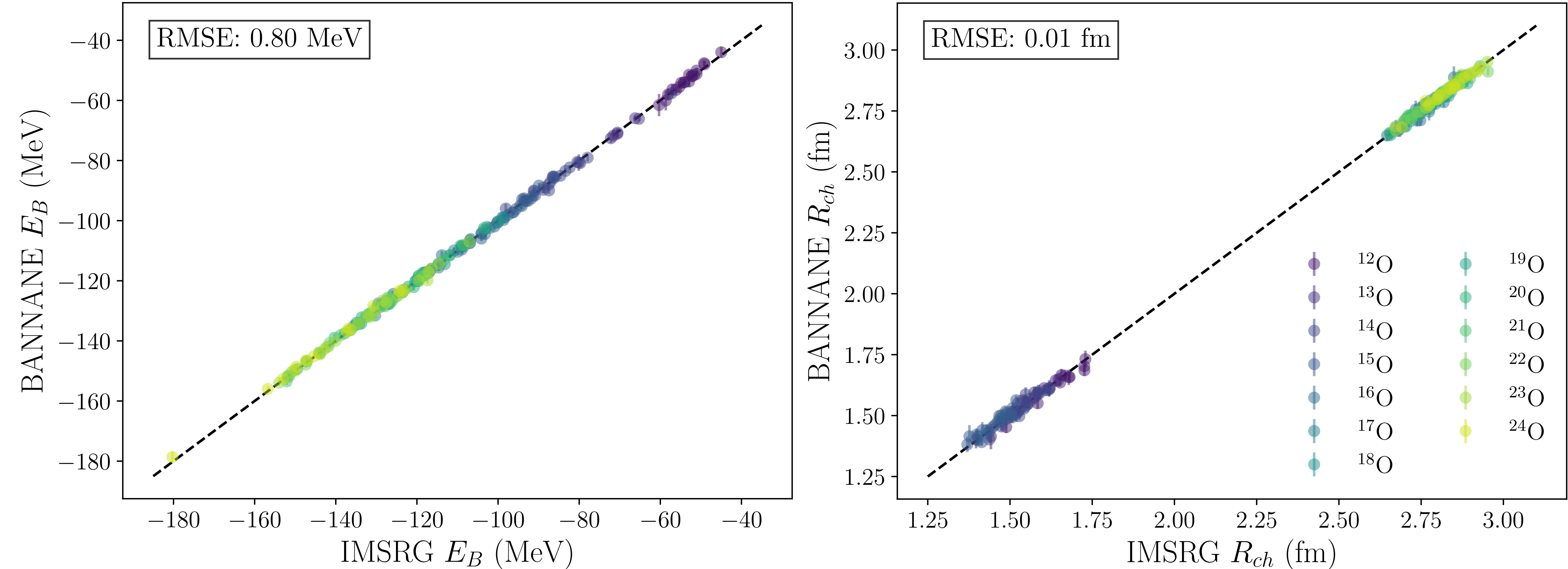


Results

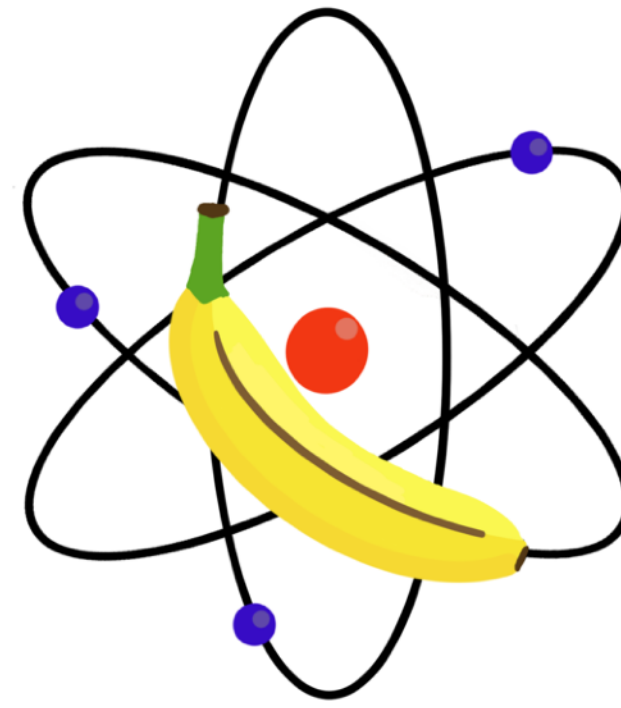


Emulating Multiple Isotopes

Belley, et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. **136**, 082501 (2026)



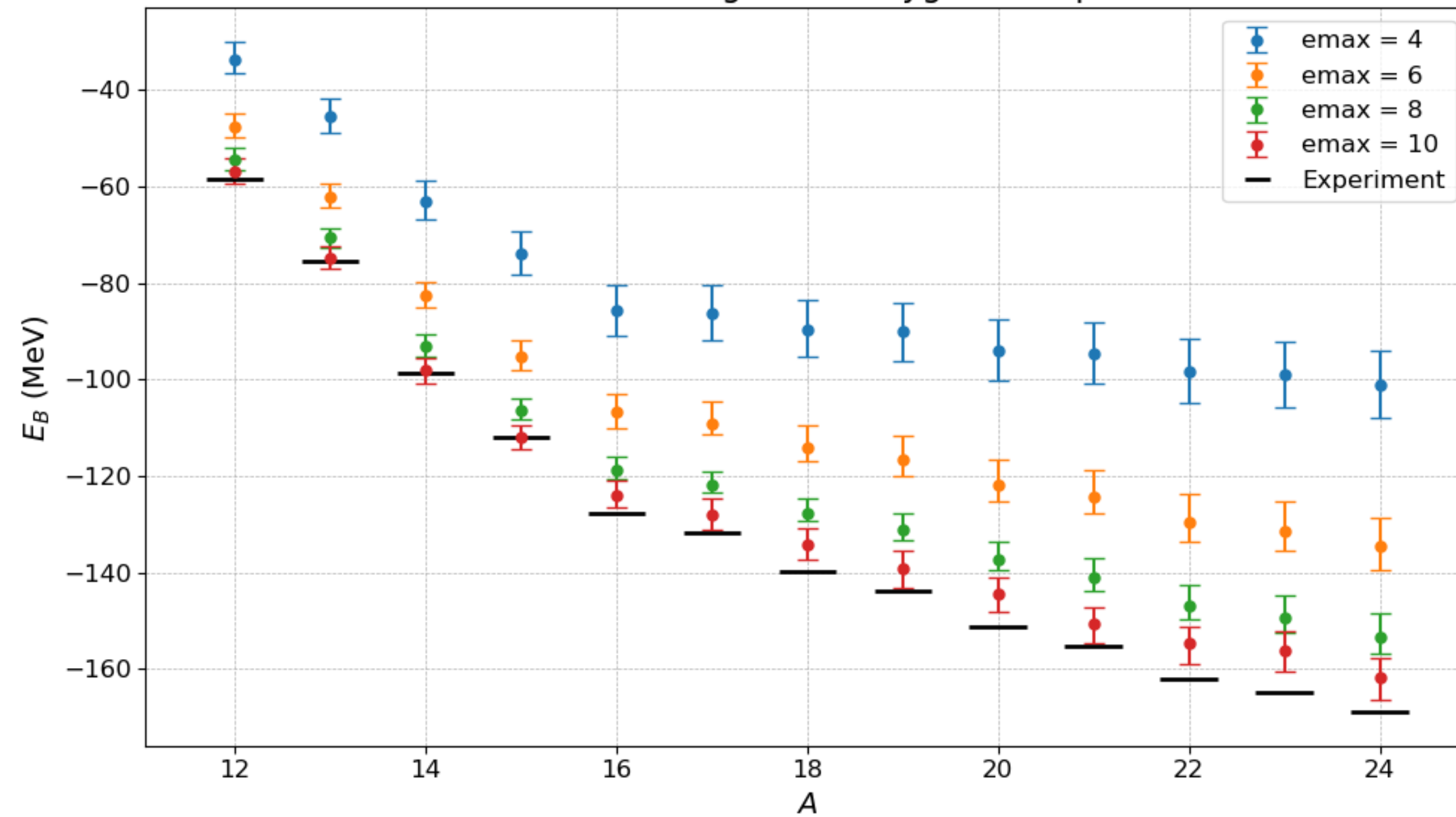
BANNANE achieves state-of-the-art emulation, with smaller errors than other emulators while emulating over a full isotopic chain.



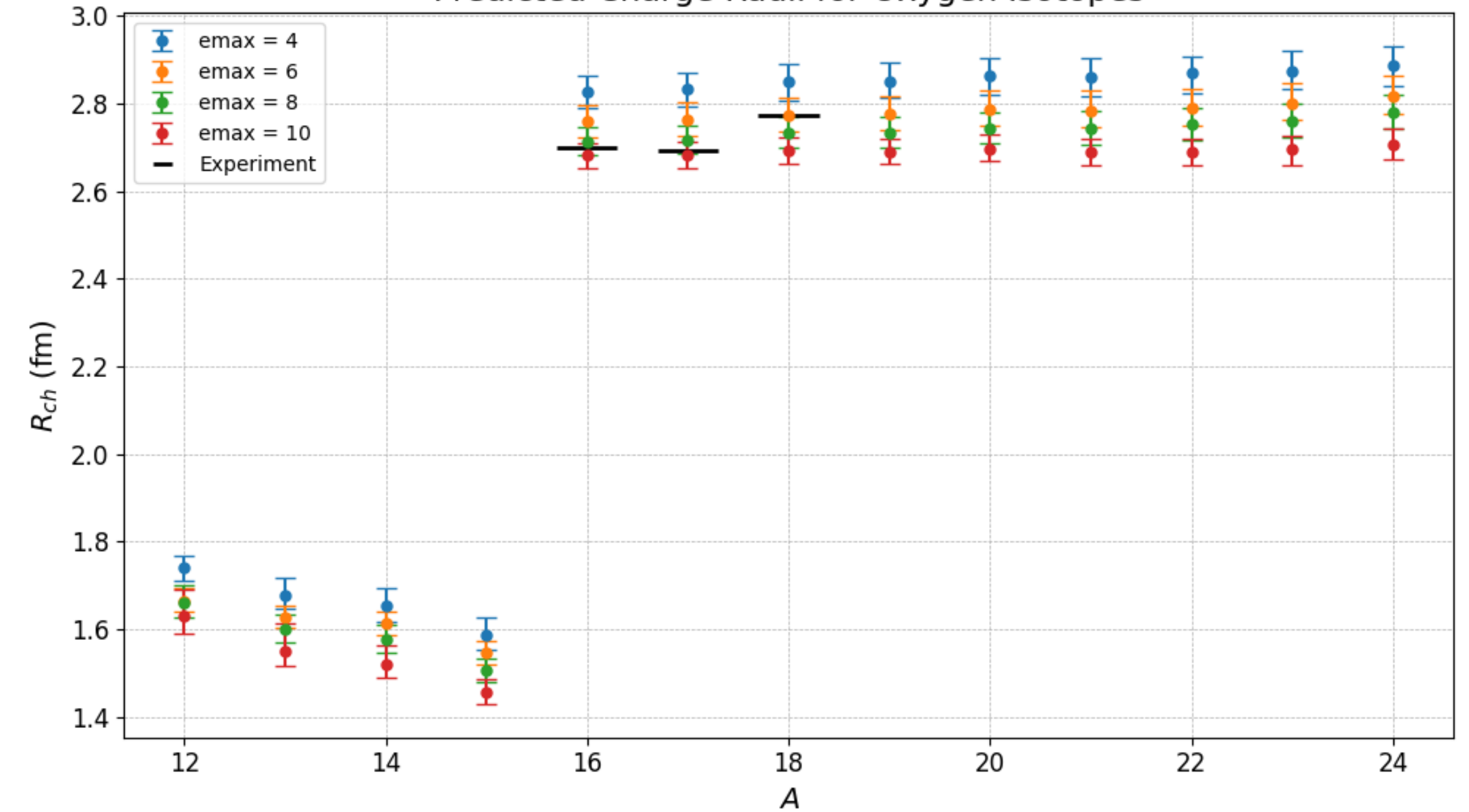
Emulating Multiple Isotopes

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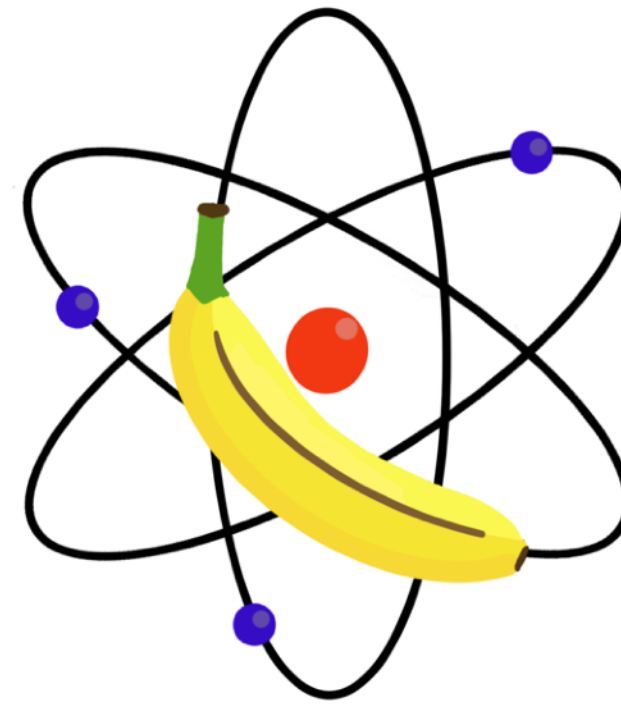
Predicted Binding Energies for Oxygen Isotopes



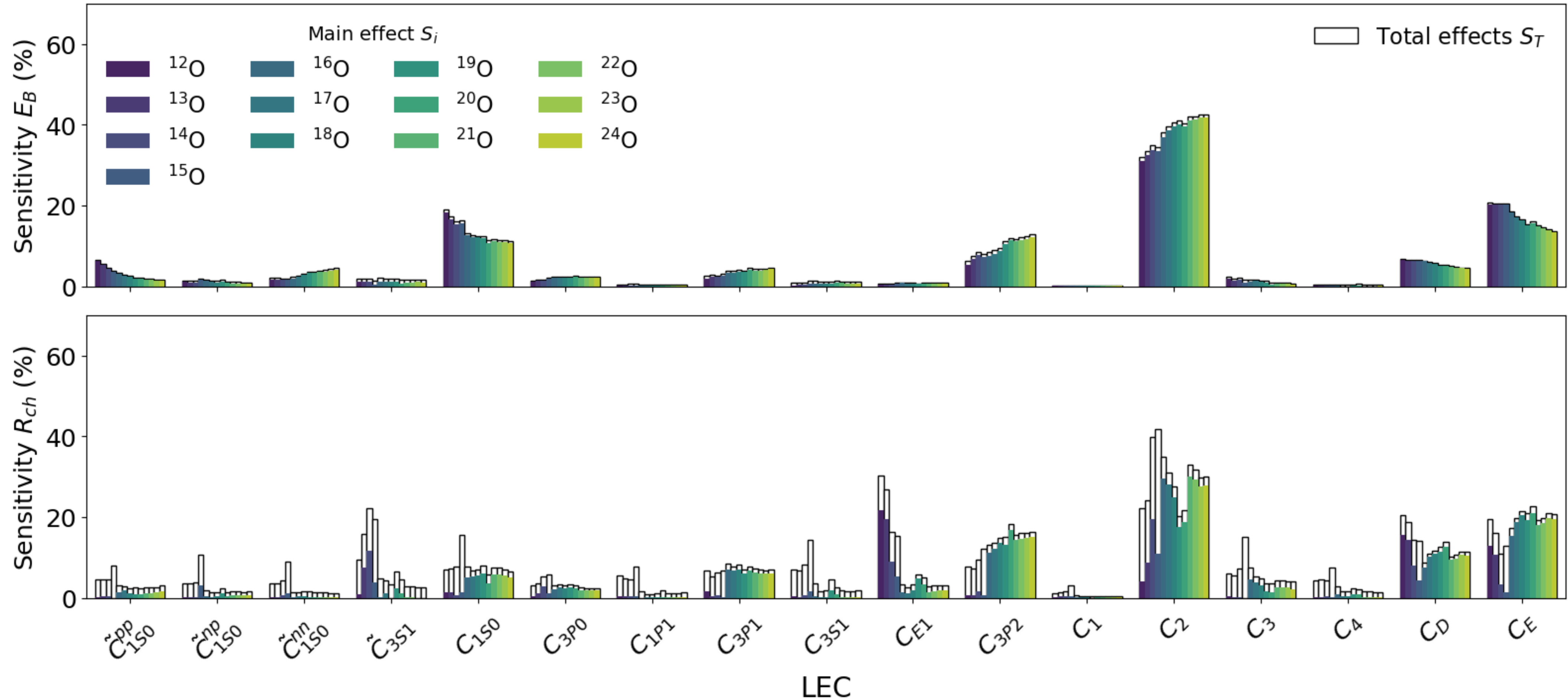
Predicted Charge Radii for Oxygen Isotopes



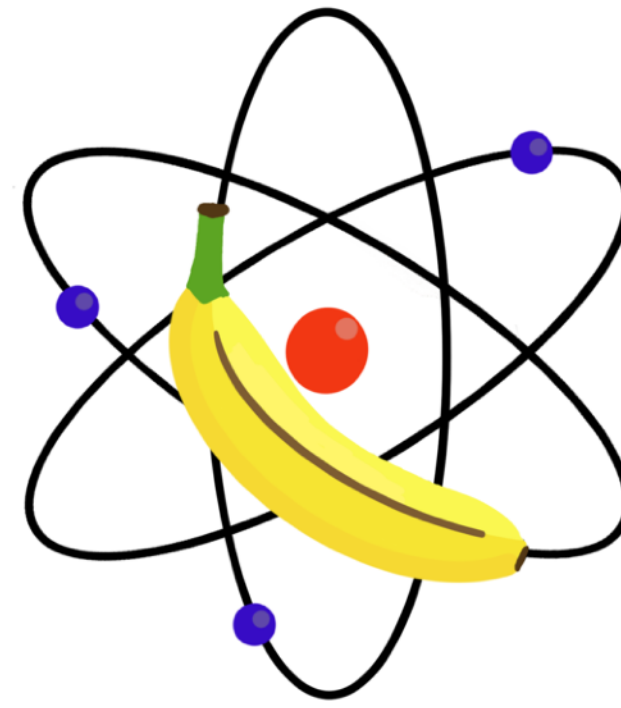
Combining this with UQ technique, we can predict observables with associated uncertainties over the full isotopic chains in a few minutes.



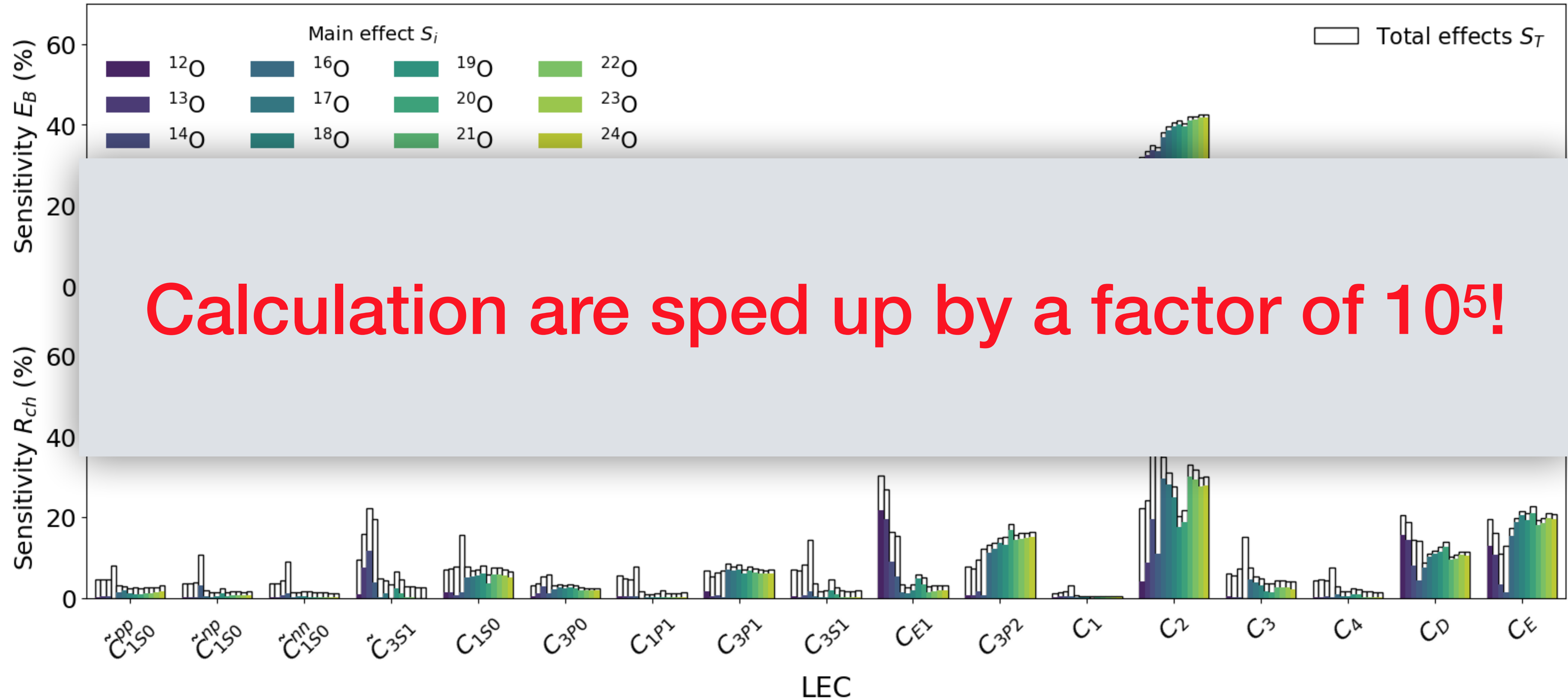
Emulating Multiple Isotopes



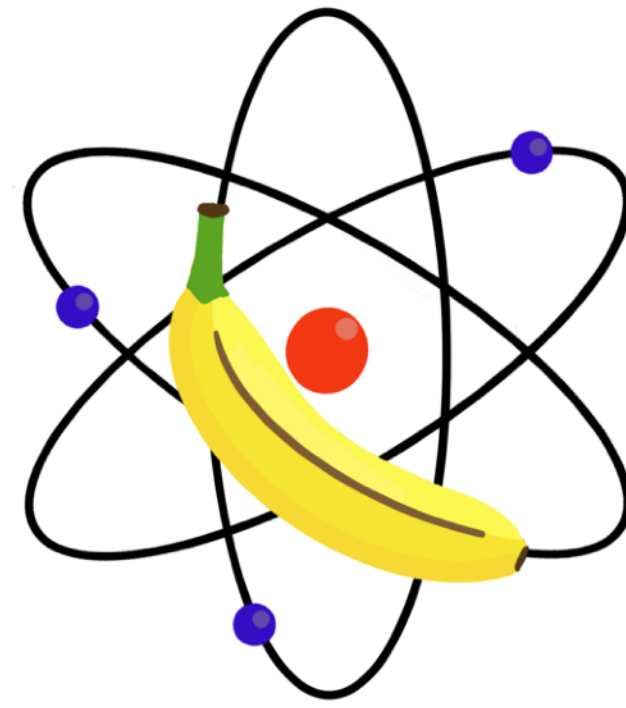
Global sensitivity analysis is consistent with other emulators!



Emulating Multiple Isotopes



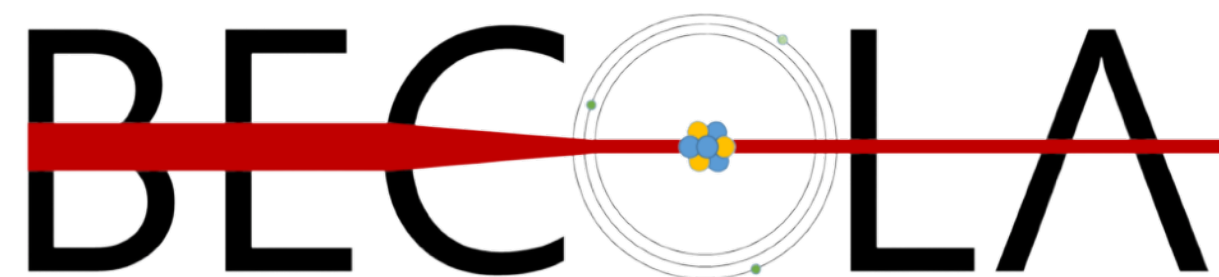
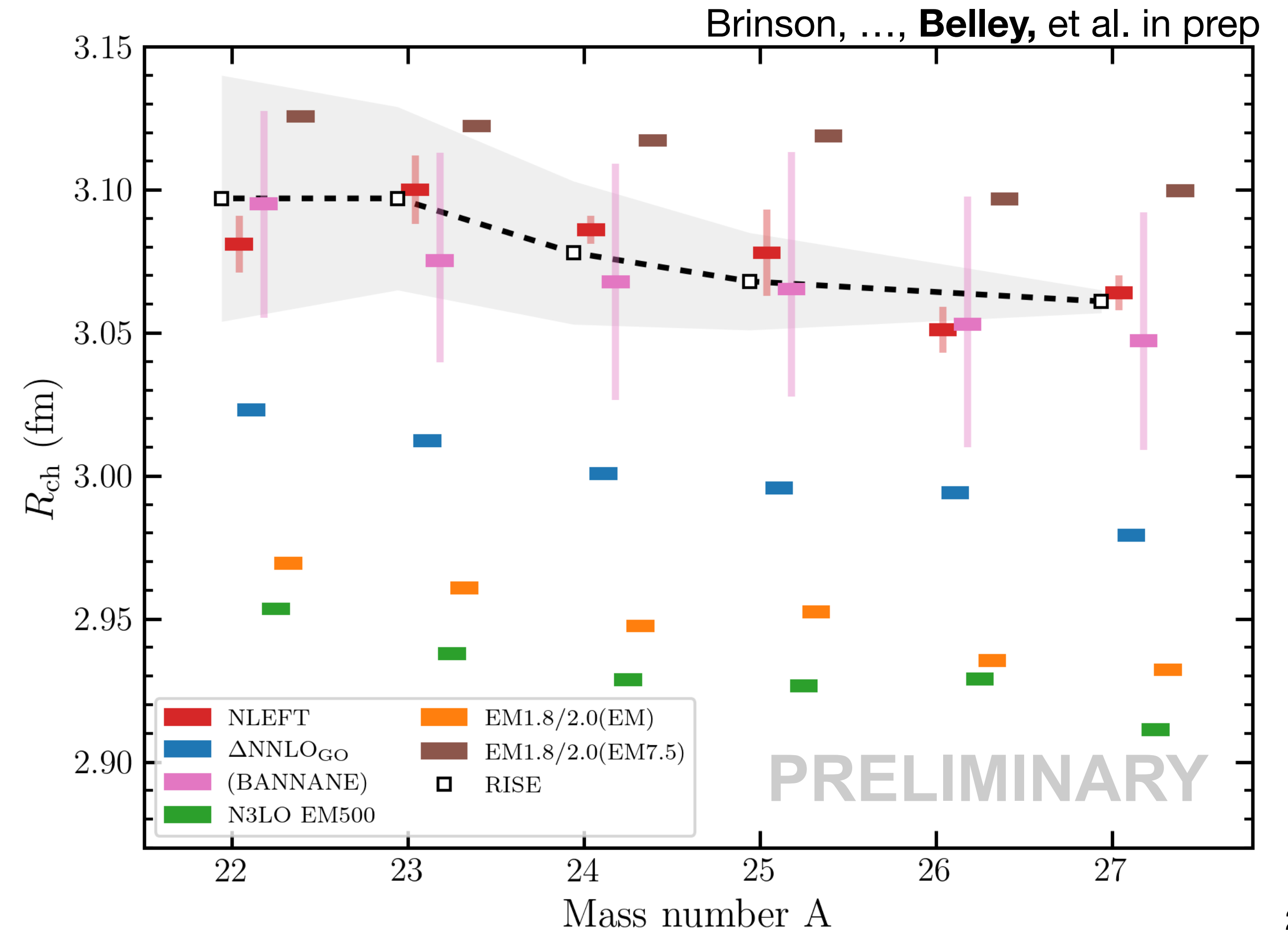
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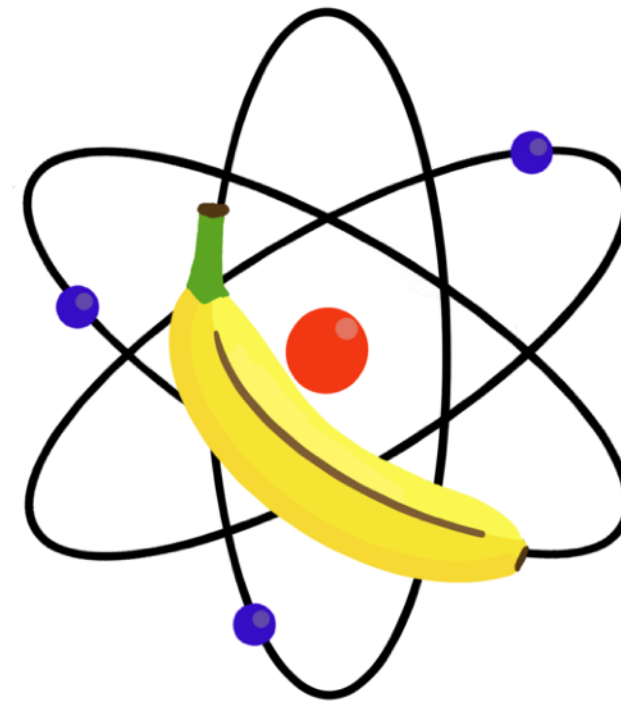
BANNANE with Experiments

Collaboration with the Resonant ionization Spectroscopy Experiment (RiSE) at BECOLA facility at FRIB

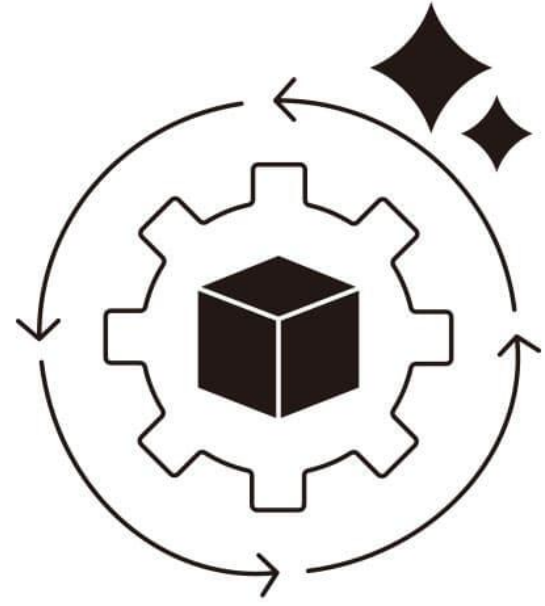
- Study charge radii of Aluminum isotopes.
- BANNANE is used to understand the trends across the isotopic chain from theory point of view.



Challenges

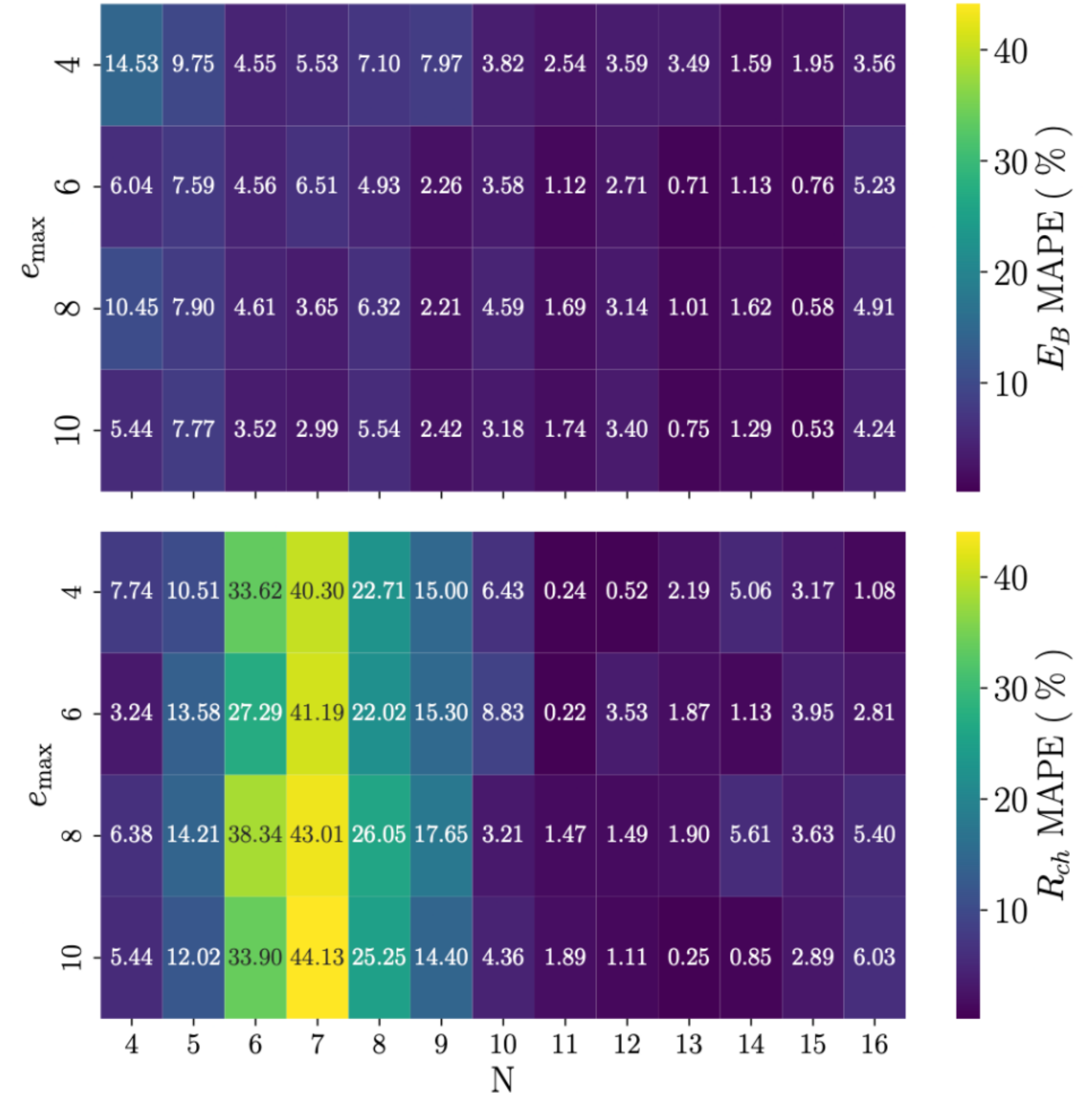


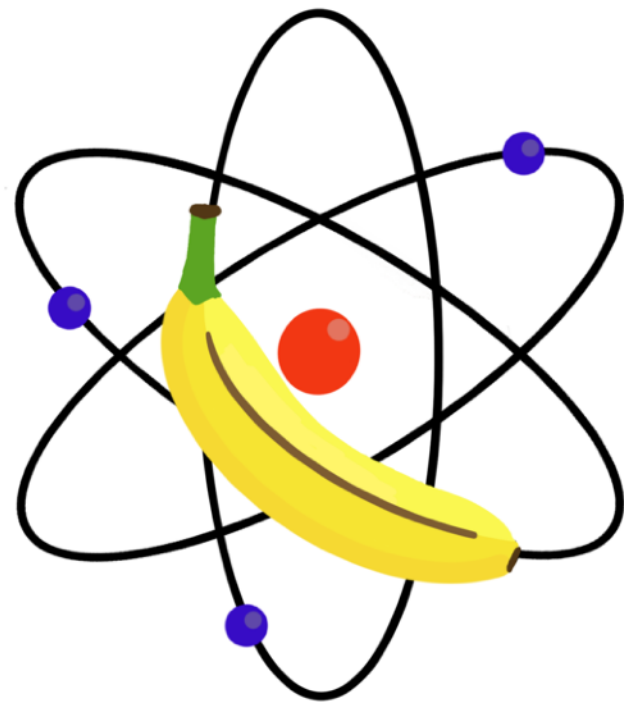
Emulating To Unseen Data



Zero-shot Learning

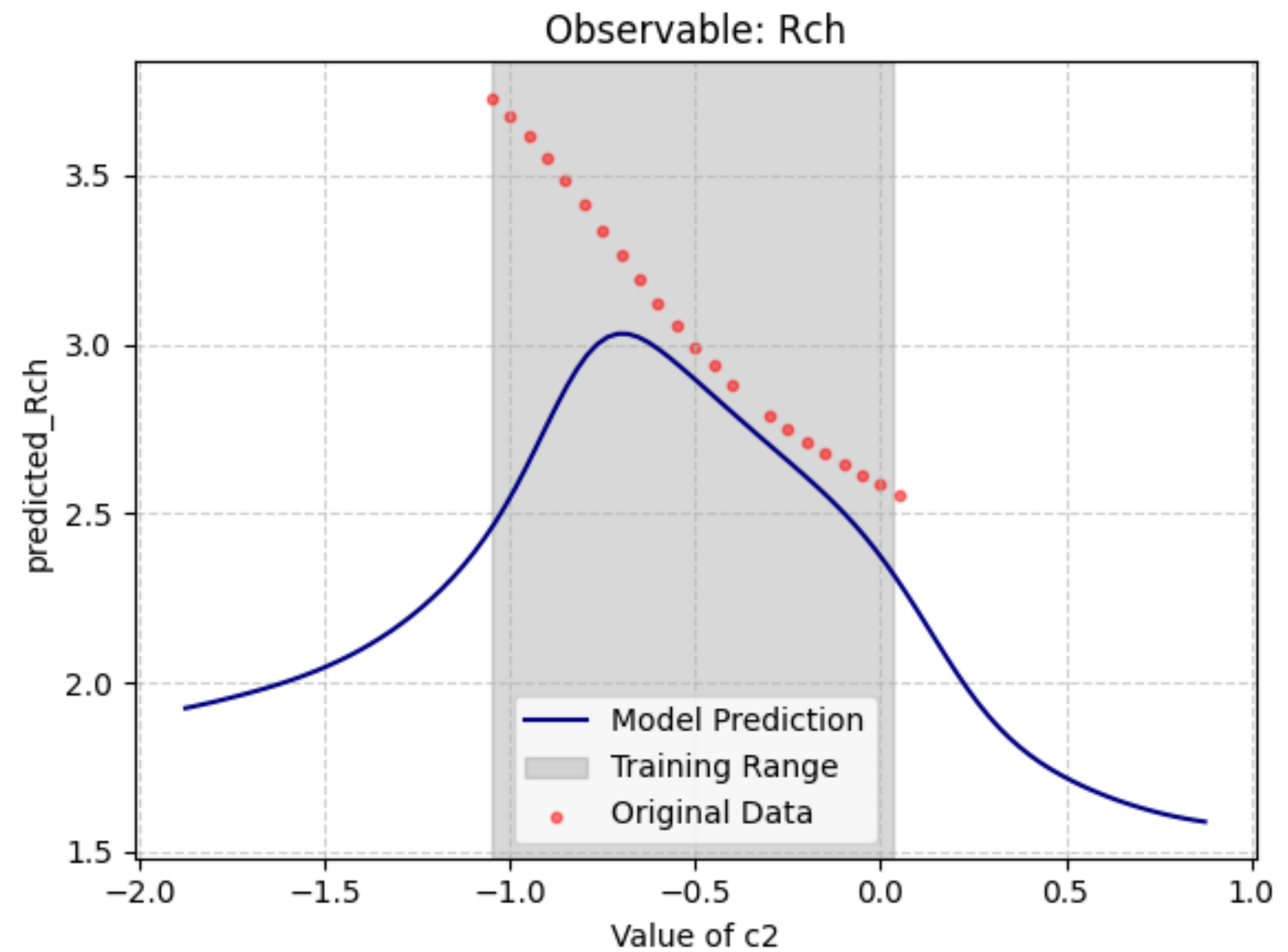
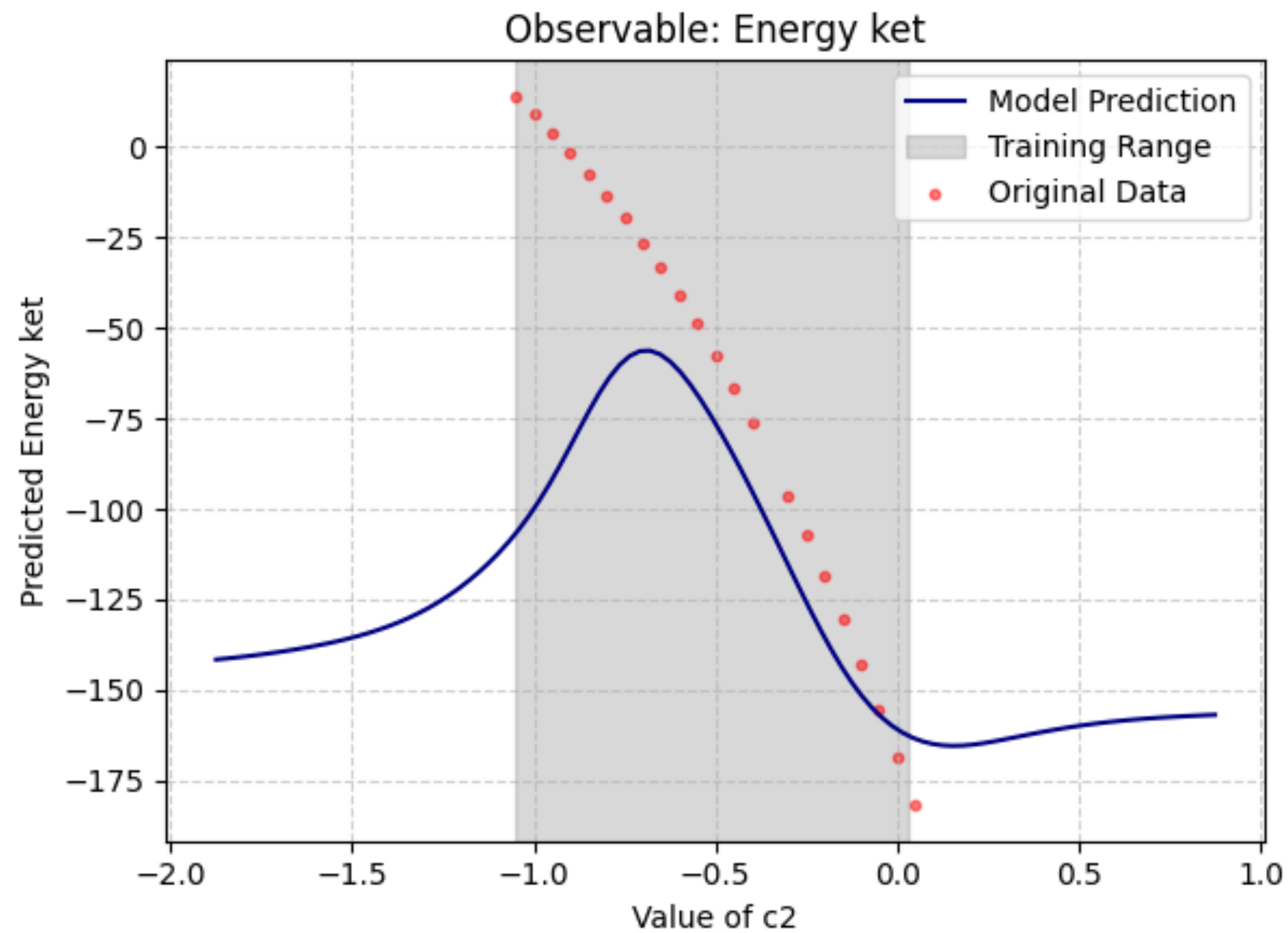
Difference with model and IMSRG when no data is used to train in a specific isotope.





Emulating Outside the Physical Range

Model Extrapolation vs. Low-Energy Constants (LECs)





Emulators for Many-Body Methods

There are two? ways to build an emulator for nuclear physics:

Physics driven

Data driven





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Reduce Basis Methods



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NN, GPs



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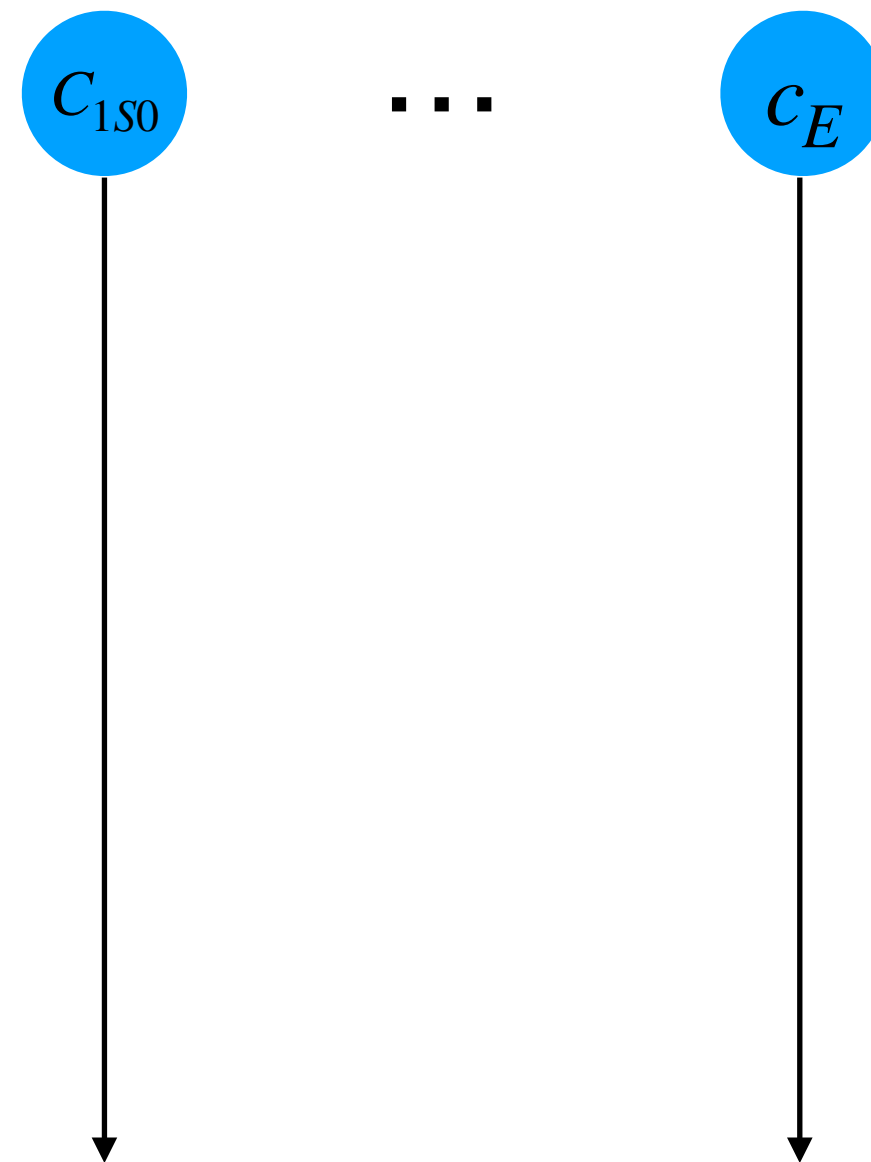
PINNs

NN, GPs



Jose Miguel Muñoz Arias

Parametric Matrix Models

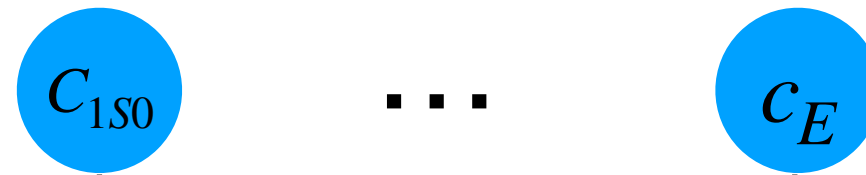


Physics Driven BANNANE?



Jose Miguel Muñoz Arias

Parametric Matrix Models



$$M = P_0 + C_{150}P_{150} + \dots + c_E P_E$$

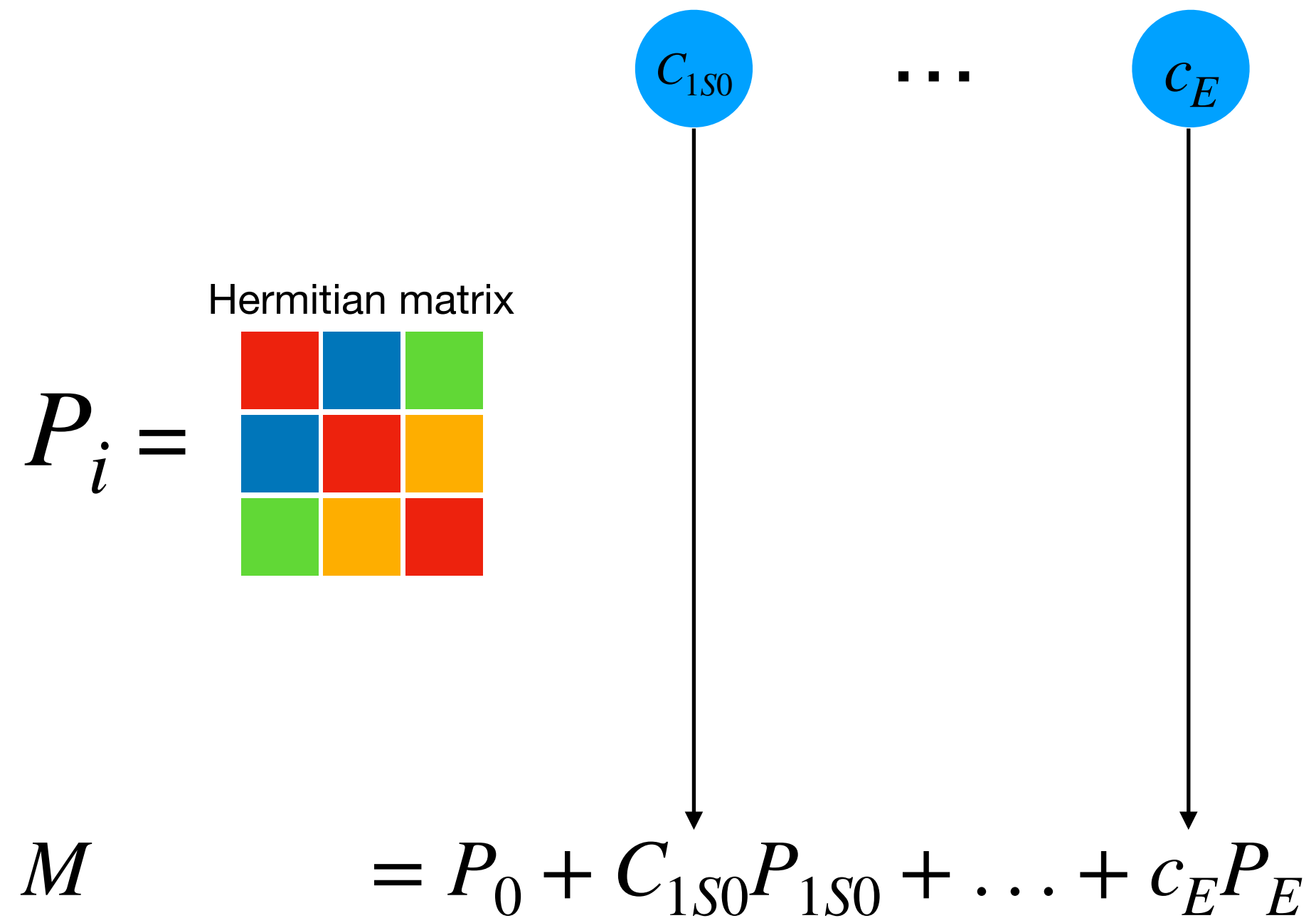
Physics Driven BANNANE?

M



Jose Miguel Muñoz Arias

Parametric Matrix Models



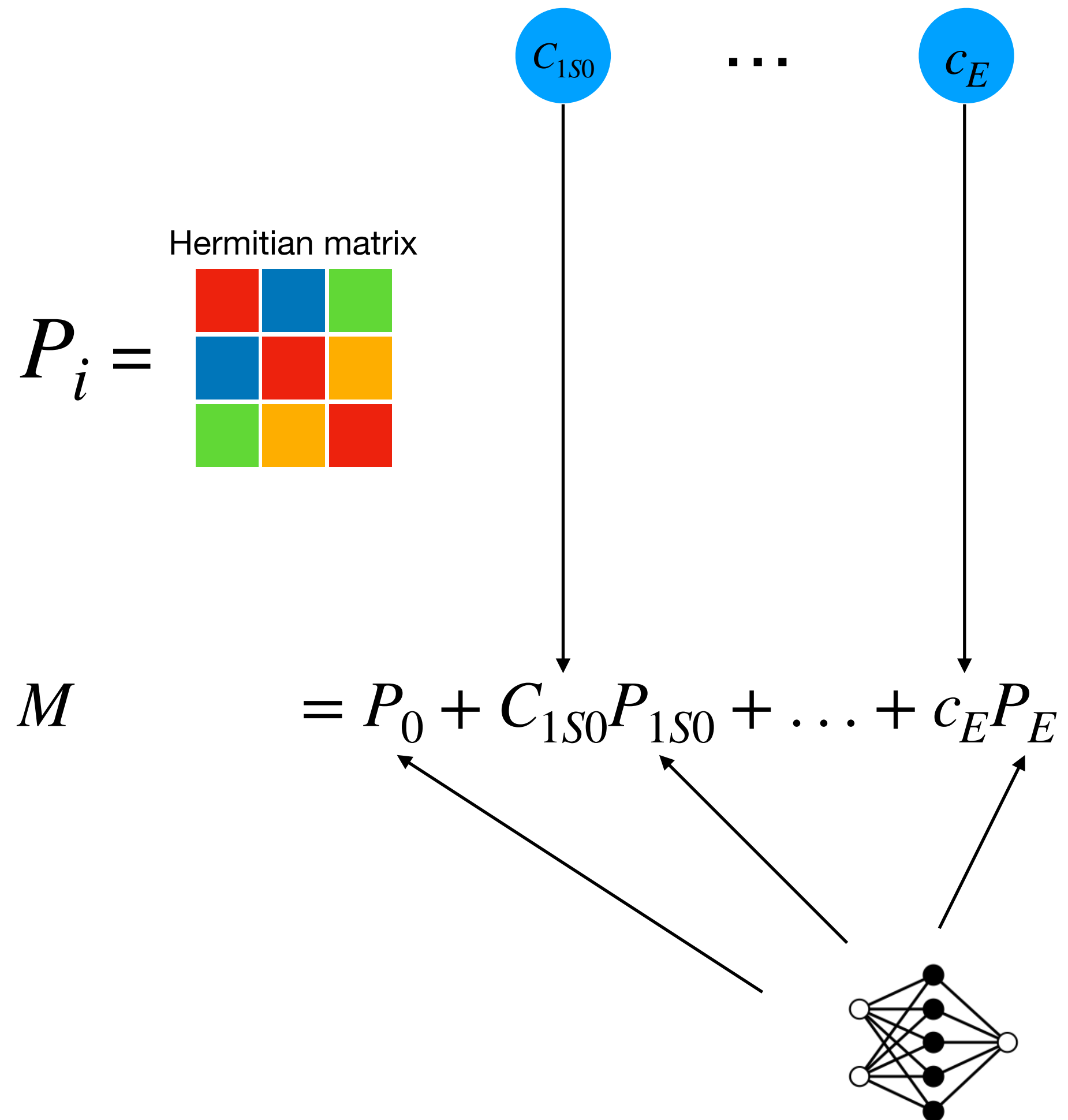
Physics Driven BANNANE?



Jose Miguel Muñoz Arias

Physics Driven BANNANE?

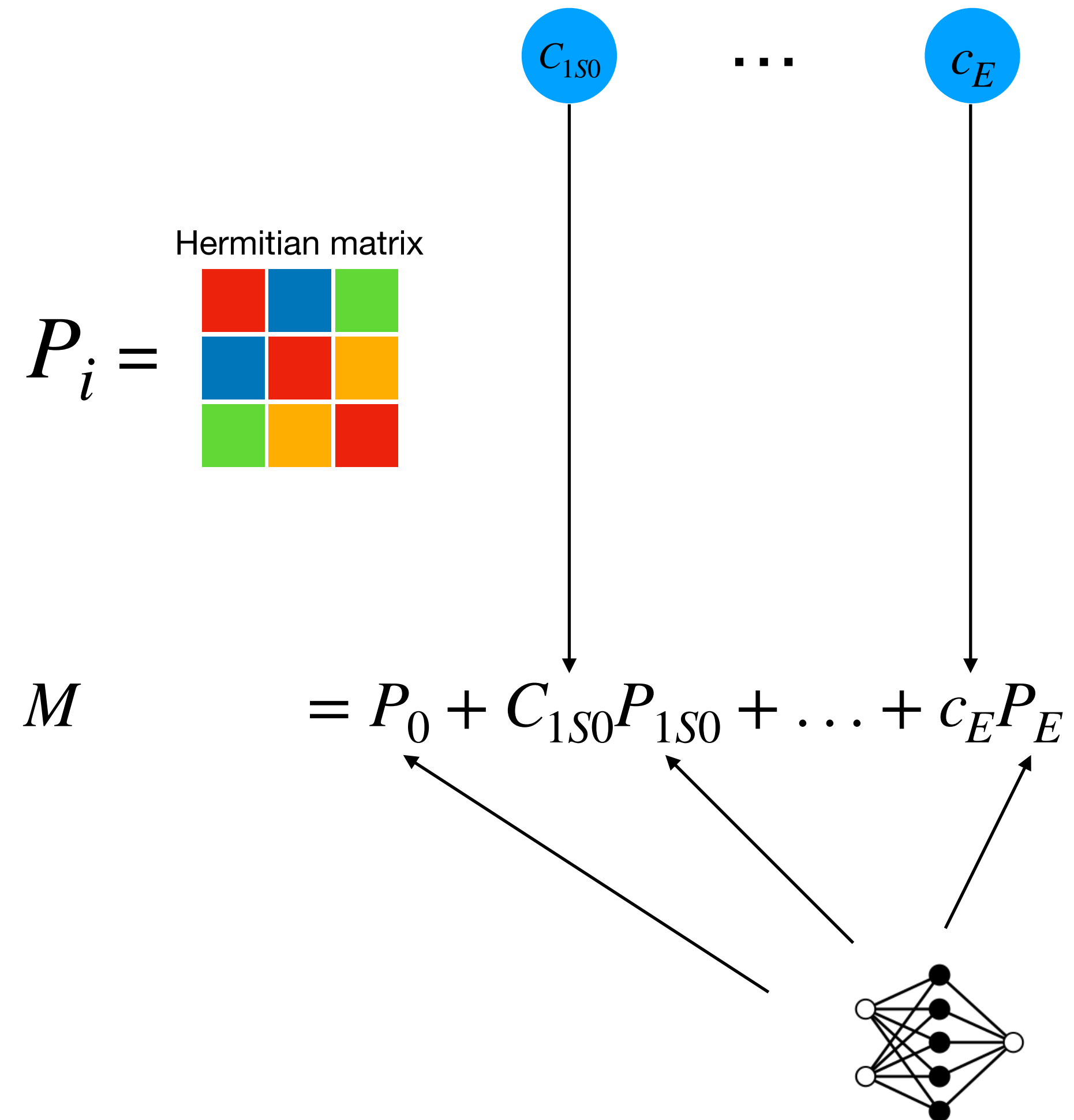
Parametric Matrix Models





Jose Miguel Muñoz Arias

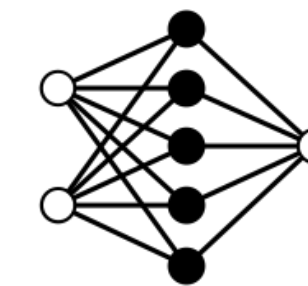
Parametric Matrix Models



Physics Driven BANNANE?

$$M |v_j\rangle = E_j |v_j\rangle$$

$$O = \langle v_j | S | v_j \rangle$$

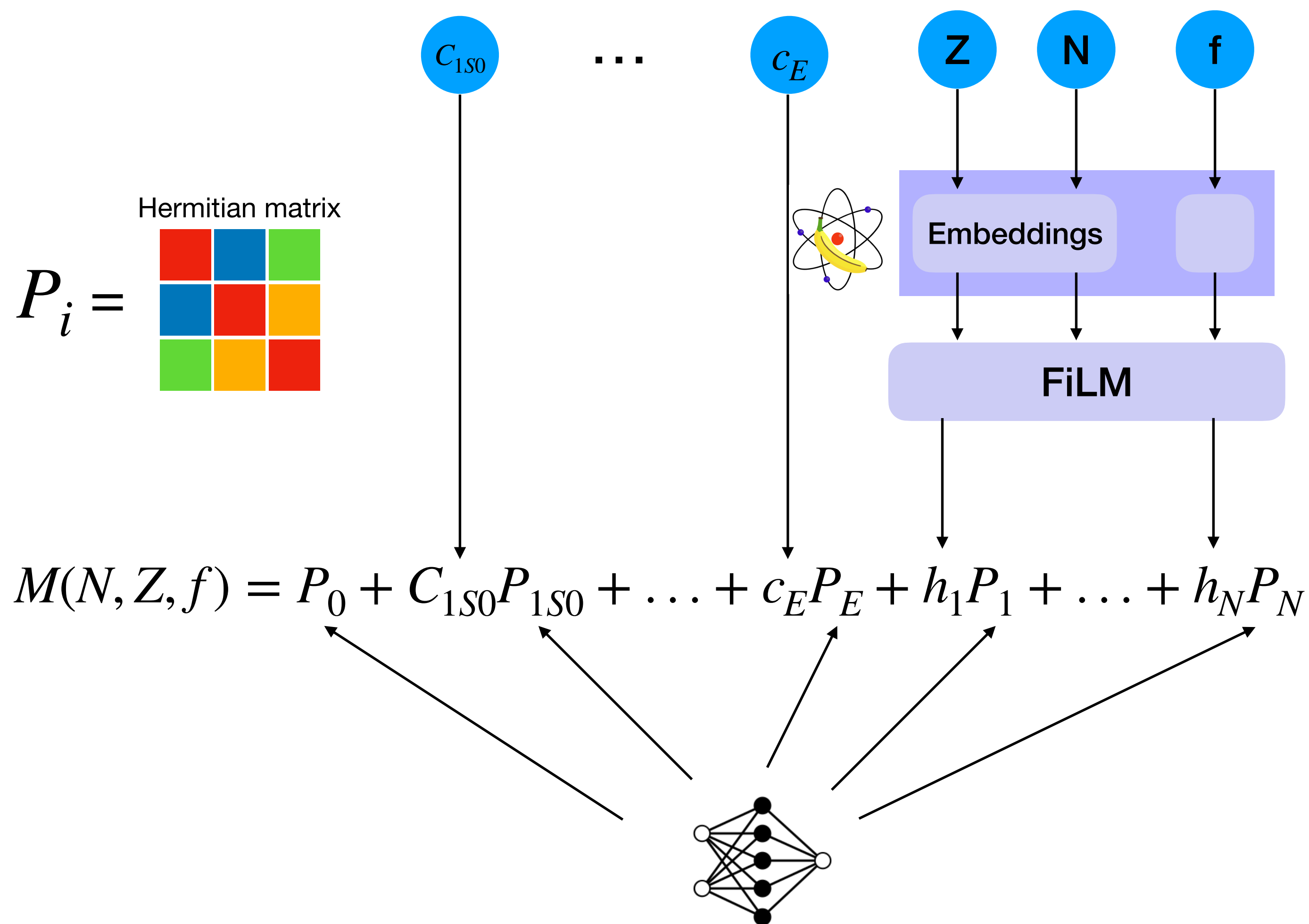




Jose Miguel Muñoz Arias

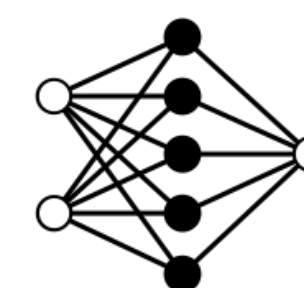
Physics Driven BANNANE?

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$$M |v_j\rangle = E_j |v_j\rangle$$

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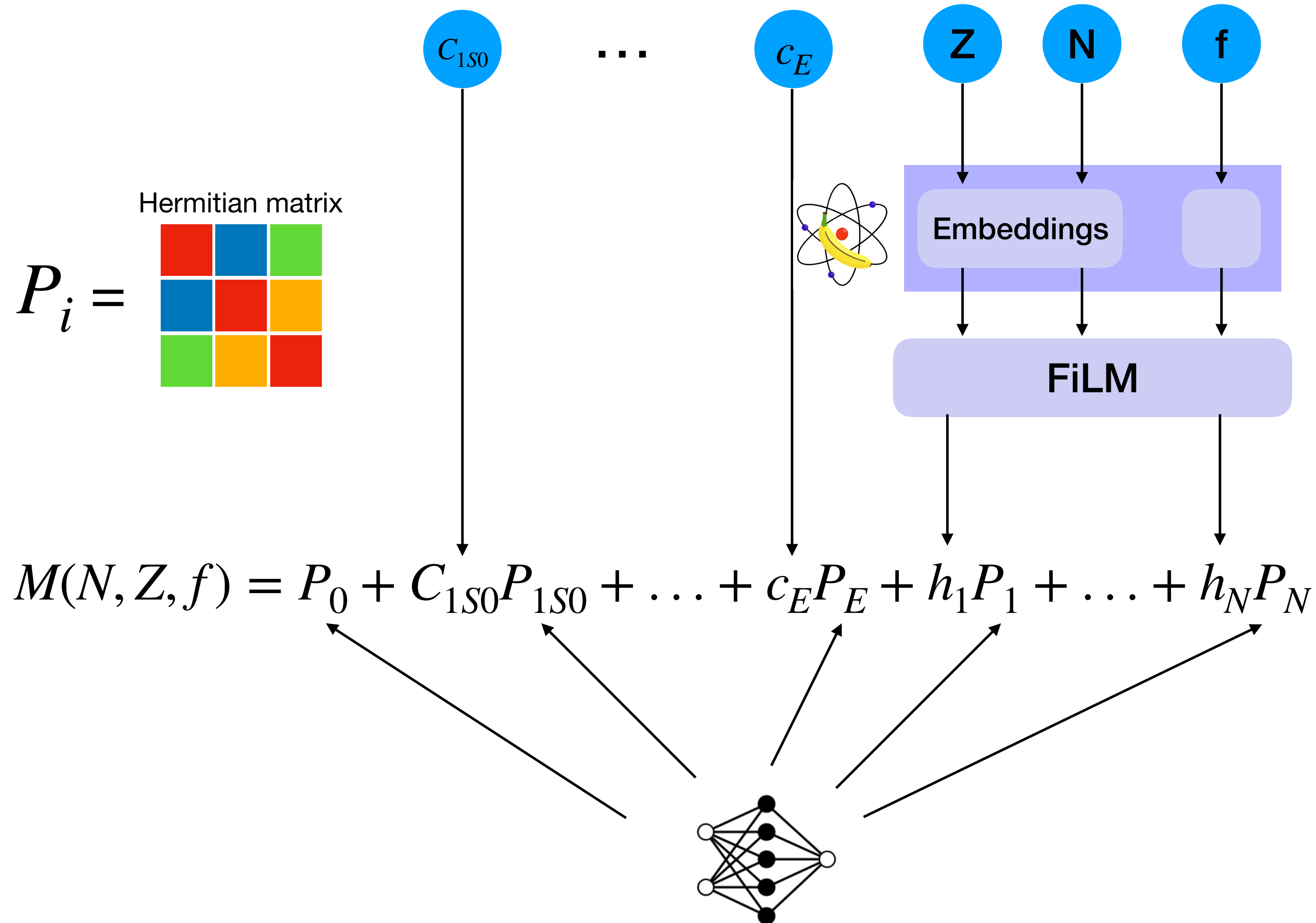




Jose Miguel Muñoz Arias

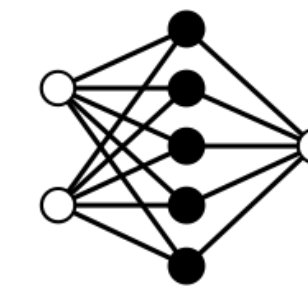
Physics Driven BANNANE?

Parametric Matrix Models

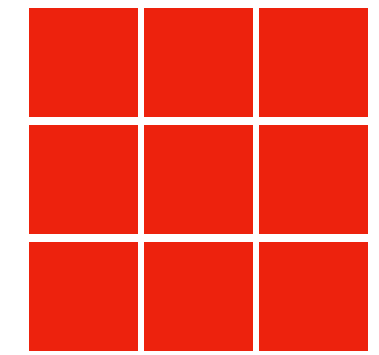


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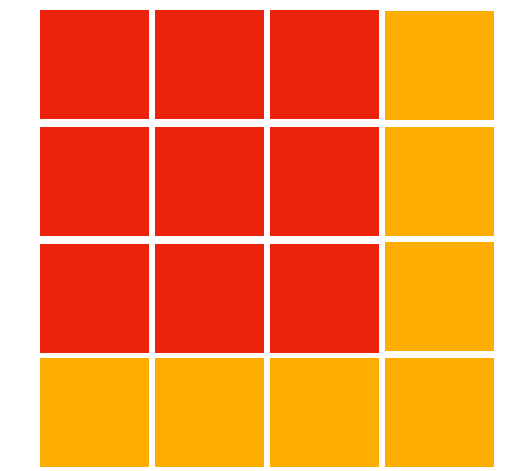


$$M(N, Z, 4)$$



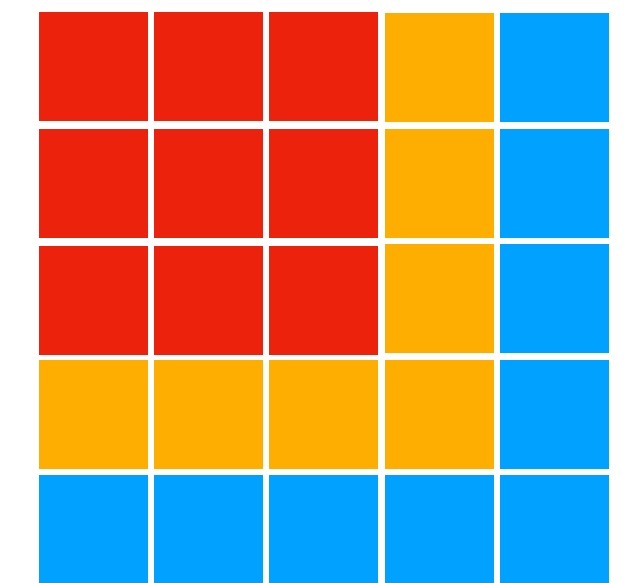
+

$$M(N, Z, 6)$$



+

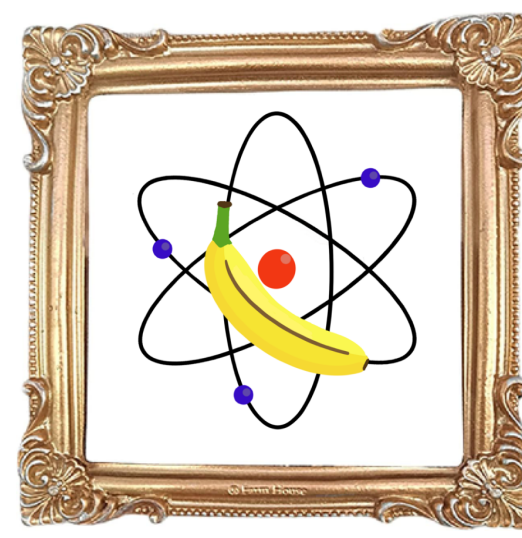
$$M(N, Z, 8)$$



...



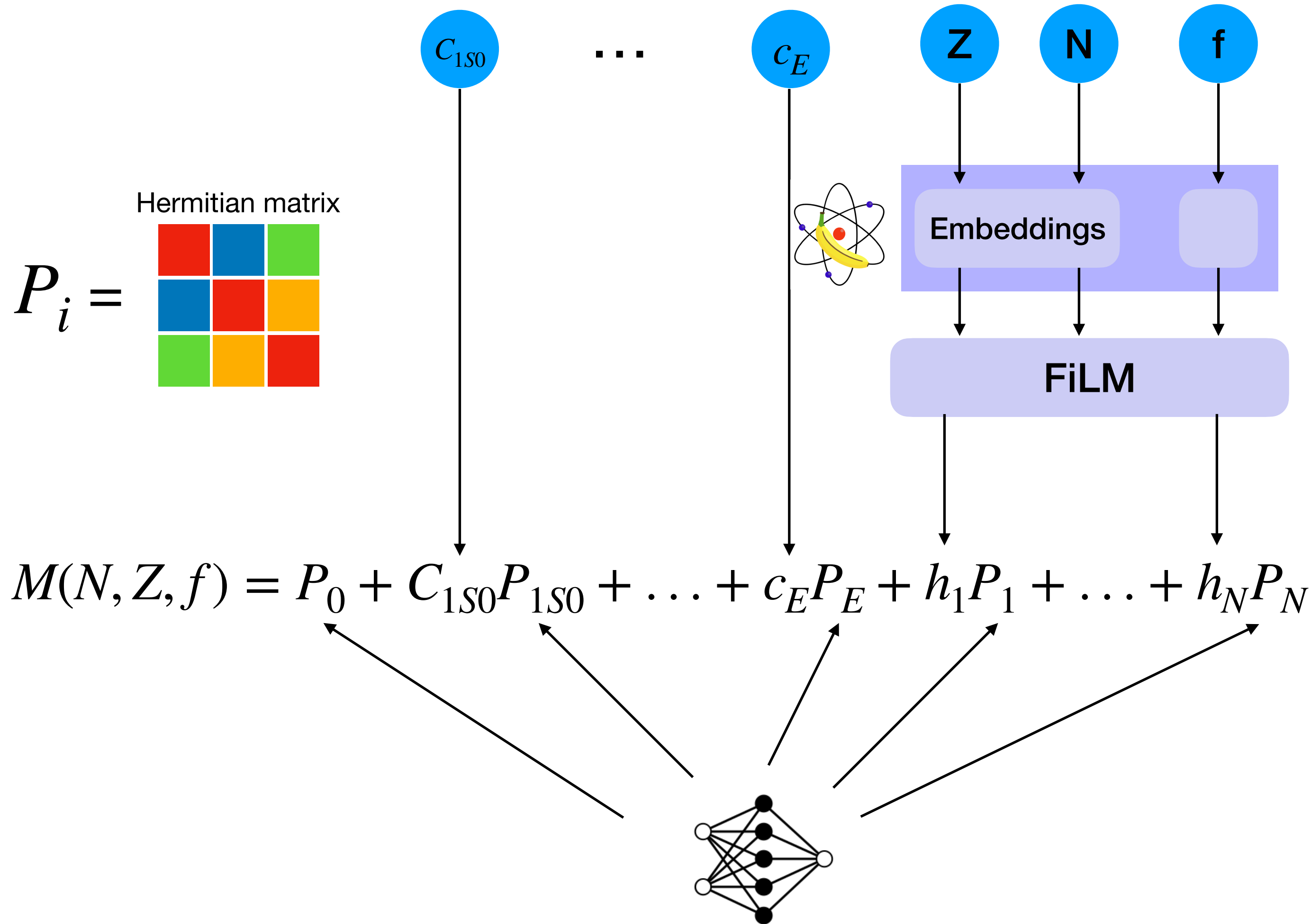
Jose Miguel Muñoz Arias



Physics Driven BANNANE?

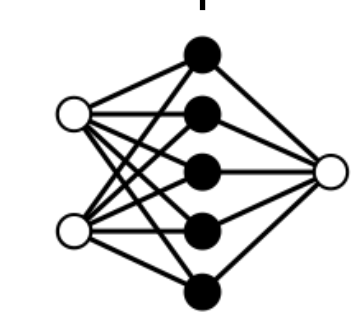
Feature Resolved Affine Matrix Emulator (FRAME)

Parametric Matrix Models

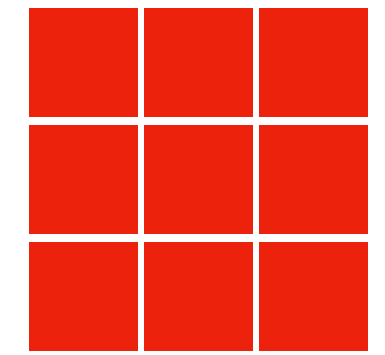


$$M |v_j\rangle = E_j |v_j\rangle$$

$$O = \langle v_j | S | v_j \rangle$$

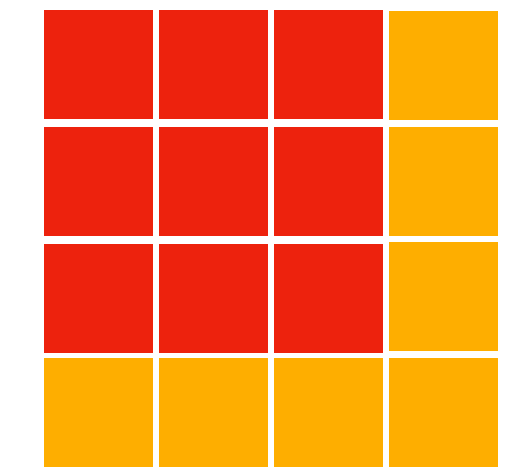


$$M(N, Z, 4)$$



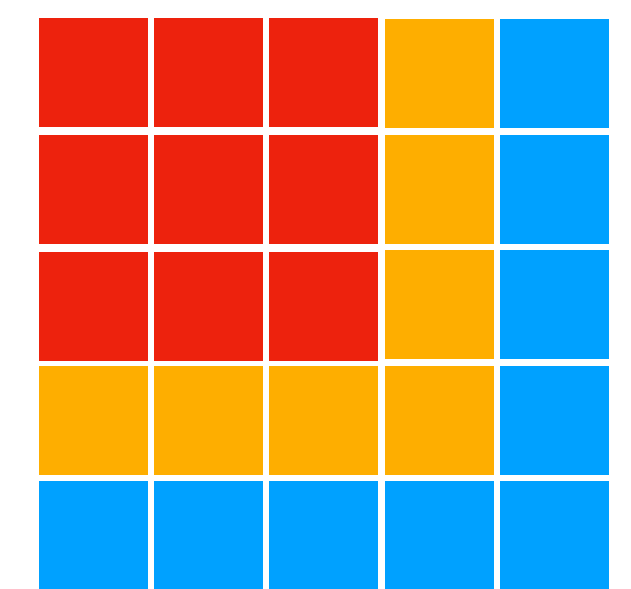
+

$$M(N, Z, 6)$$

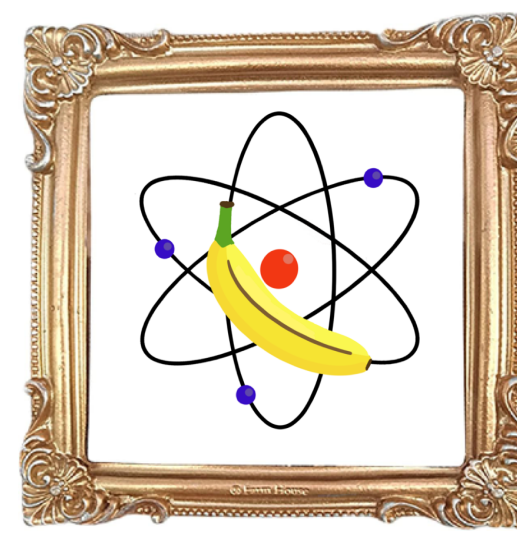


+

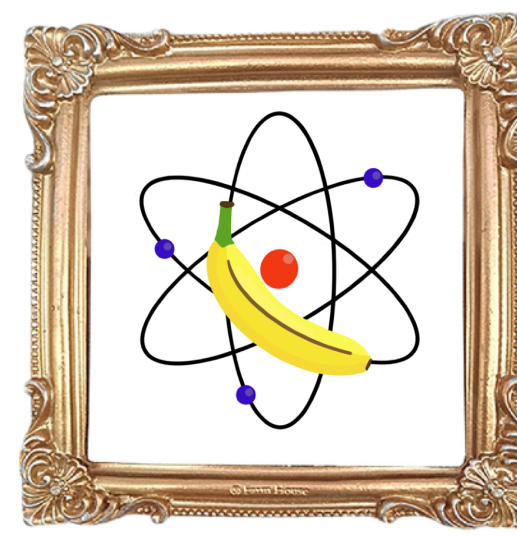
$$M(N, Z, 8)$$



...

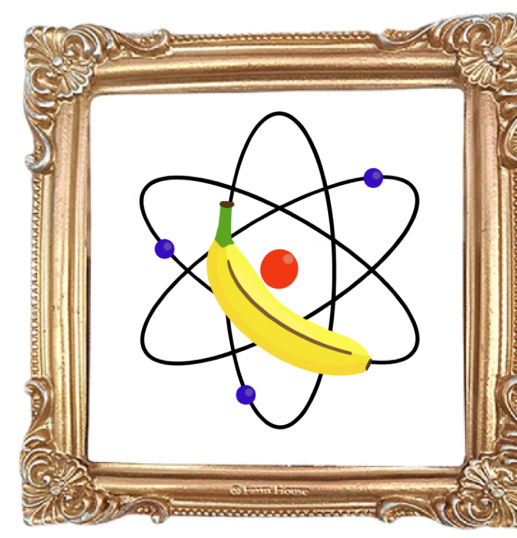


Anchor and Refinement



Anchor and Refinement

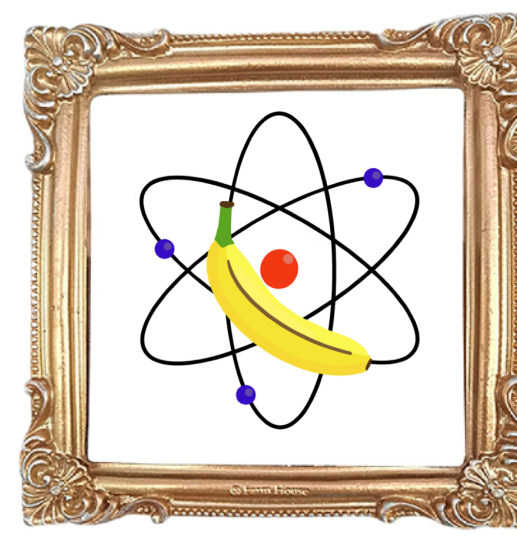
$$M(N, Z, f, \alpha) = [M_{f_{min}} + \sum_{p=1}^f \xi(f; N, Z, \alpha) \Delta M_p]$$



Anchor and Refinement

$$M(N, Z, f, \alpha) = [M_{f_{min}} + \sum_{p=1}^f \xi(f; N, Z, \alpha) \Delta M_p]$$

Anchor: Matrix at the lowest fidelity

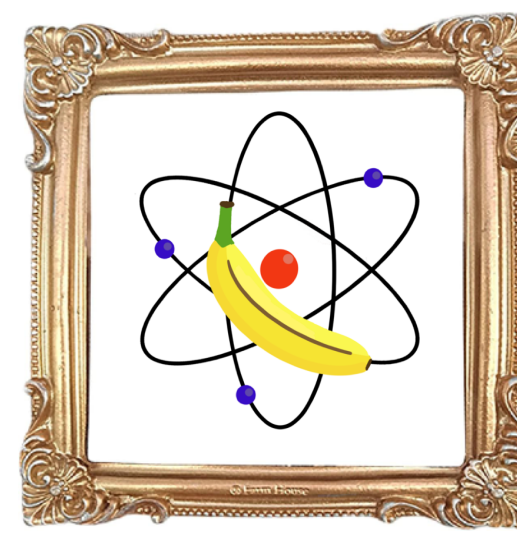


Anchor and Refinement

$$M(N, Z, f, \alpha) = [M_{f_{min}} + \sum_{p=1}^f \xi(f; N, Z, \alpha) \Delta M_p]$$

Anchor: Matrix at the lowest fidelity

Refinement: Corrections from higher fidelities



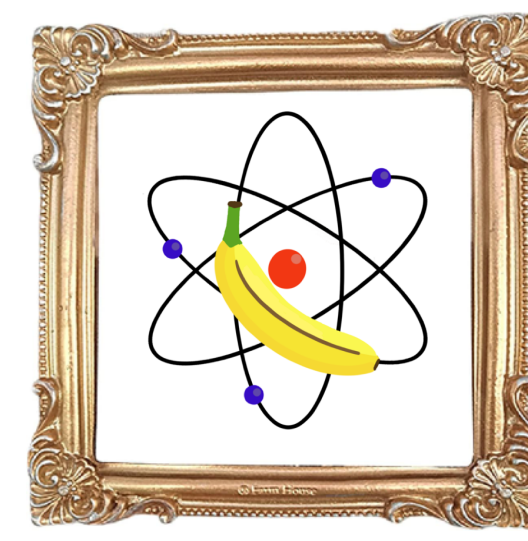
Anchor and Refinement

$$M(N, Z, f, \alpha) = [M_{f_{min}} + \sum_{p=1}^f \xi(f; N, Z, \alpha) \Delta M_p]$$

Anchor: Matrix at the lowest fidelity

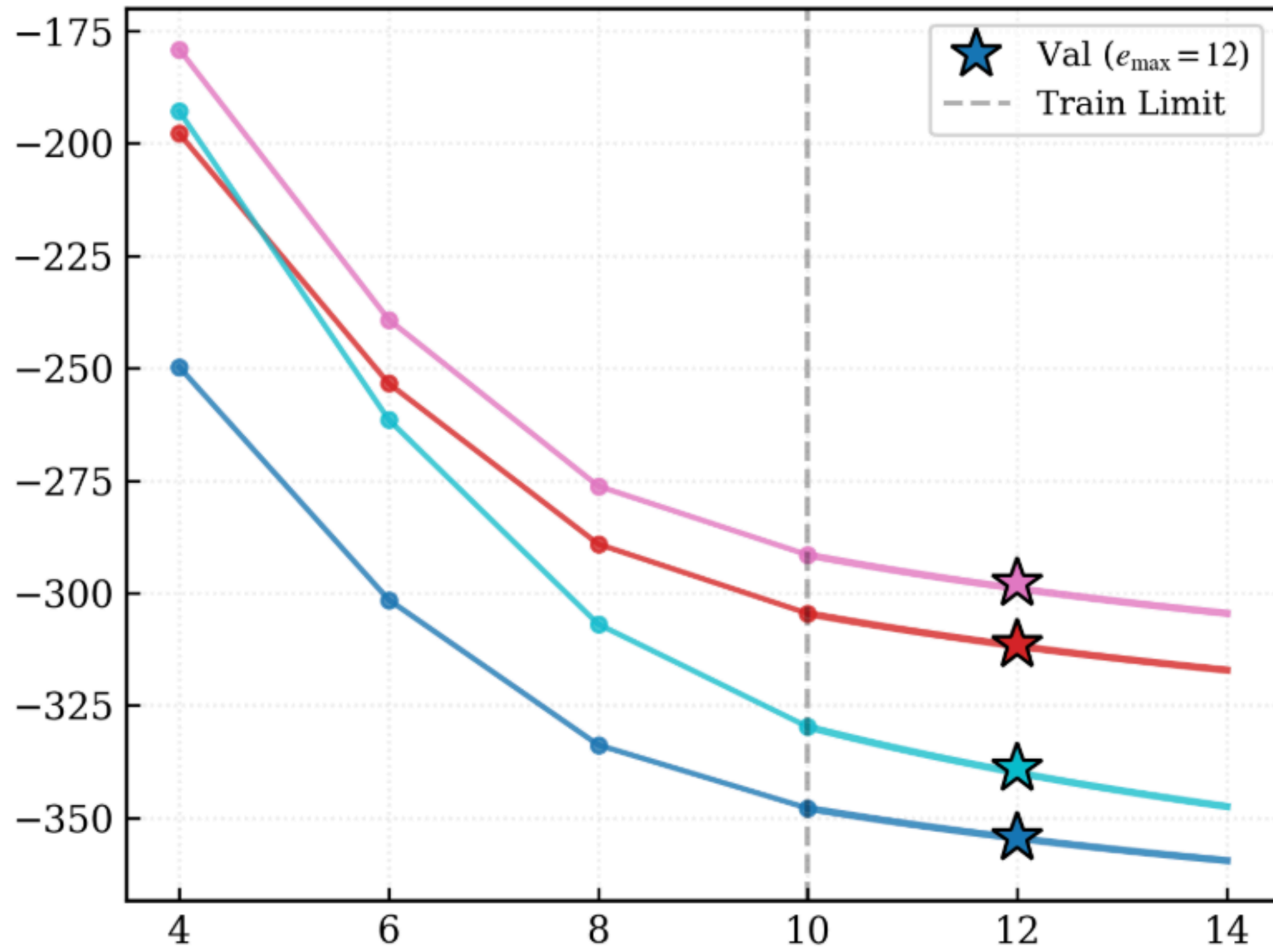
Refinement: Corrections from higher fidelities

<https://frame-architecture-explorer-553167399436.us-west1.run.app/>

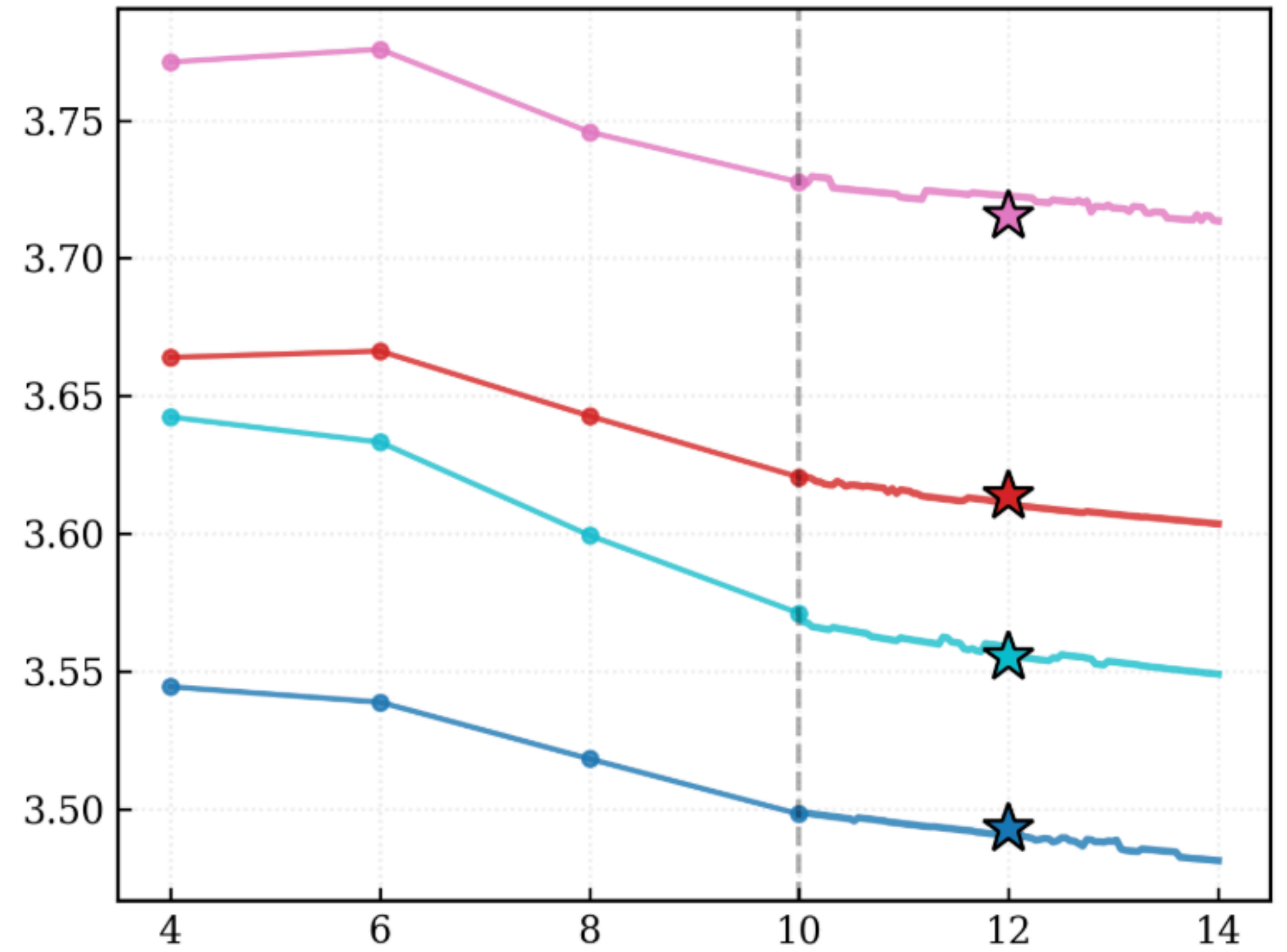


Extrapolating in e_{\max}

Binding Energy (MeV)

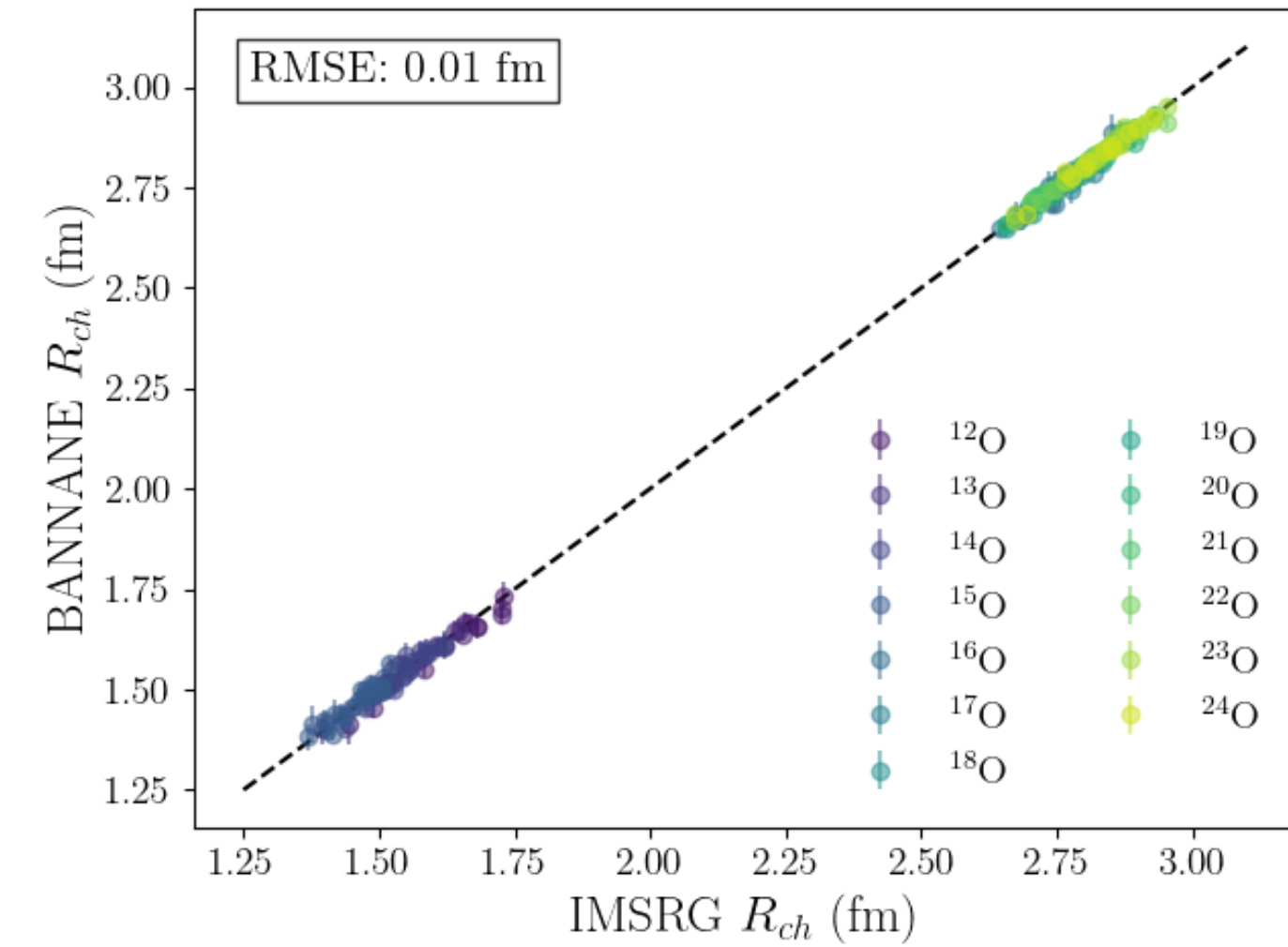
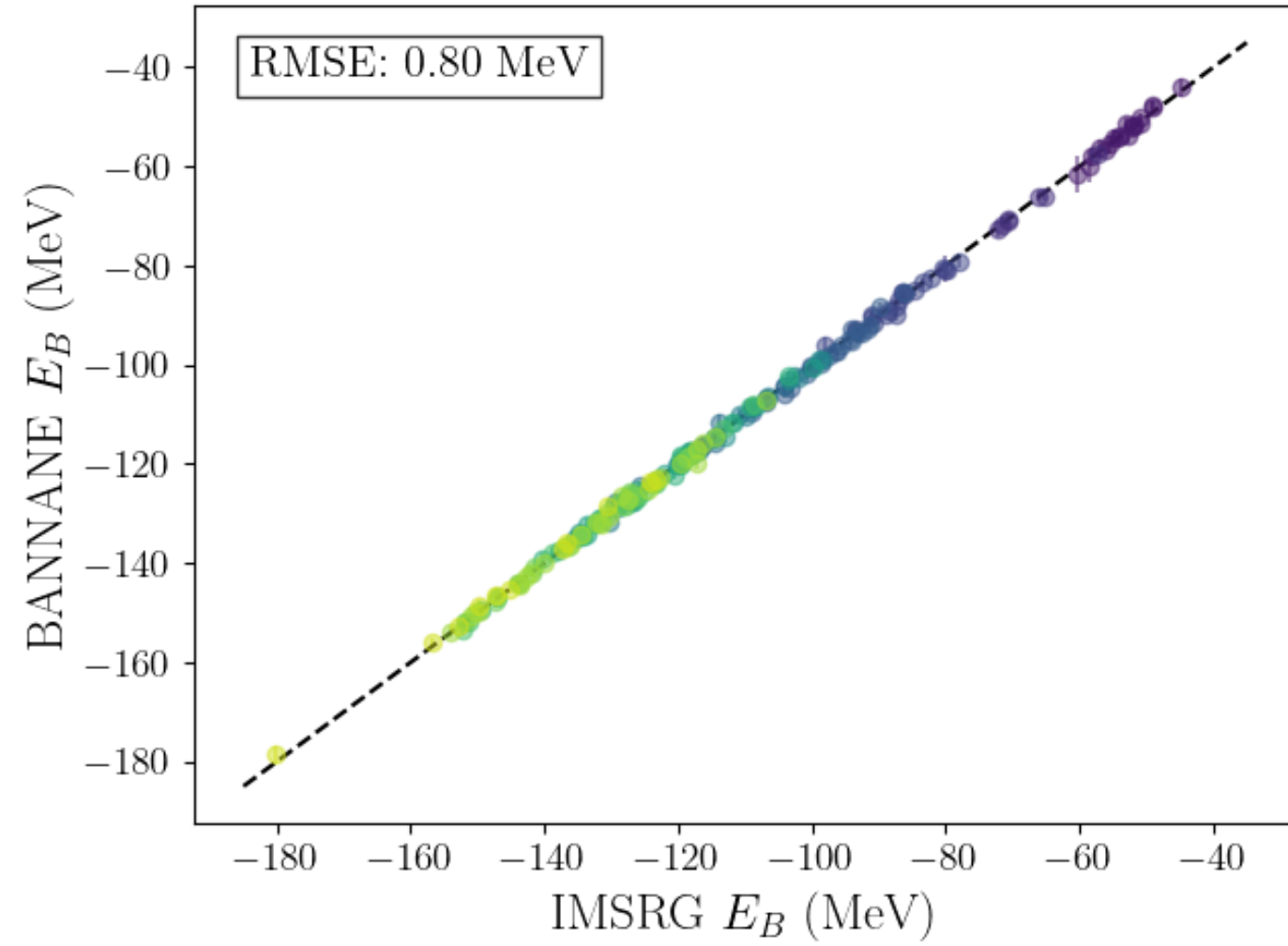
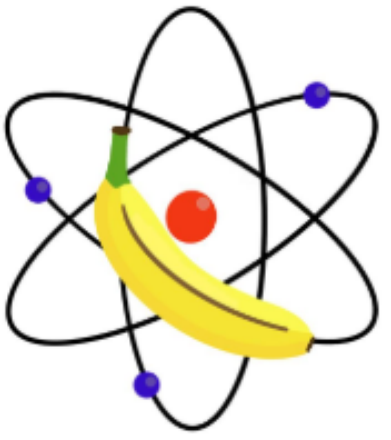


Charge Radius (fm)

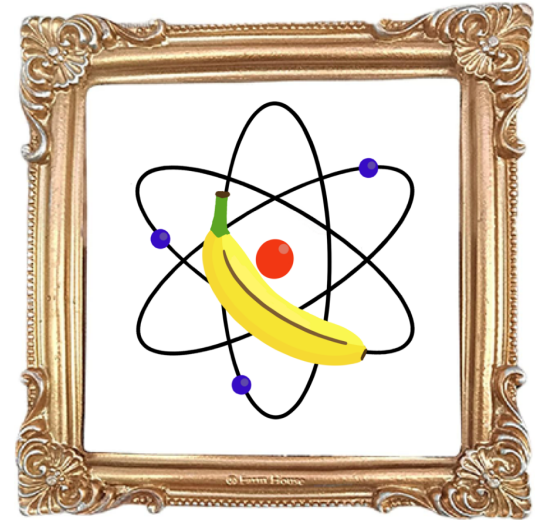
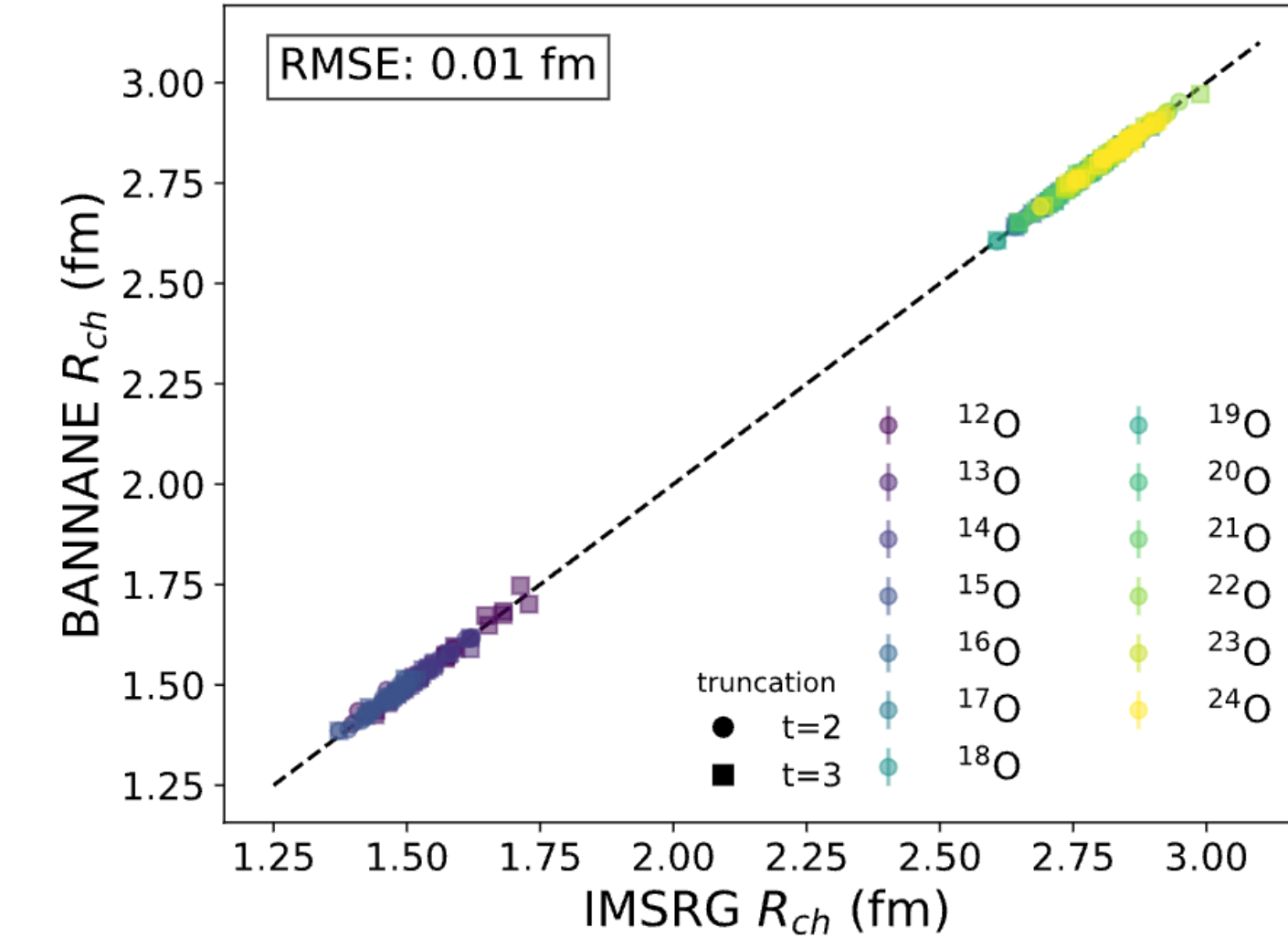
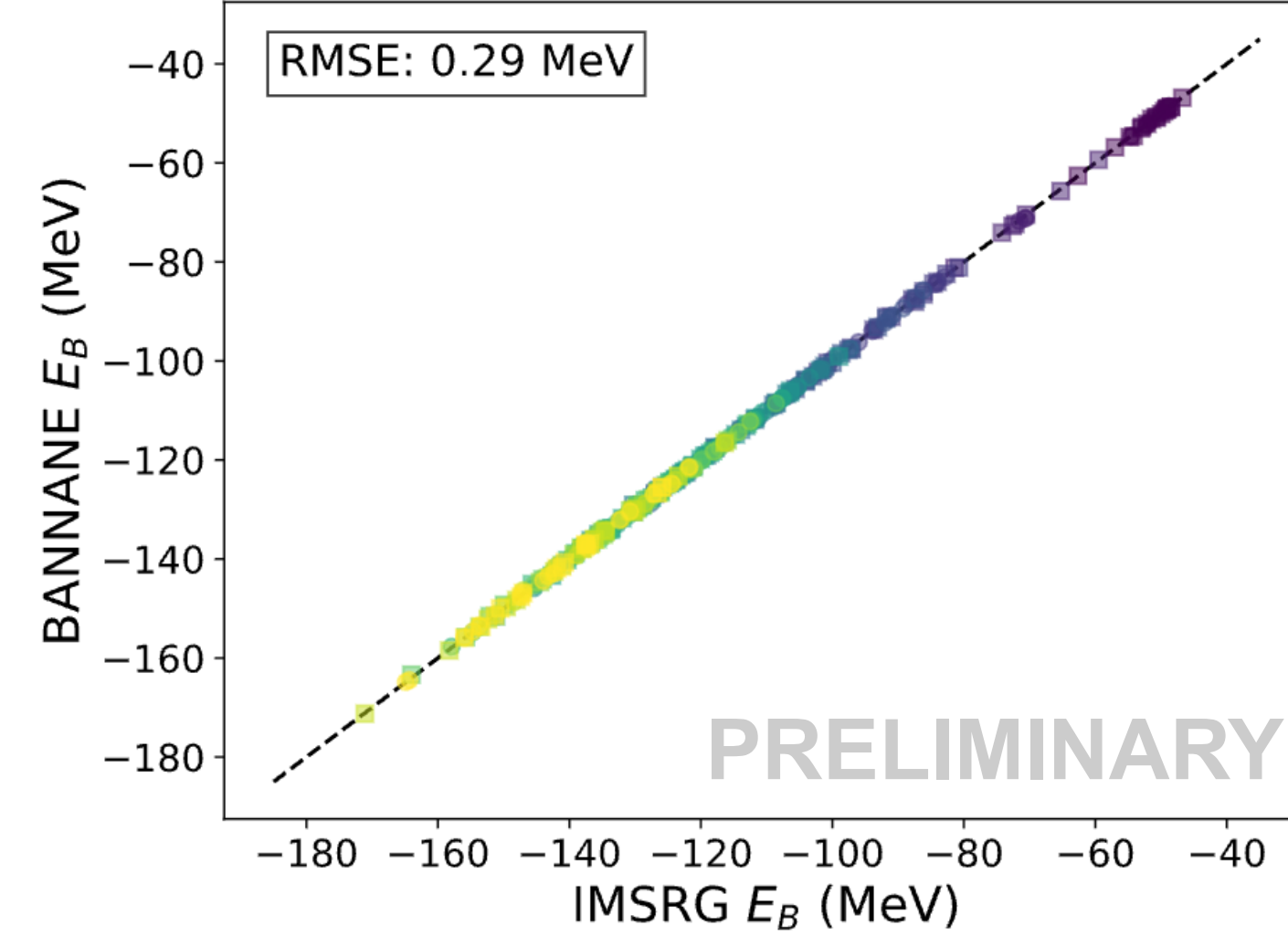


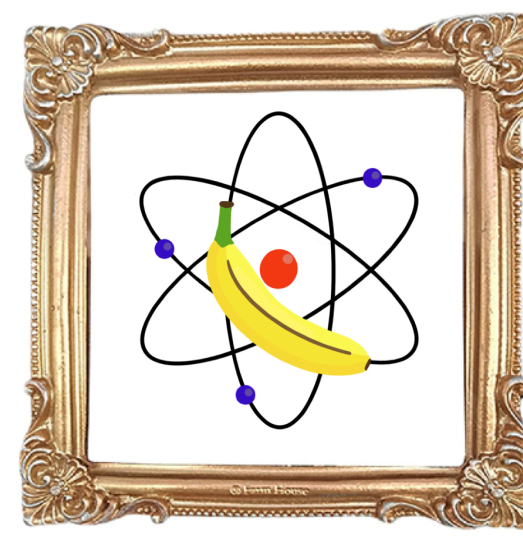


Physics Driven BANNANE!



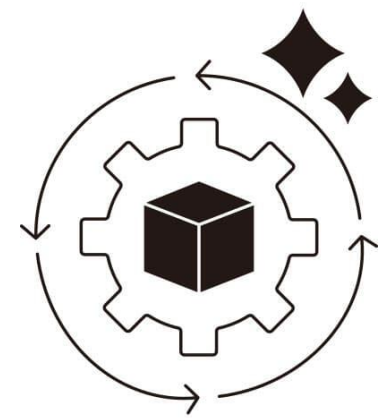
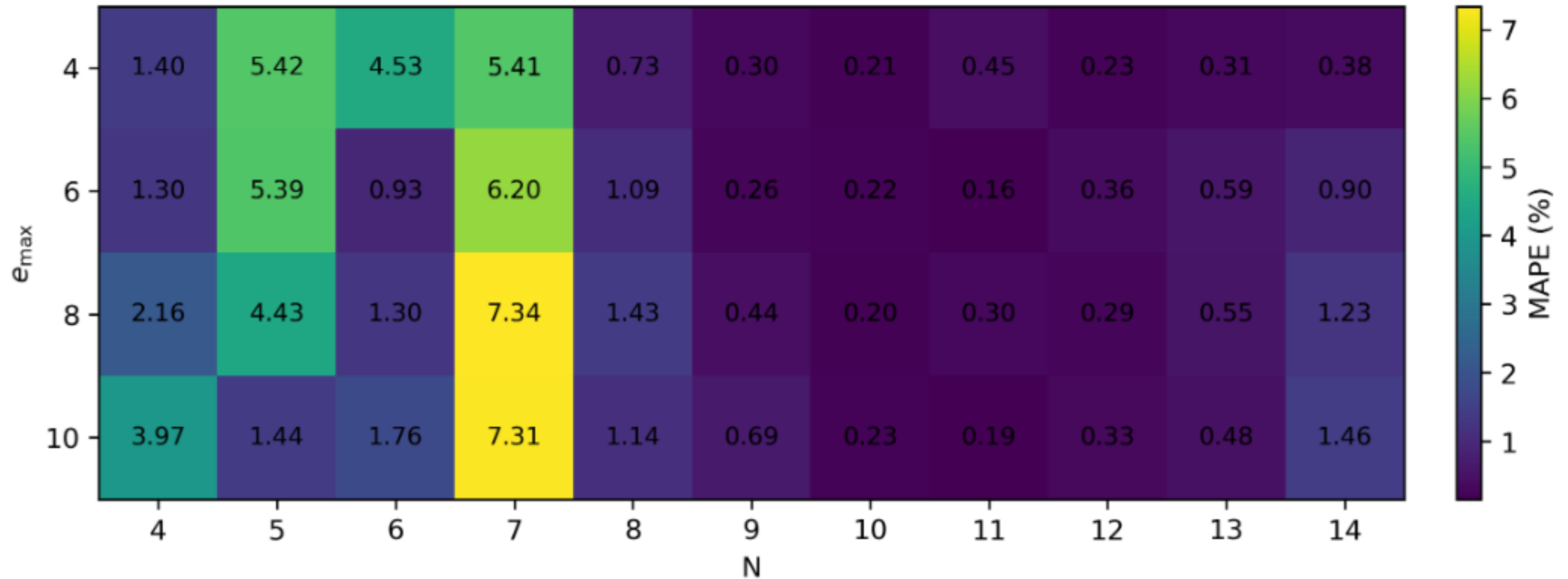
Training cost was reduced by a factor of 5!





Physics Driven BANNANE!

$$R_{ch}$$



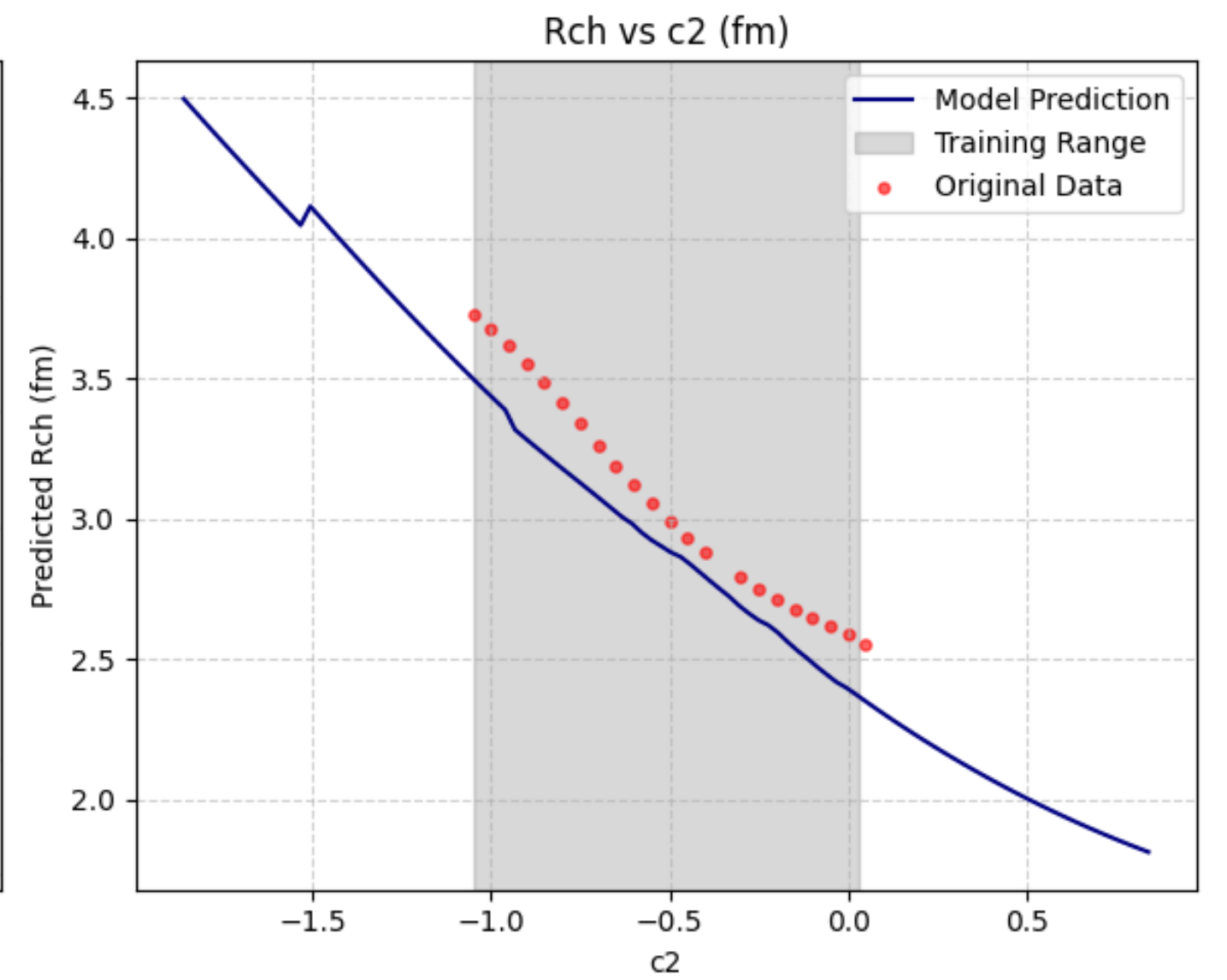
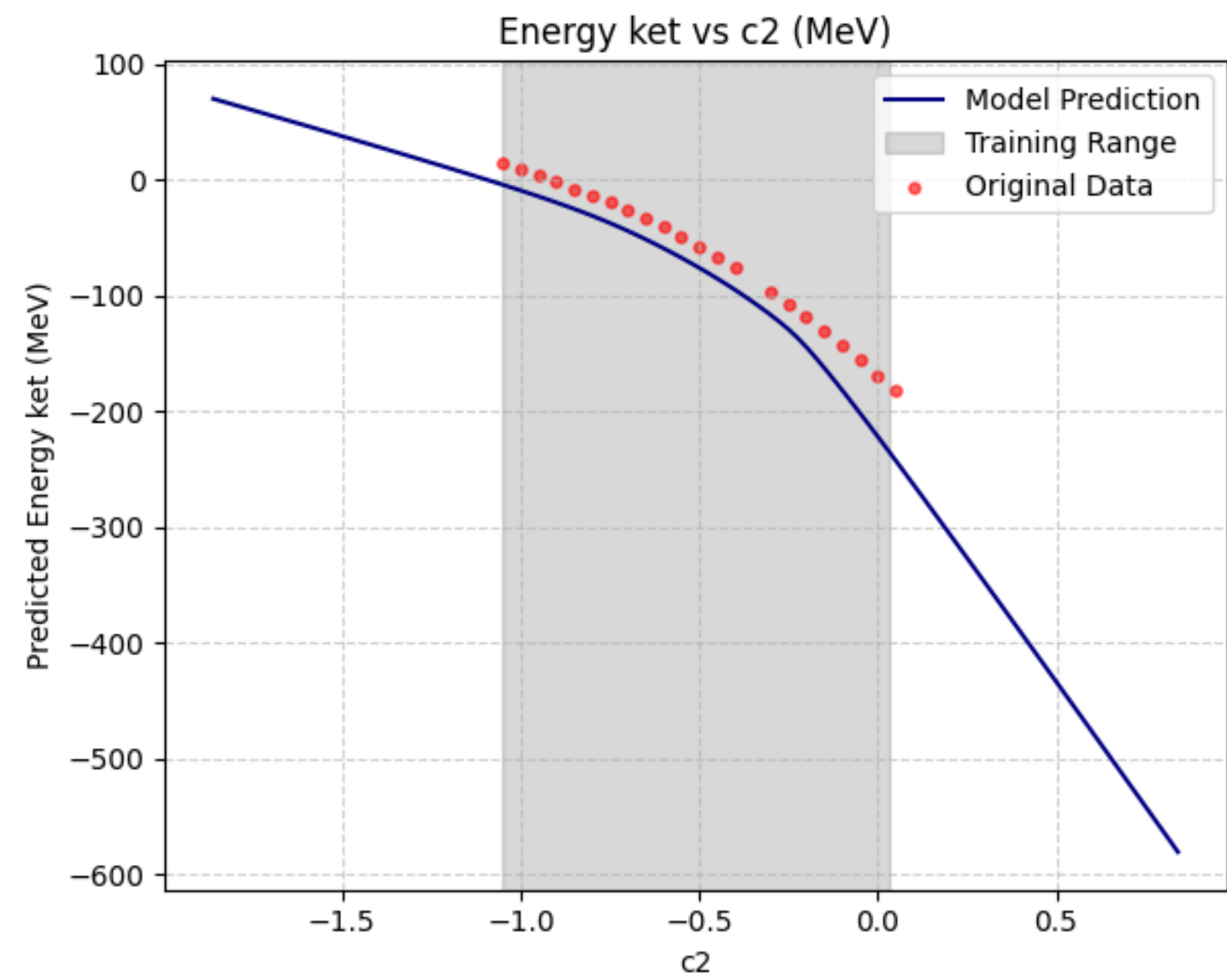
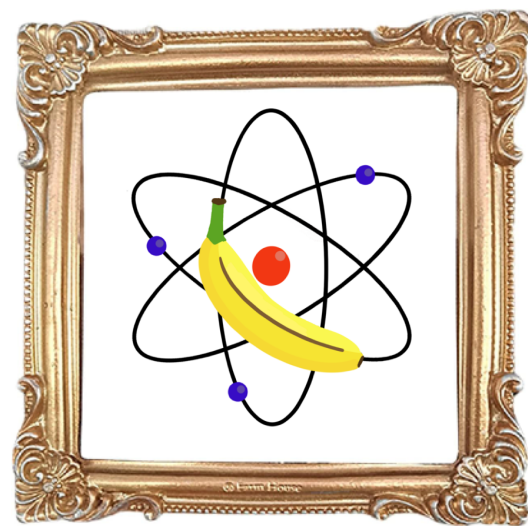
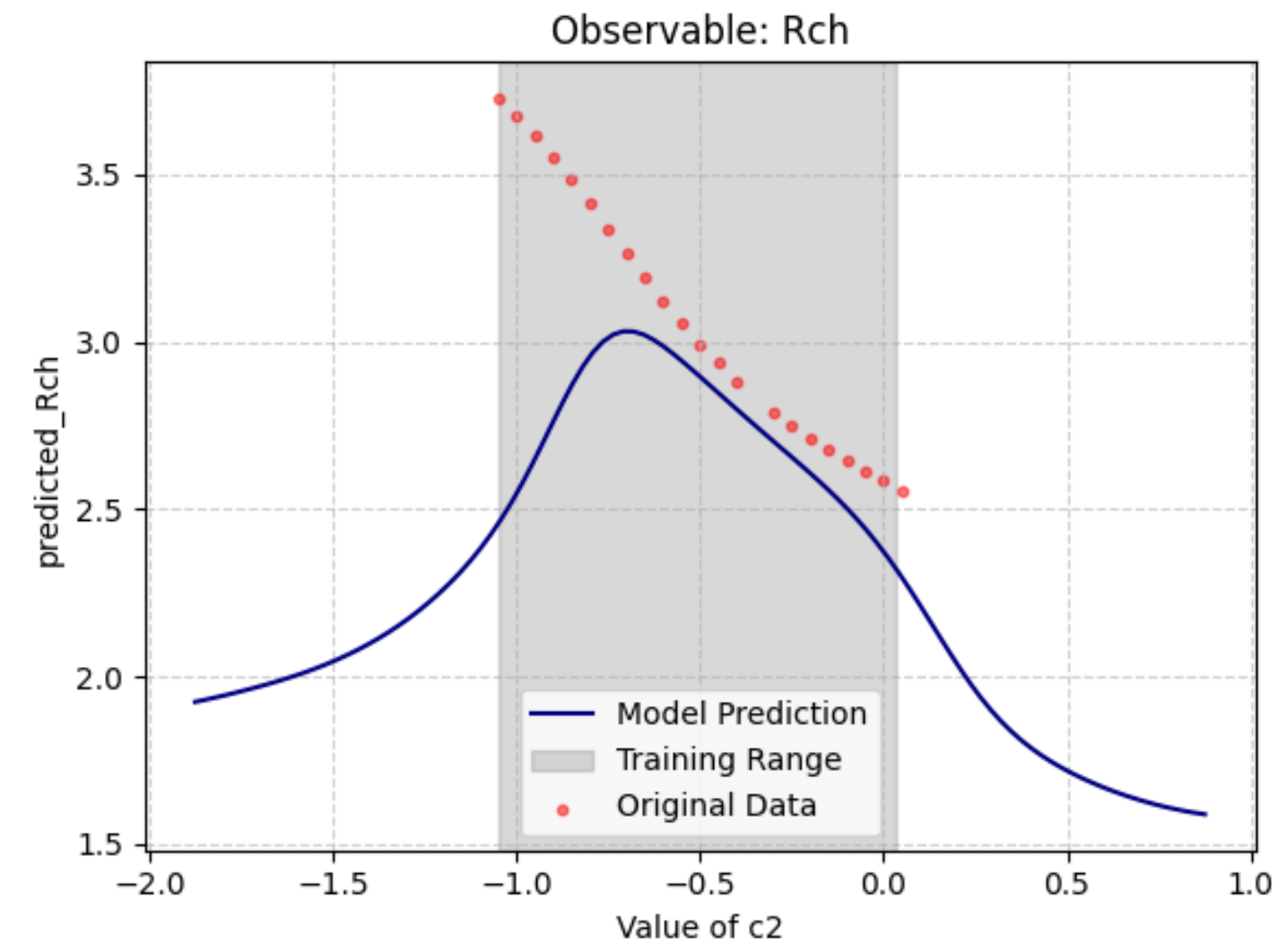
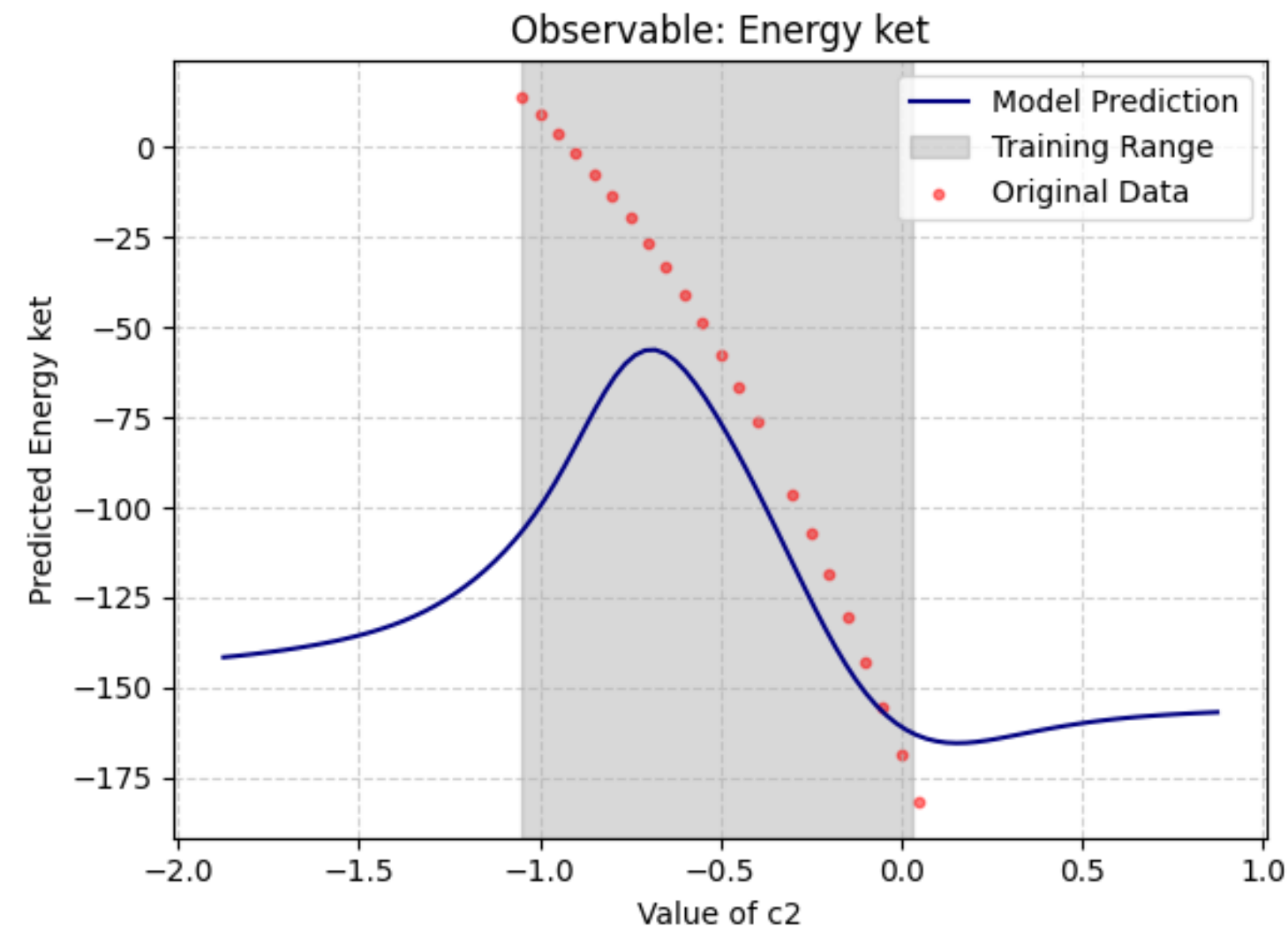
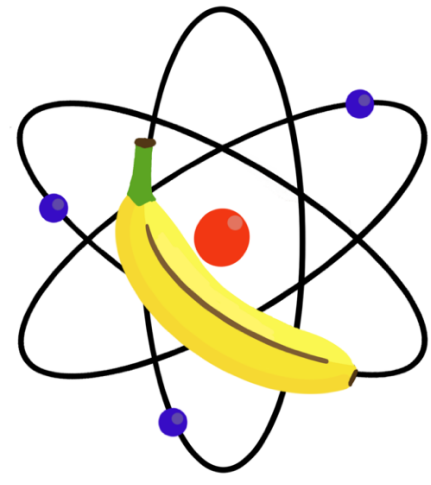
Zero-shot Learning

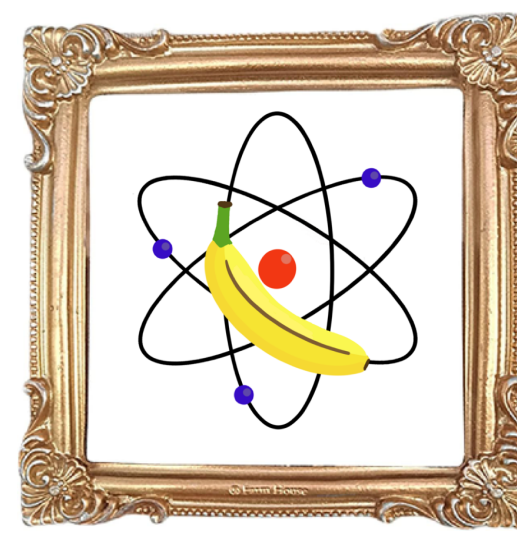
Physics driven version reduced worst zero-shot learning case from 44% error to 7% error!



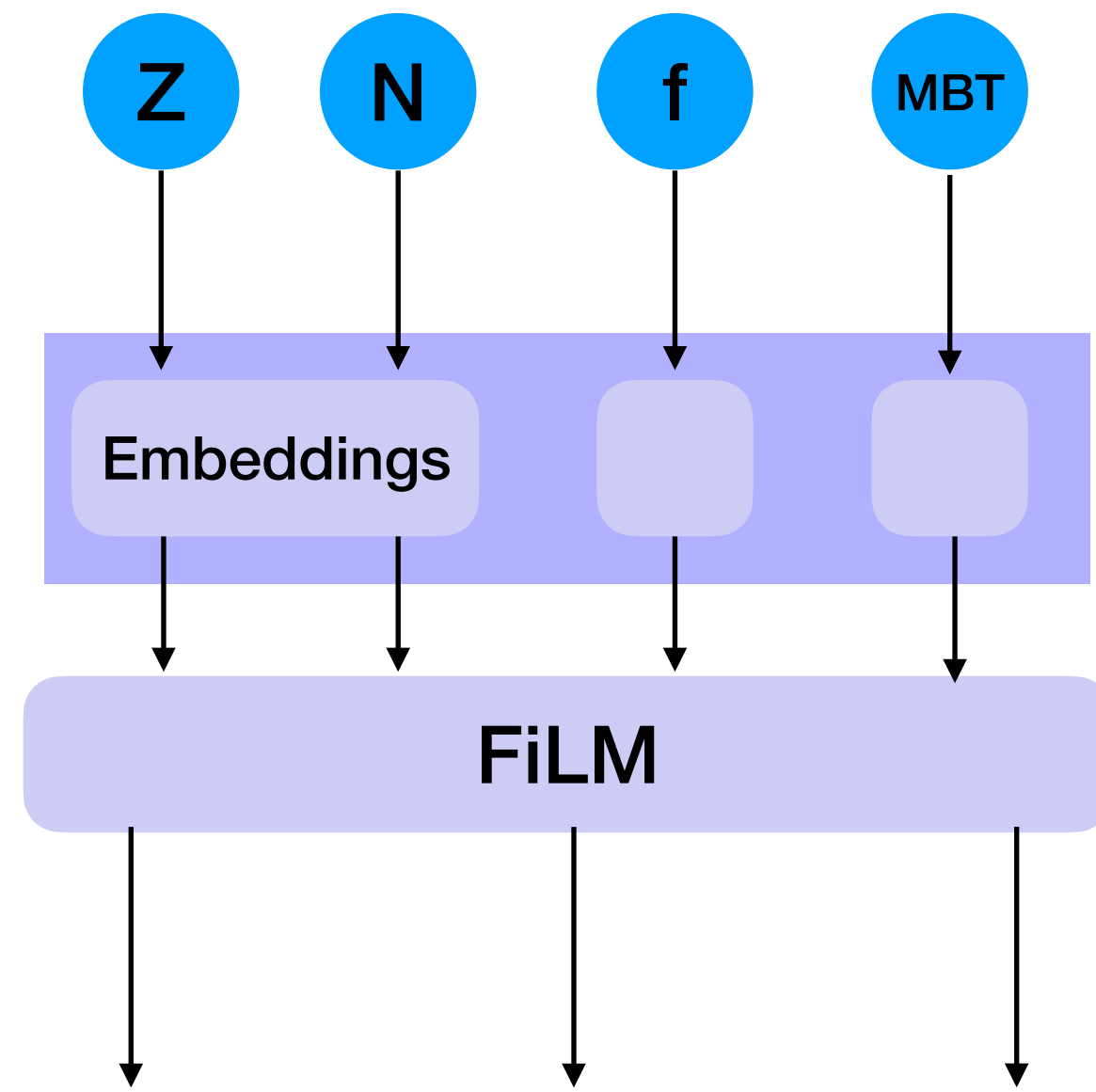
Physics Driven BANNANE!

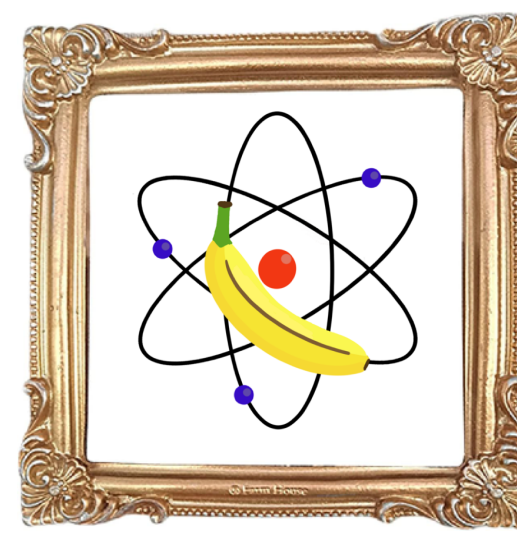
Model Extrapolation vs. Low-Energy Constants (LECs)



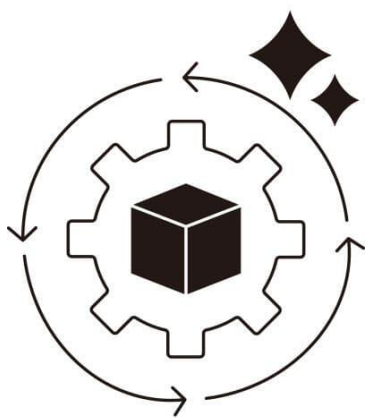
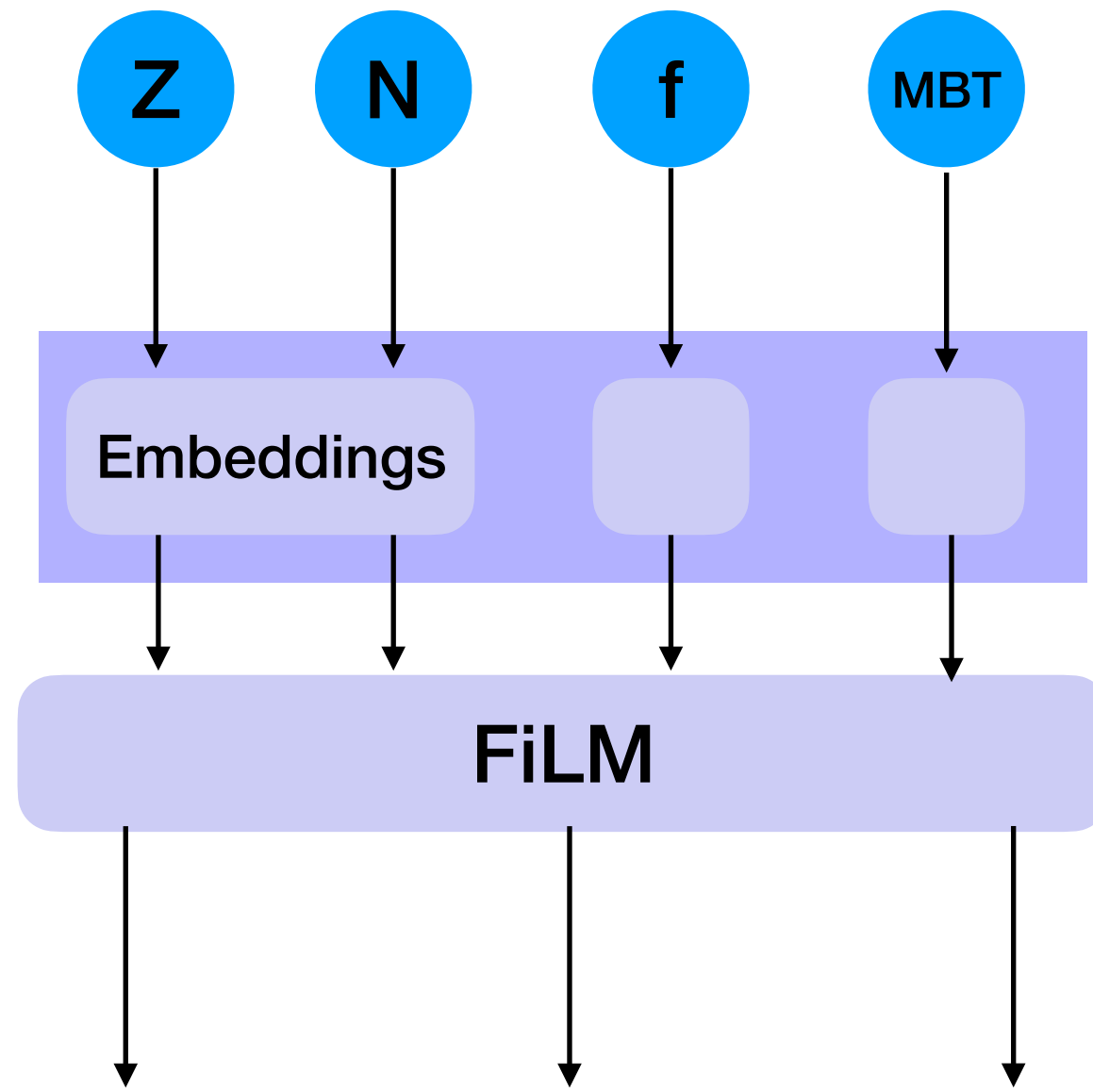


Extrapolating to IMSRG(3)



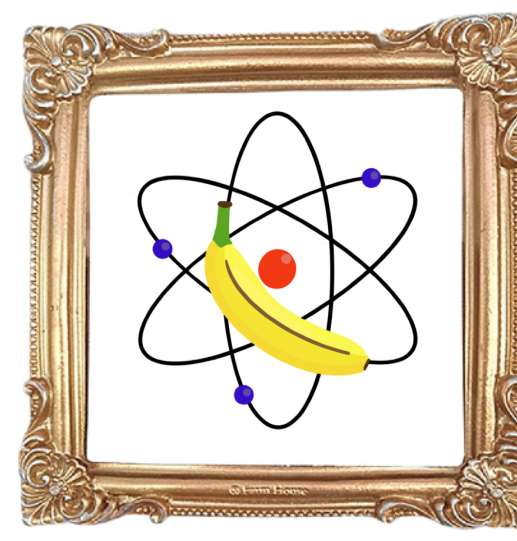


Extrapolating to IMSRG(3)

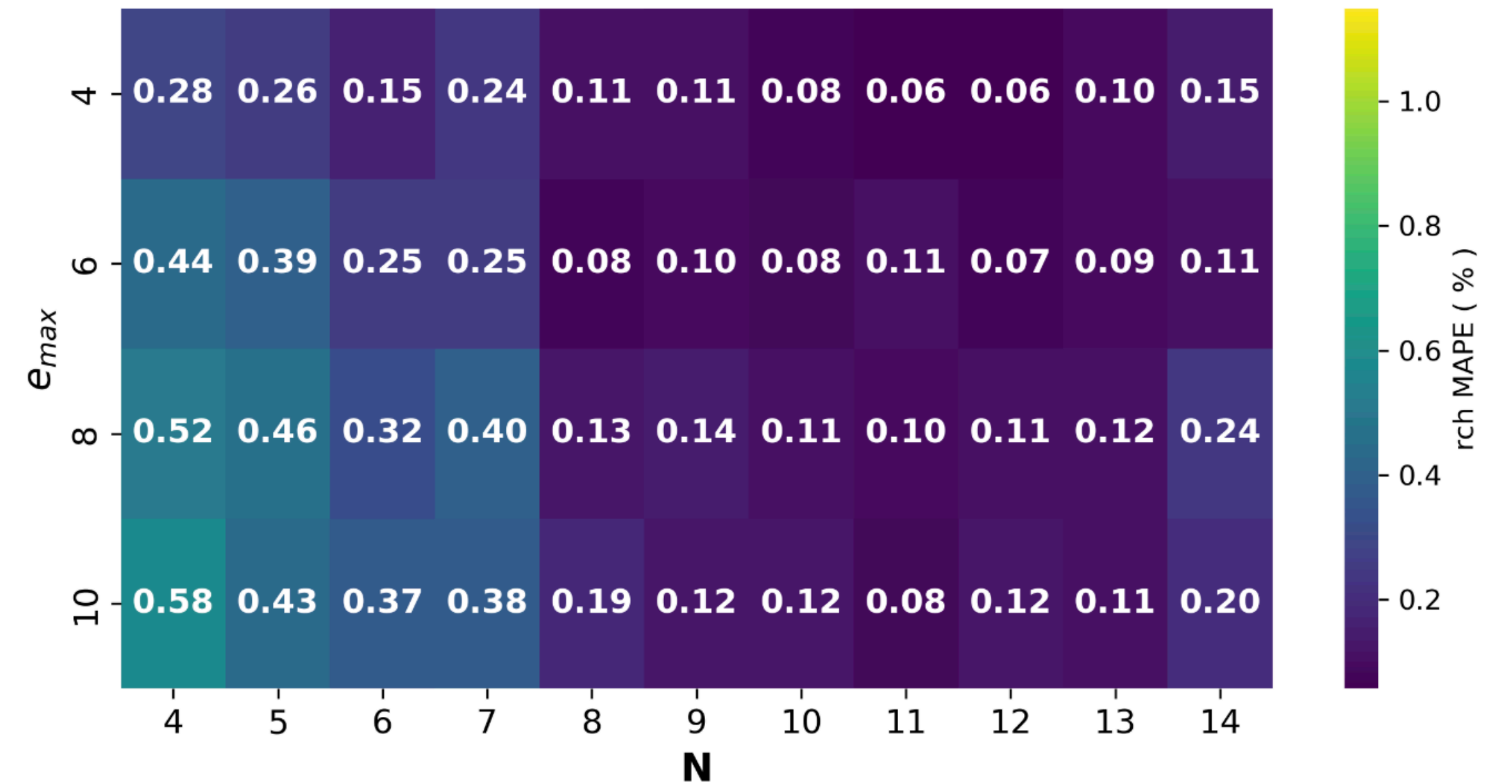
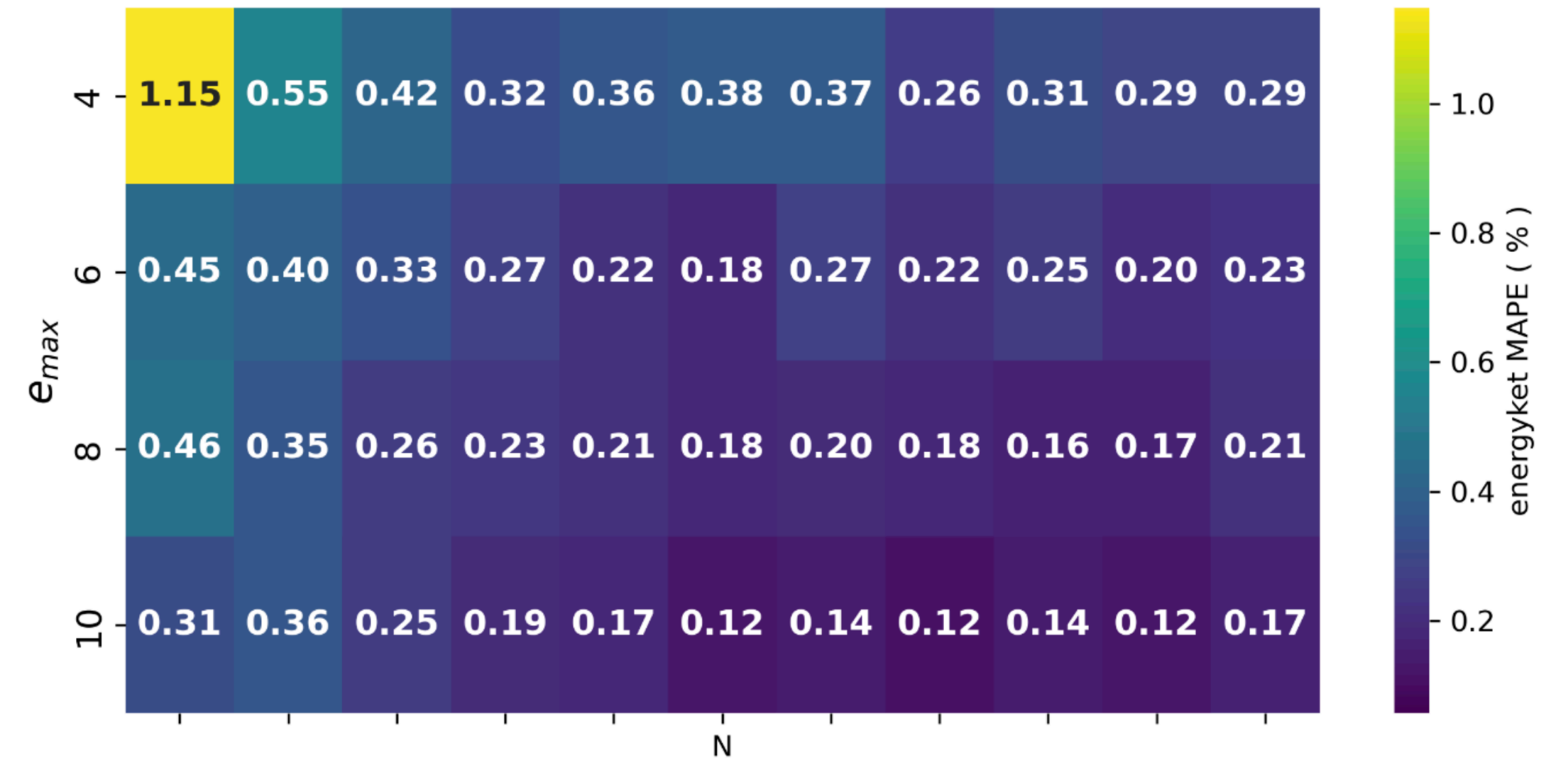
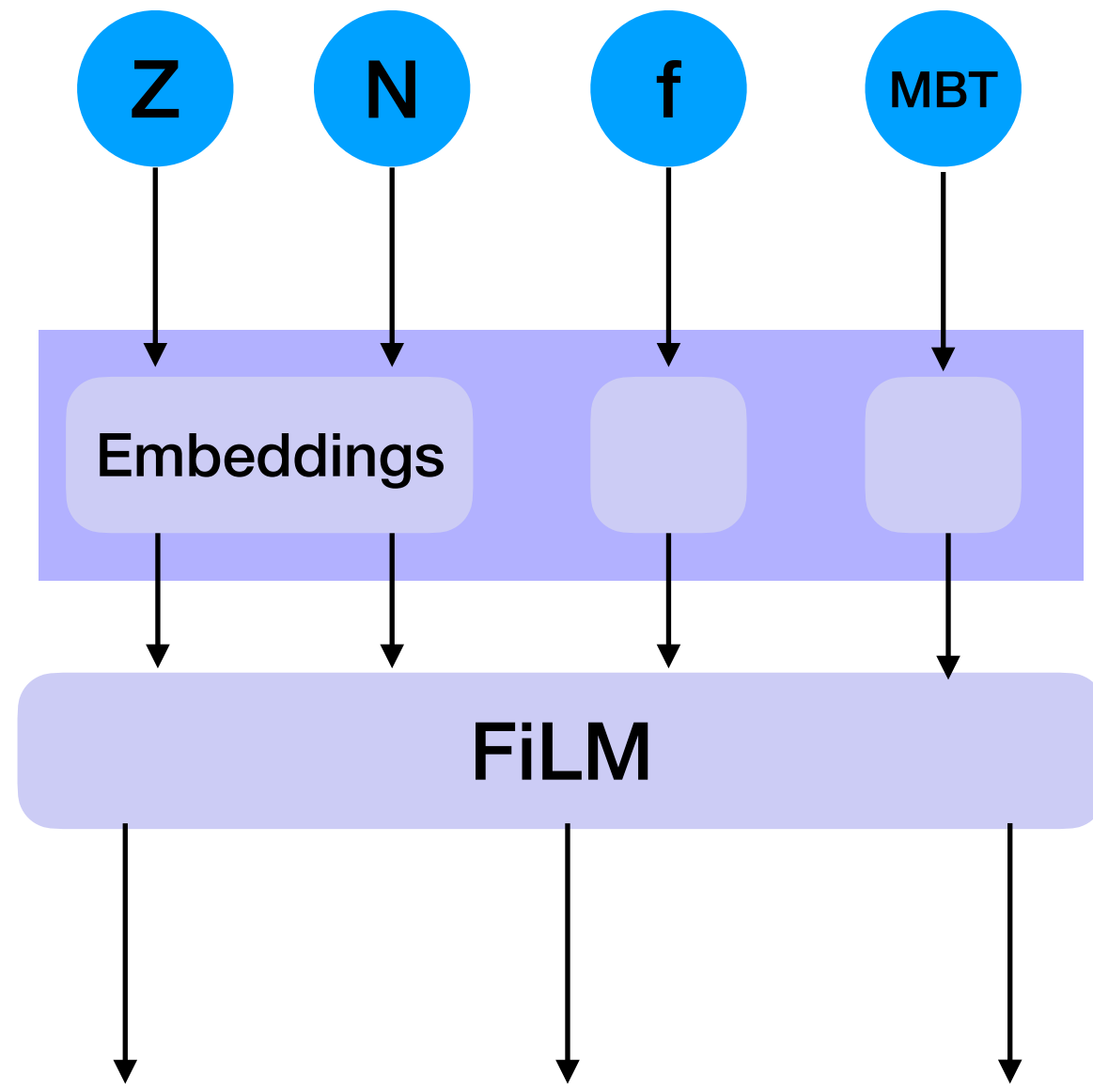


Zero-shot Learning

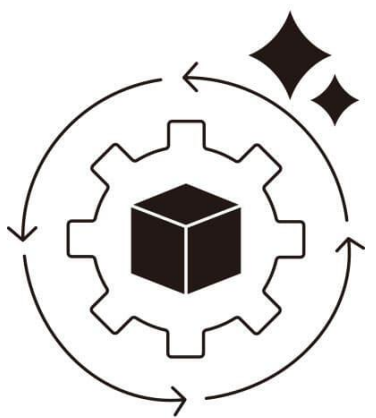
Difference with model and calculation of IMSRG(3f2) when no IMSRG(3f2) is used to train in a specific isotope.



Extrapolating to IMSRG(3)



Difference with model and calculation of IMSRG(3f2) when no IMSRG(3f2) is used to train in a specific isotope.

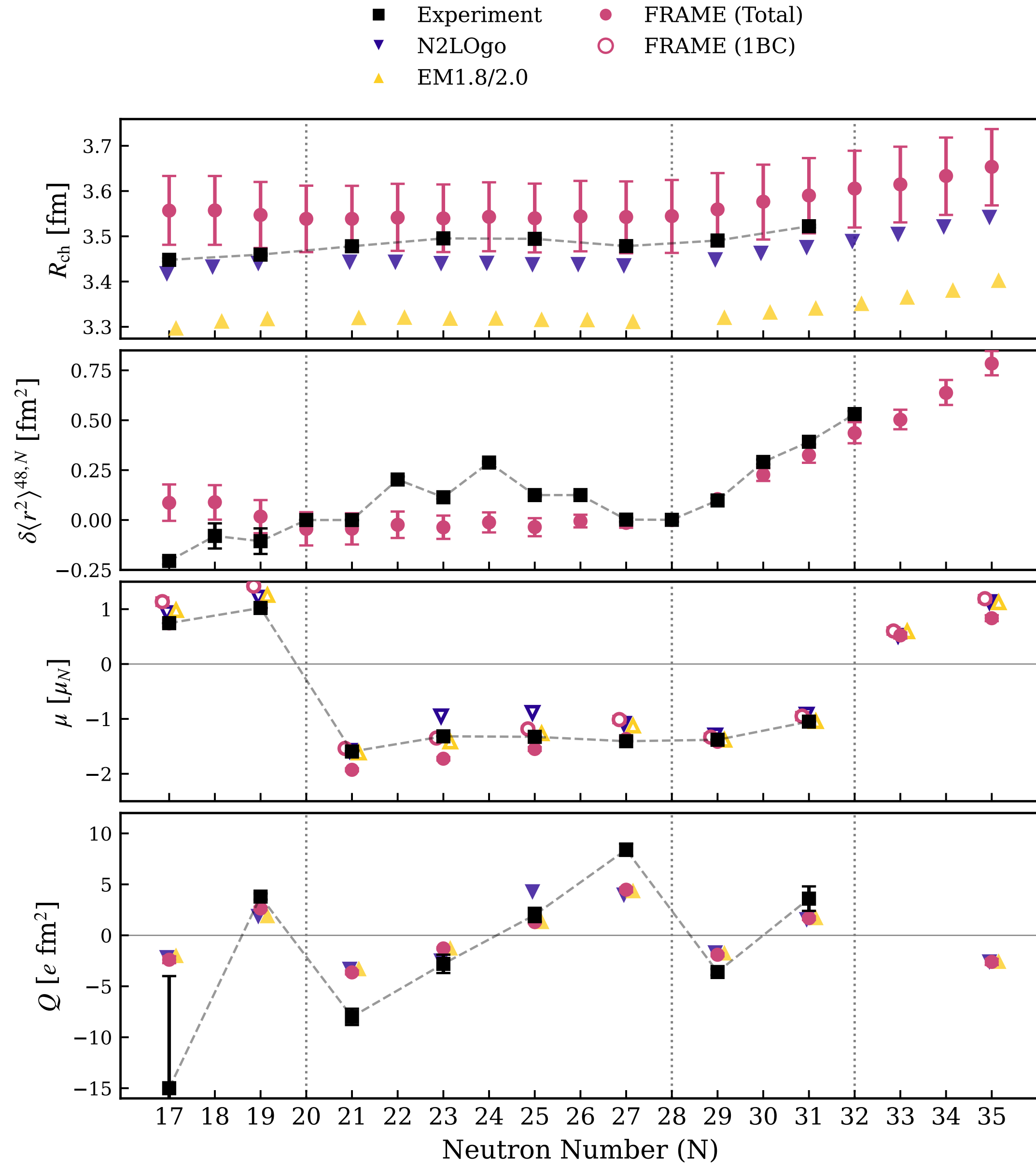


Zero-shot Learning

Case study: EM Moments of Ca isotopes

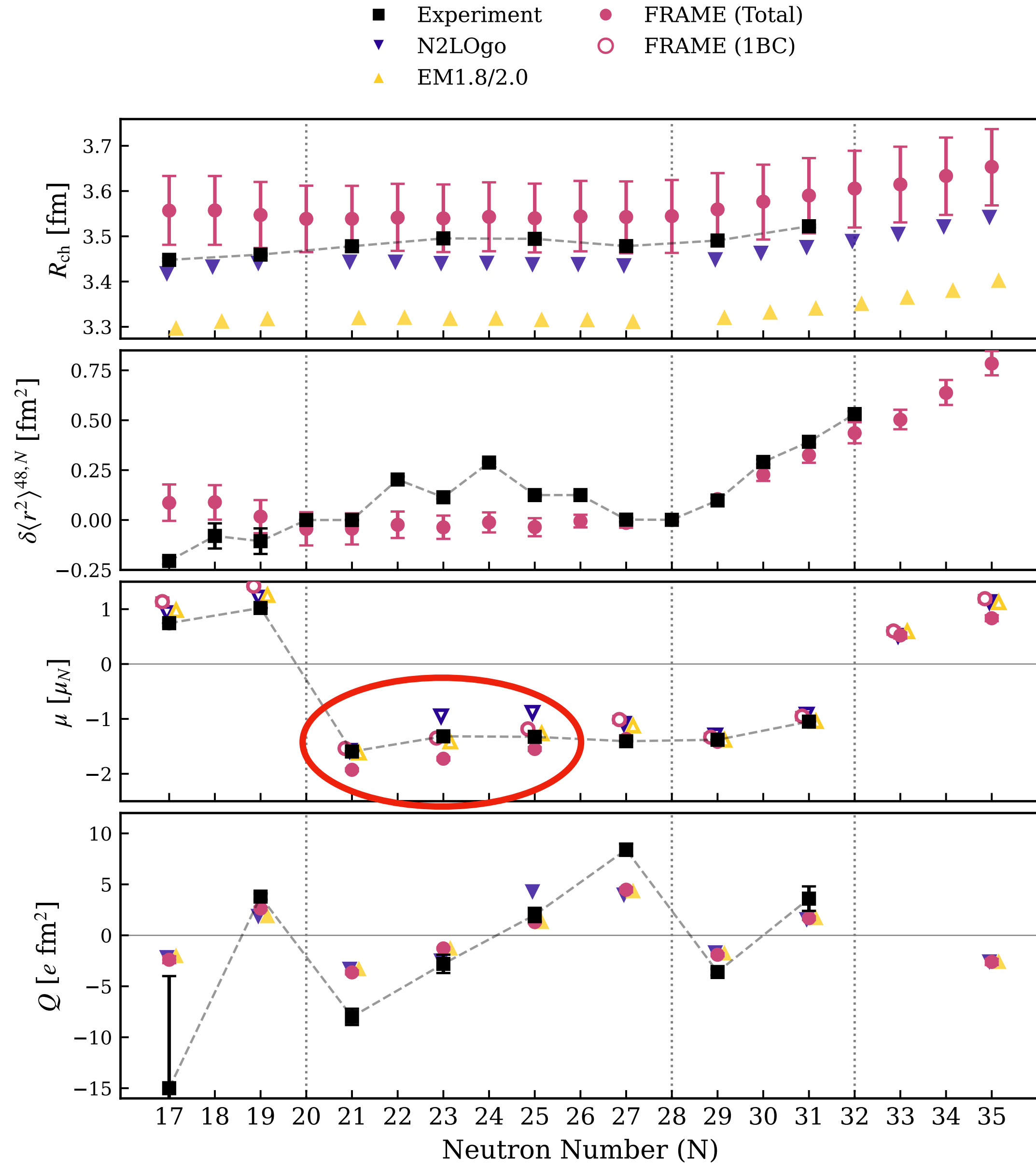


EM Moments of Ca Isotopes



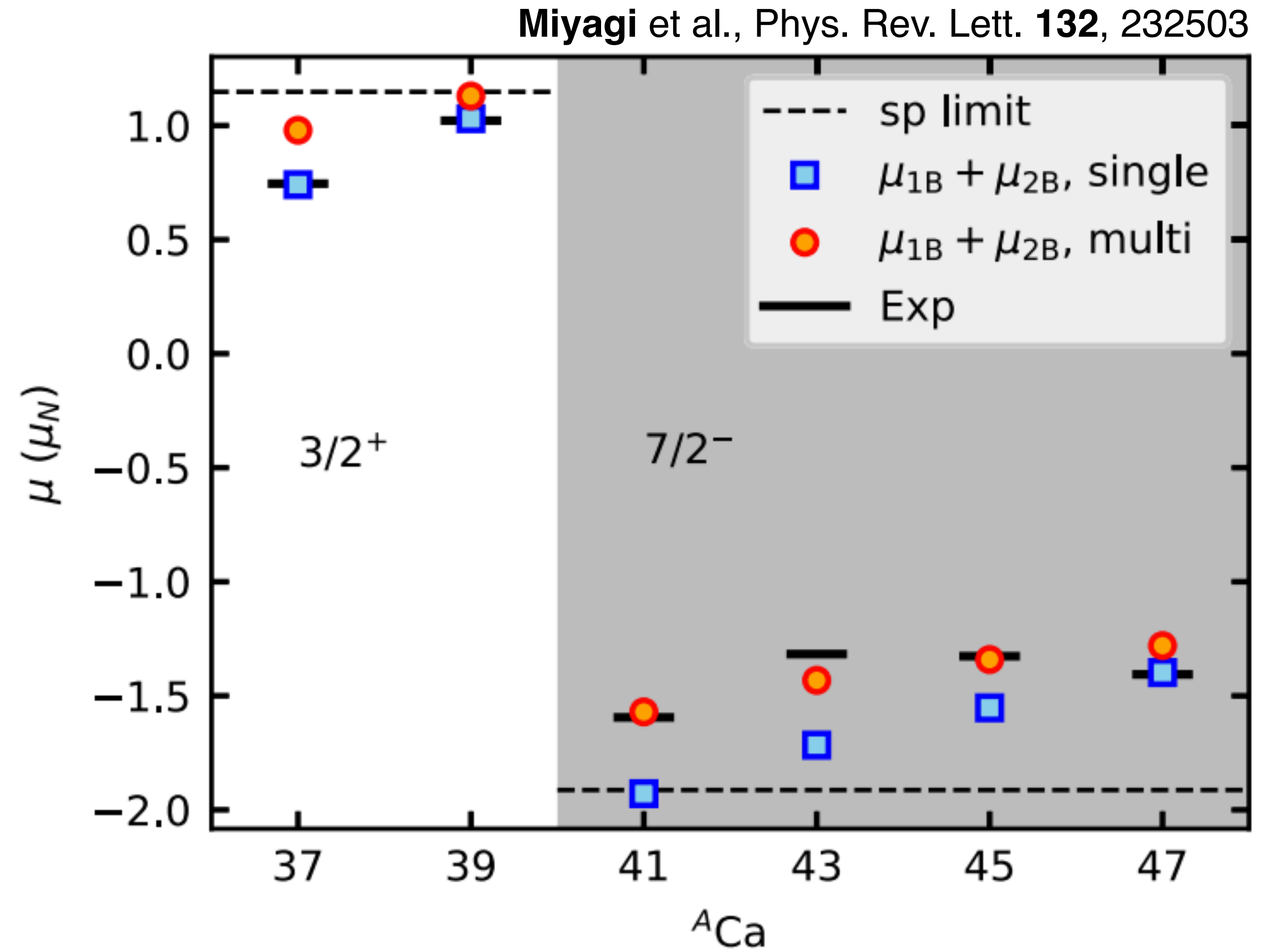
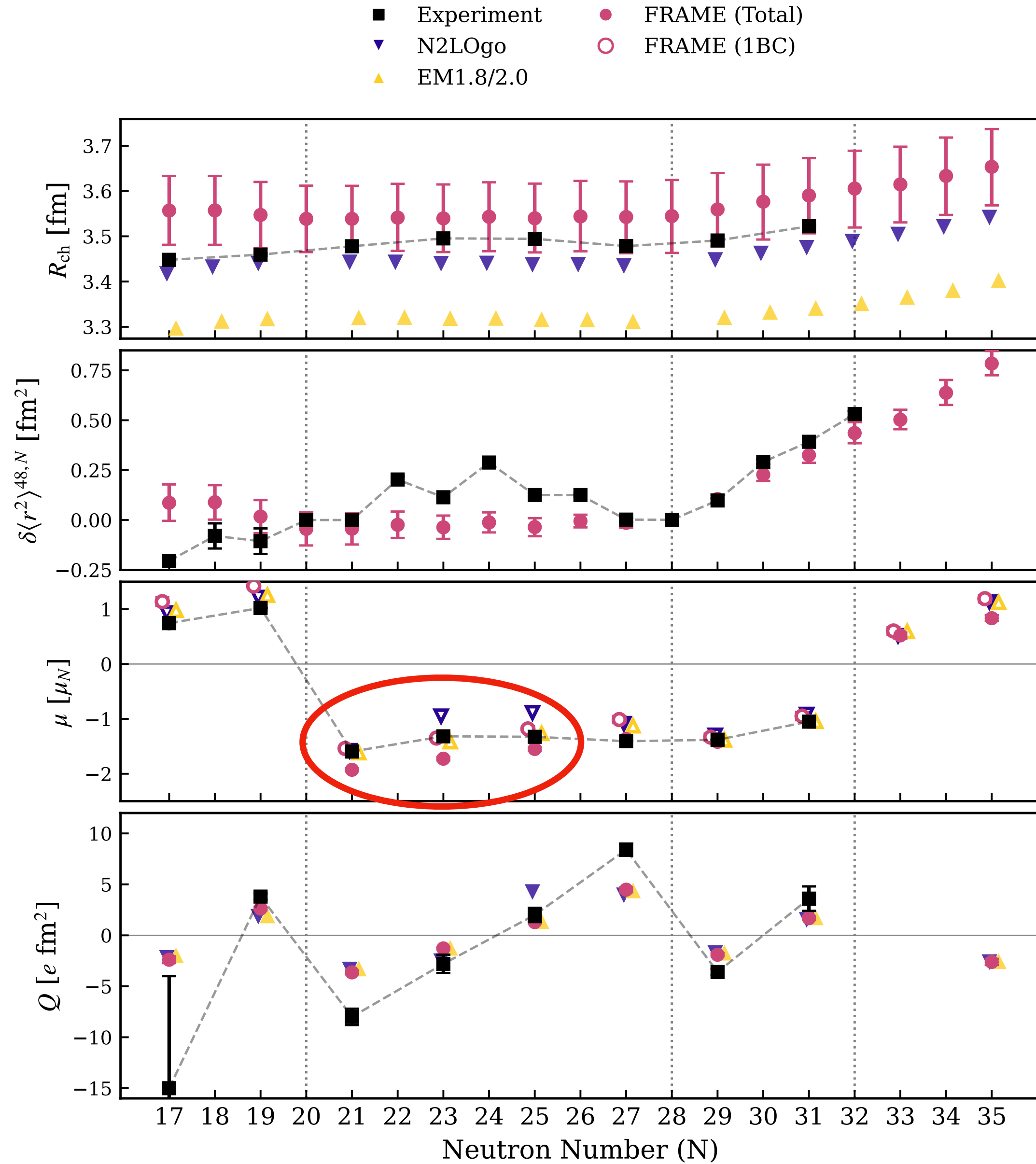


EM Moments of Ca Isotopes



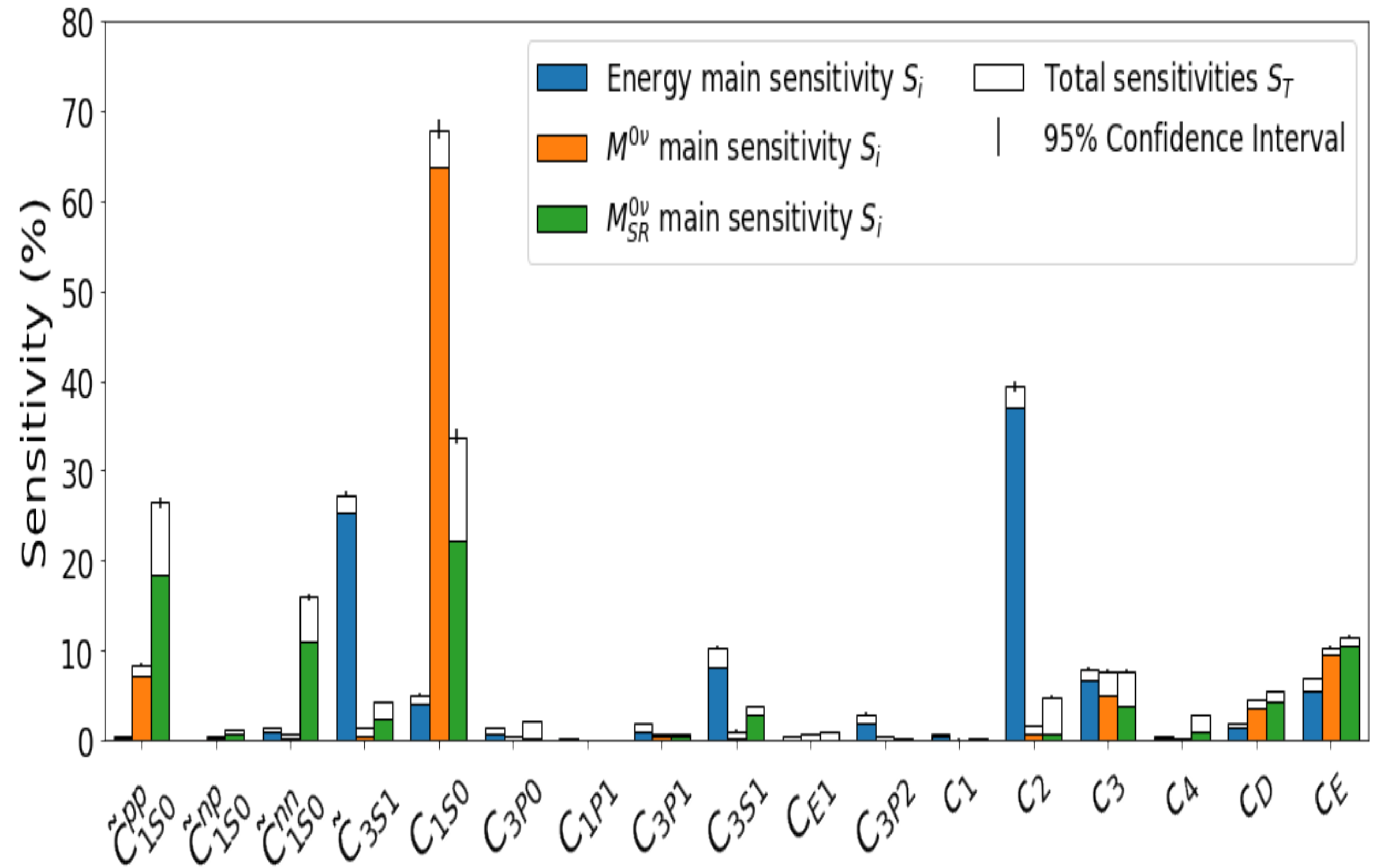


EM Moments of Ca Isotopes





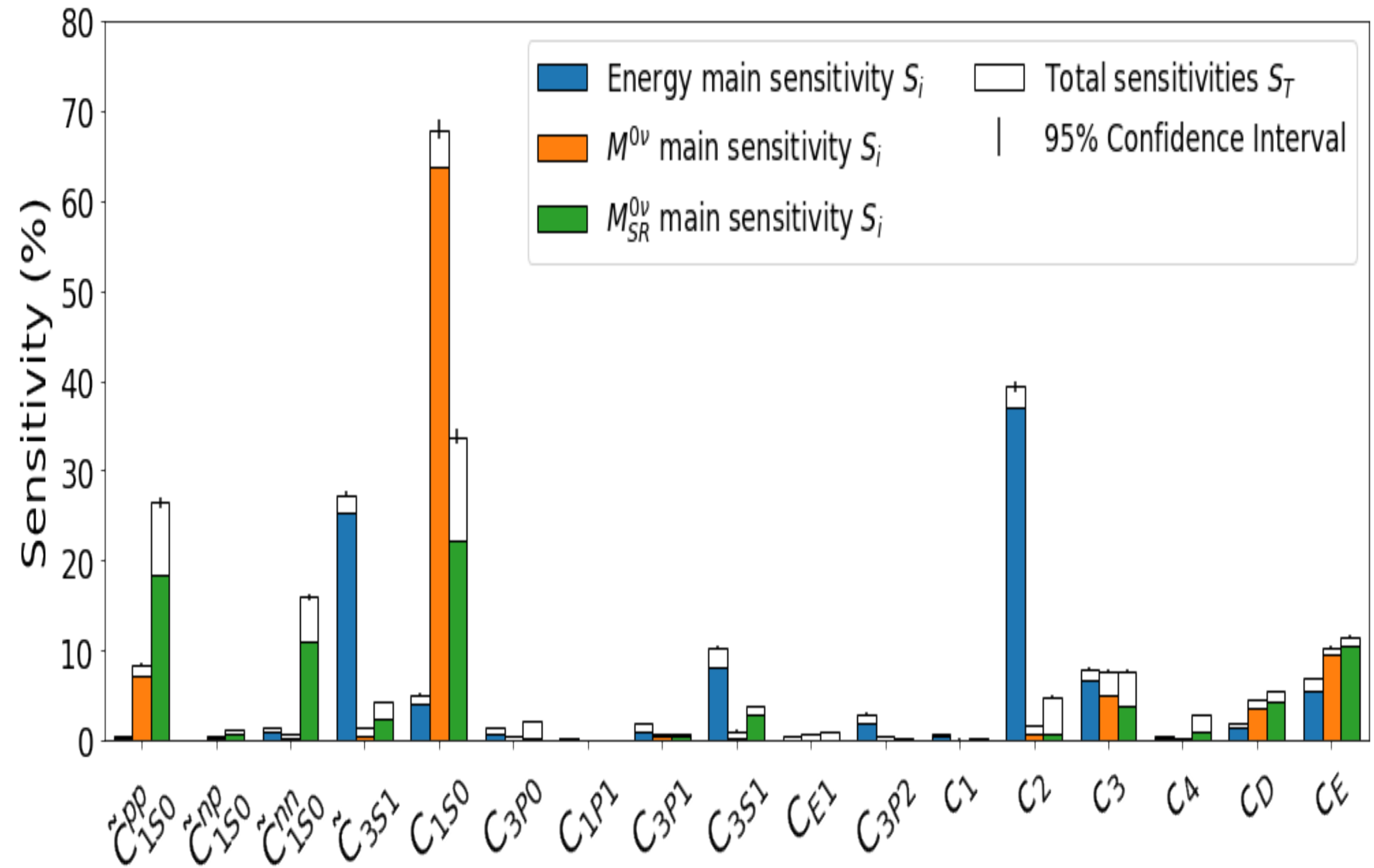
Issues with GSA





Issues with GSA

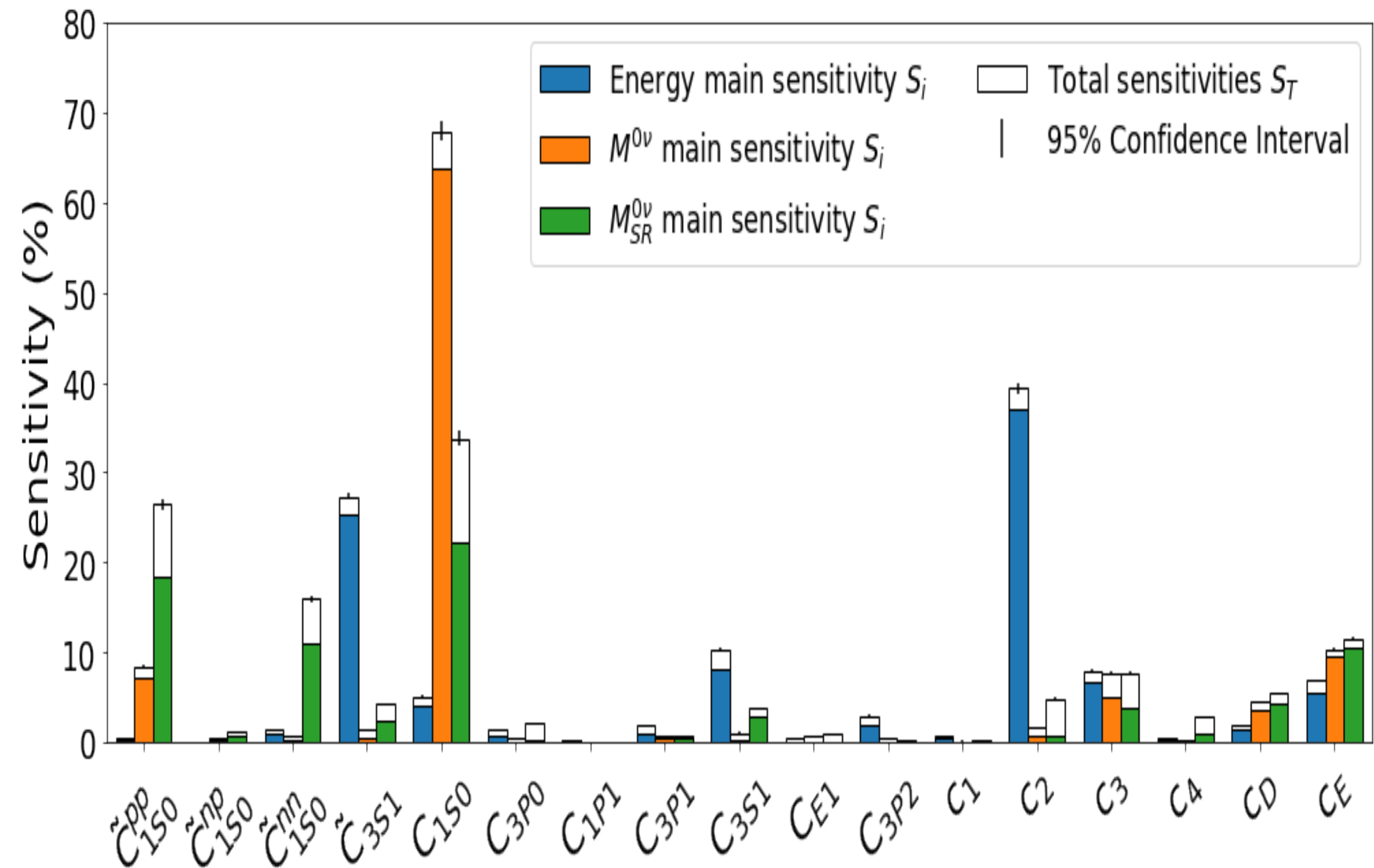
- Very costly





Issues with GSA

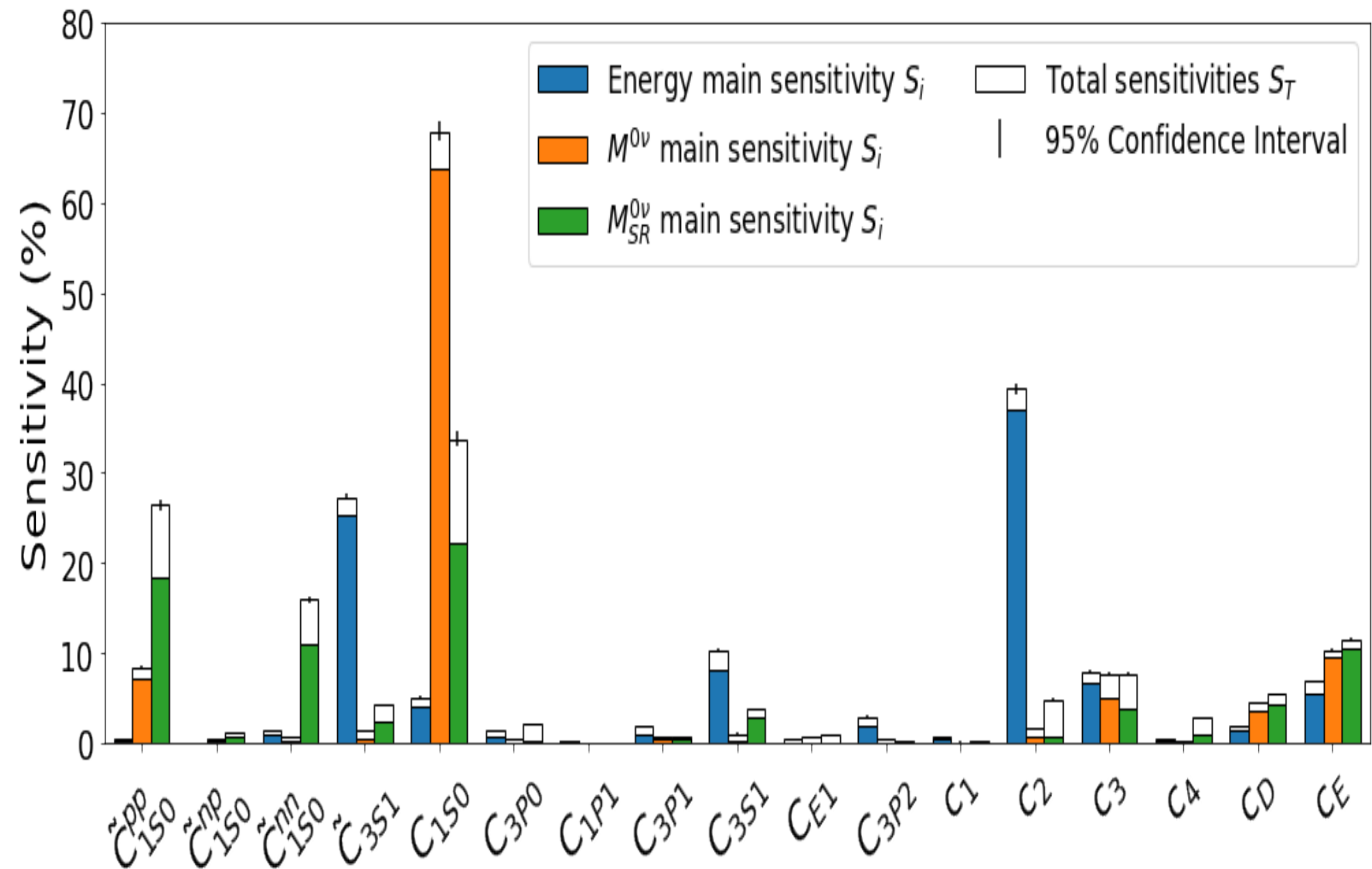
- Very costly
- No indication of how the parameters influence the results





Issues with GSA

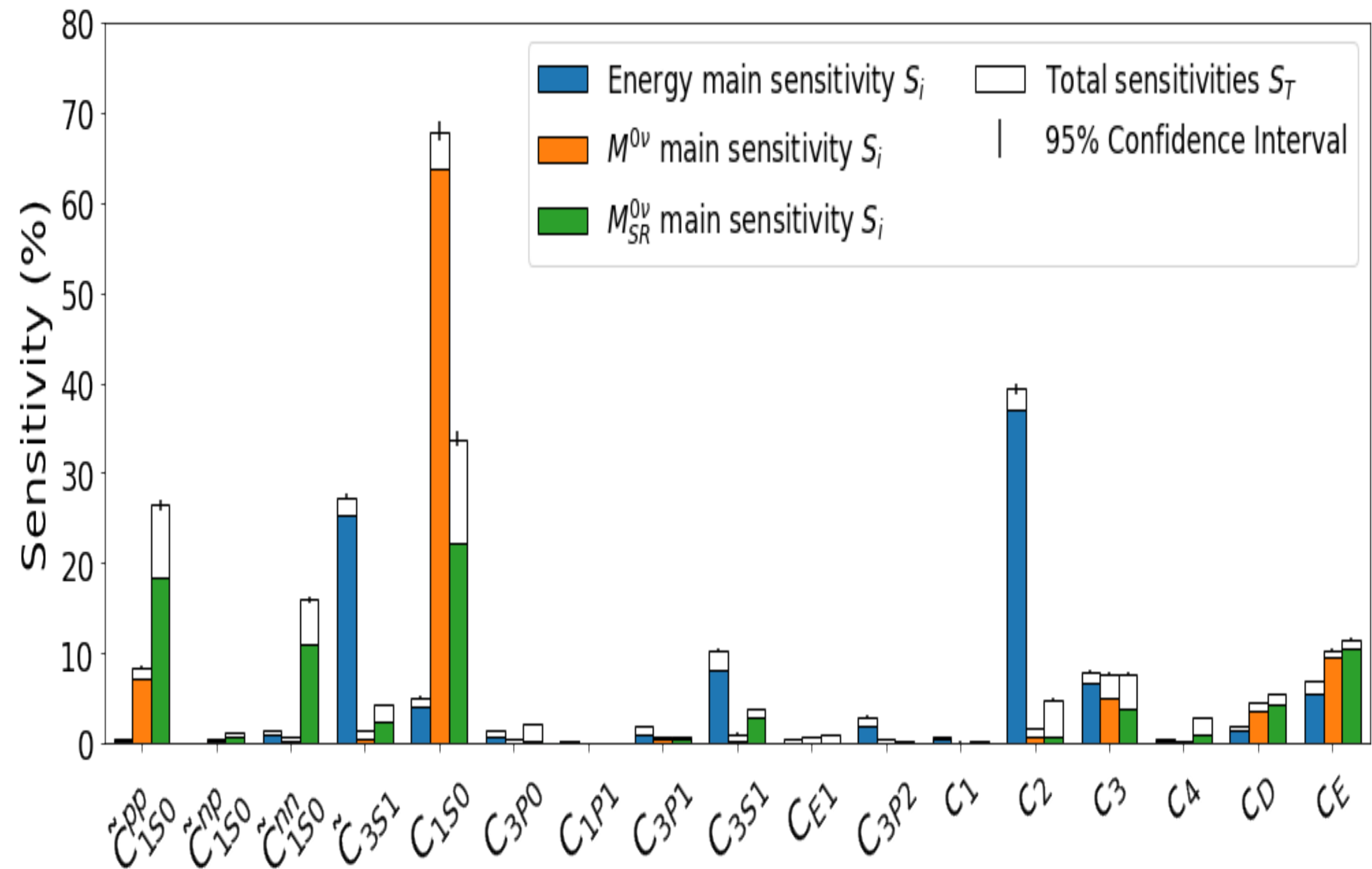
- Very costly
- No indication of how the parameters influence the results
- Initial range of the prior influence the final sensitivity



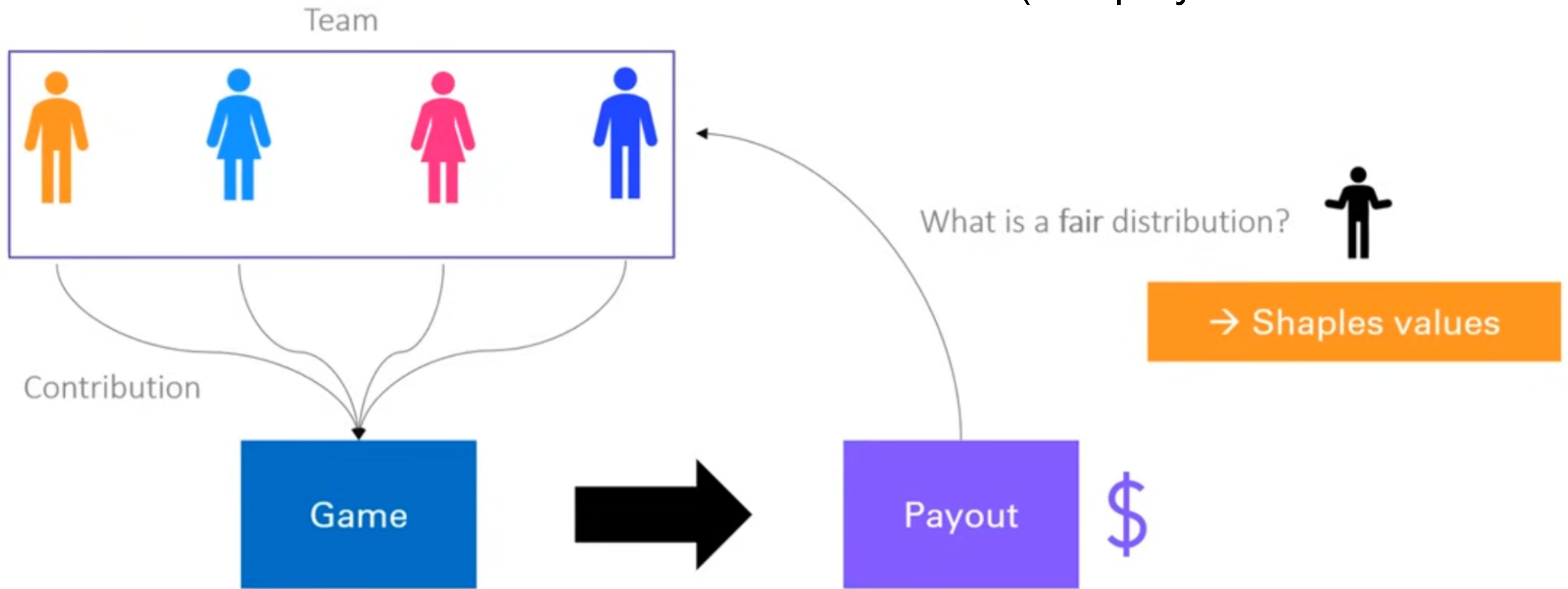


Issues with GSA

- Very costly
- No indication of how the parameters influence the results
- Initial range of the prior influence the final sensitivity
- “Bad” samples impact sensitivity as much as “good” samples



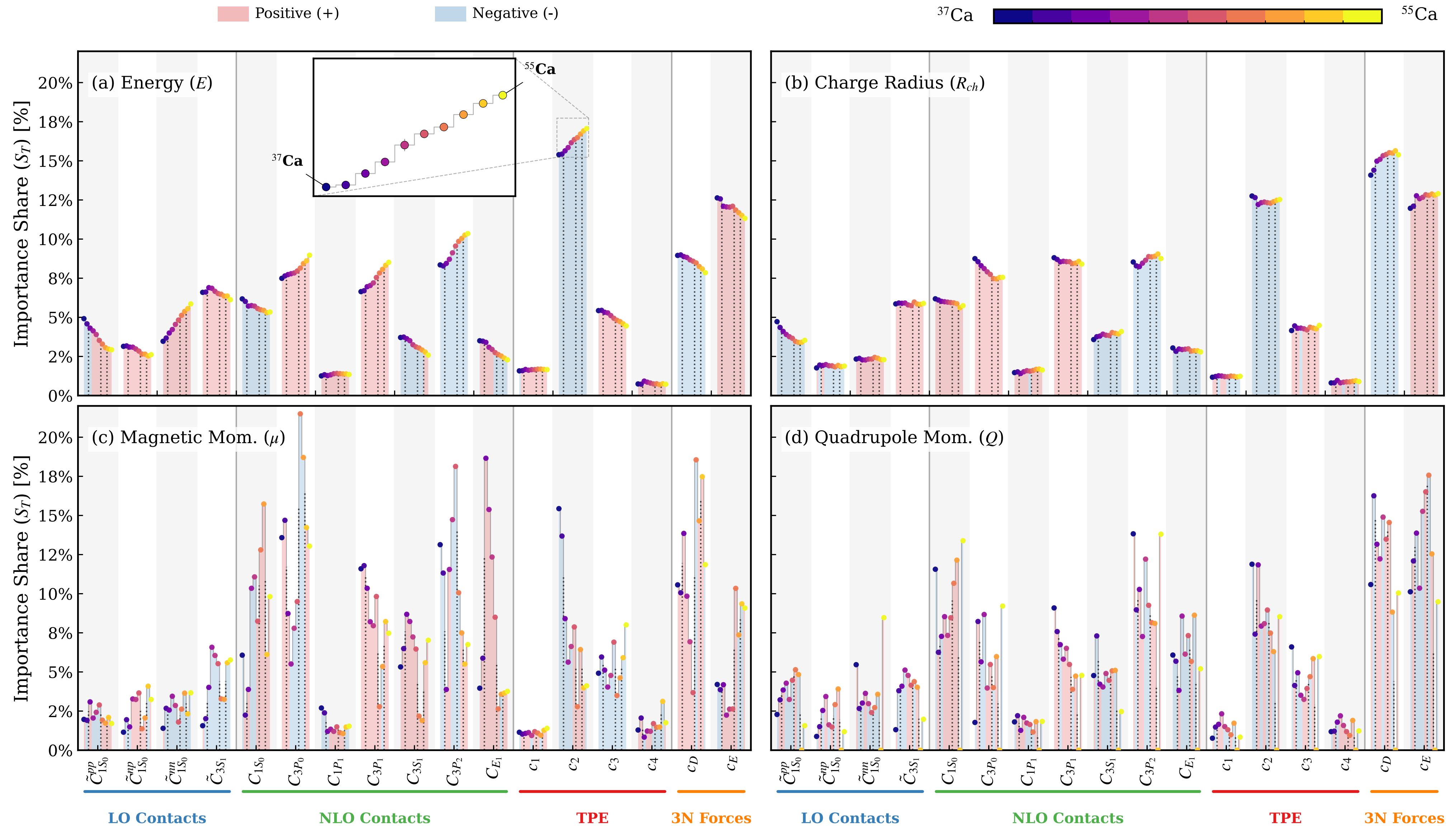
(SHapely Additive exPlanation)



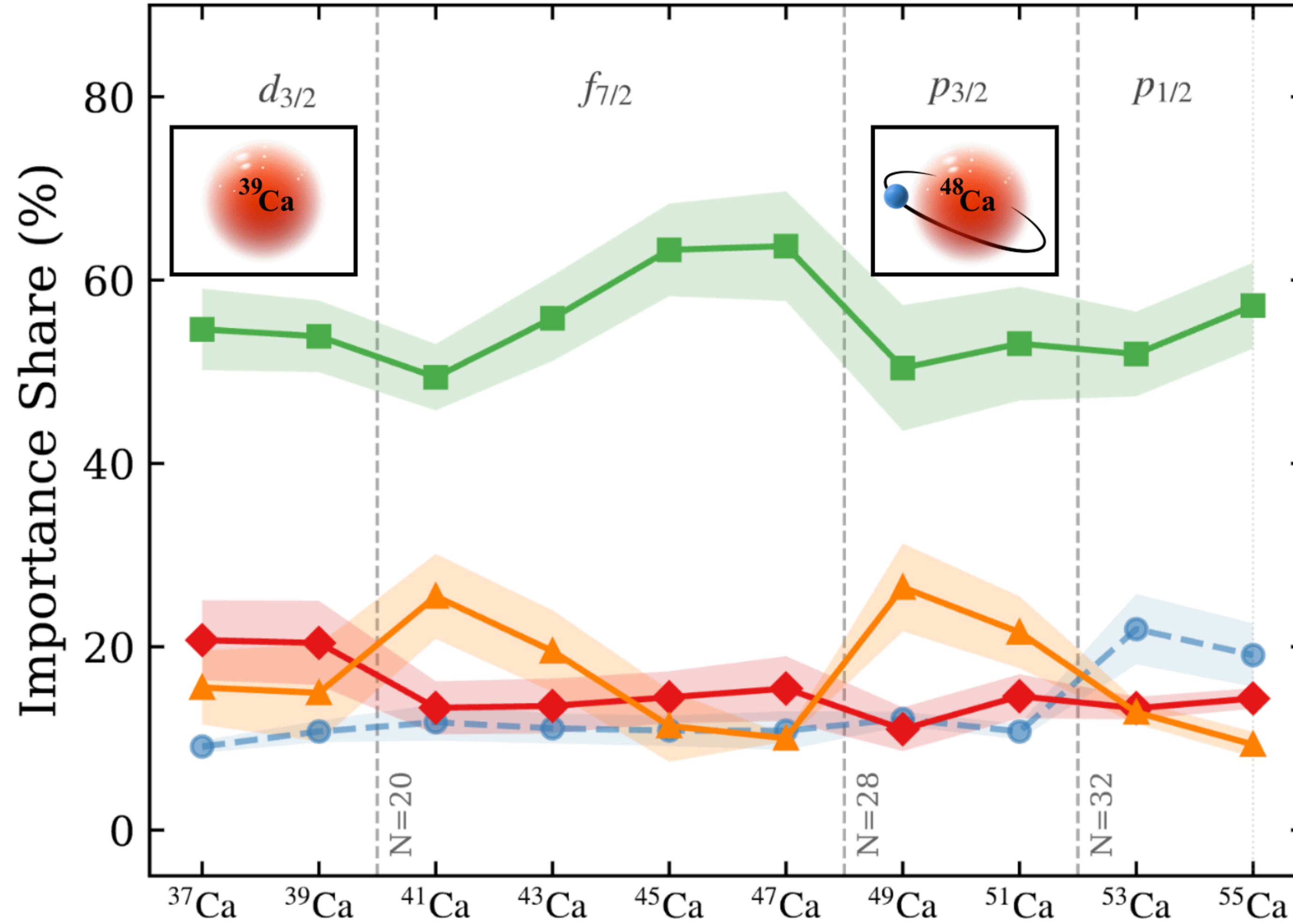
Aspect	Sobol'	SHAP (standard ML usage)
Primary question	Which inputs drive variance globally?	Which inputs drive a specific prediction level relative to baseline?
Scope	Global by design	Local per x ; global only after aggregation
Units	Fraction of variance $[0, 1]$	In output units (additive contributions)
Interactions	Explicit $S_{ij}, S_{ijk}, \dots; S_{T_i} - S_i =$ "all interactions involving i "	Interaction SHAP exists (ϕ_{ij}), but usually you view main ϕ_i or sum of interactions
Input dependence	Assumes independent inputs (classic Sobol')	Can use interventional (assumes independence) or conditional SHAP (uses empirical dependence); each has trade-offs
Baseline	None (centered by variance)	Explicit baseline $\mathbb{E}[f(X)]$ (or dataset mean)
Cost	$(2 + d)N$ model evals for S_i, S_{T_i} with Saltelli/Jansen	Depends on explainer; TreeSHAP is fast & exact for trees; KernelSHAP is expensive (many coalitions)
Interpretability	"% of uncertainty due to X_i "	"How much X_i pushed this prediction up/down"



SHAP values in Ca Isotopes

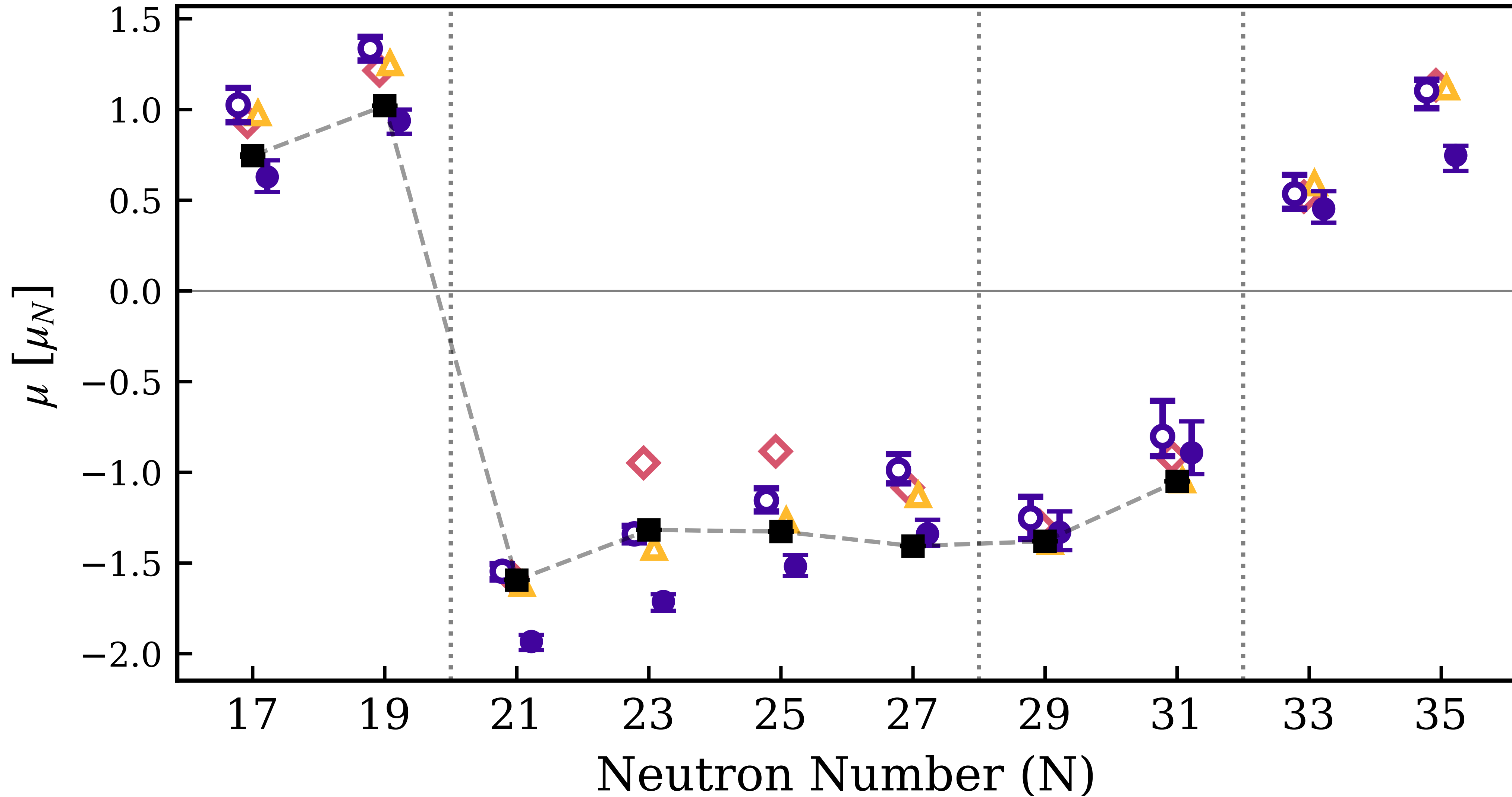


▲ 3N Forces (c_D, c_E)
 ■ NLO Contacts ($C_{S,P}$)
 ◆ πN TPE (c_i)
 ● LO Contacts (\tilde{C})



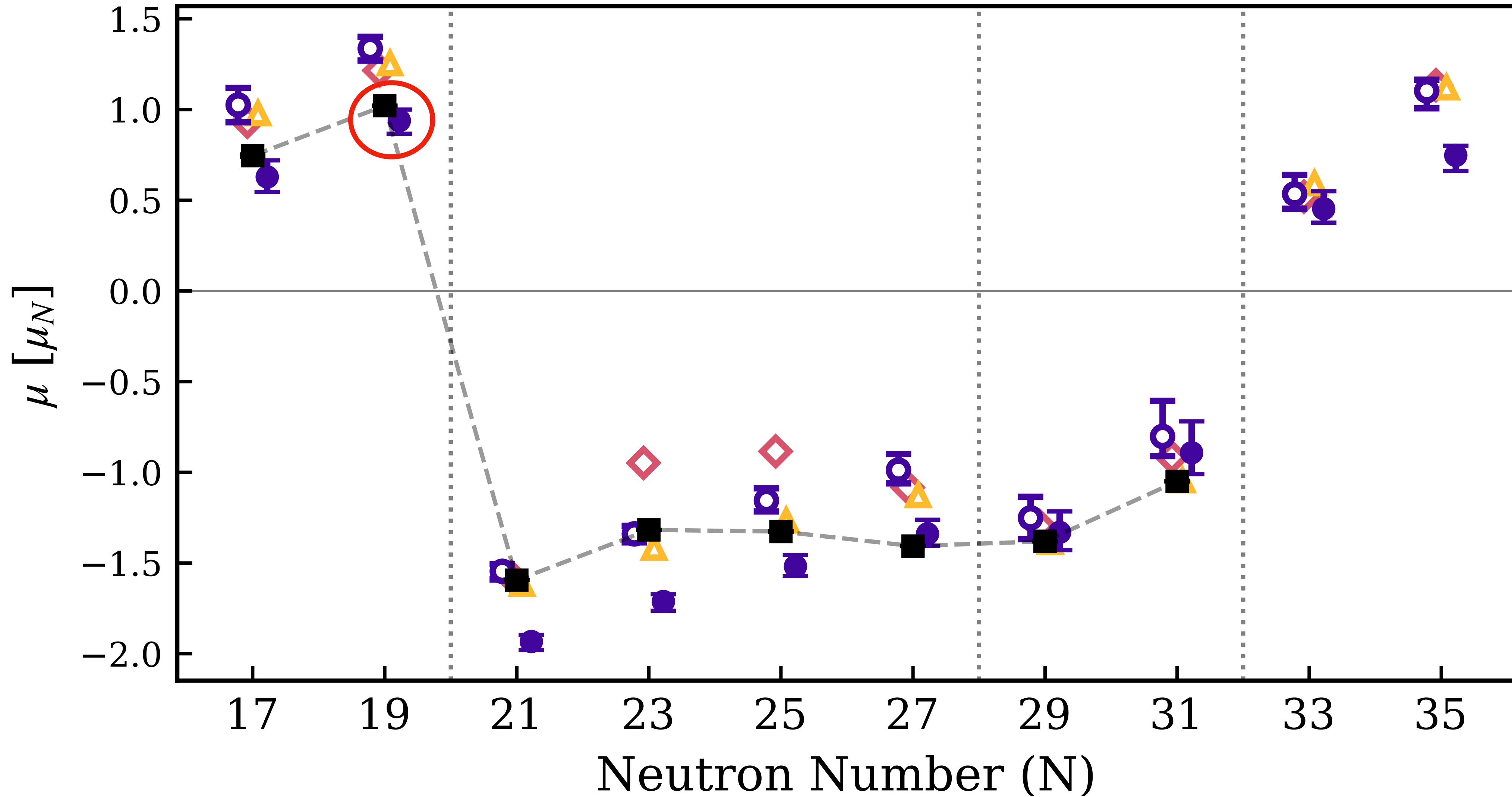


Using Emulators to Constrain Forces



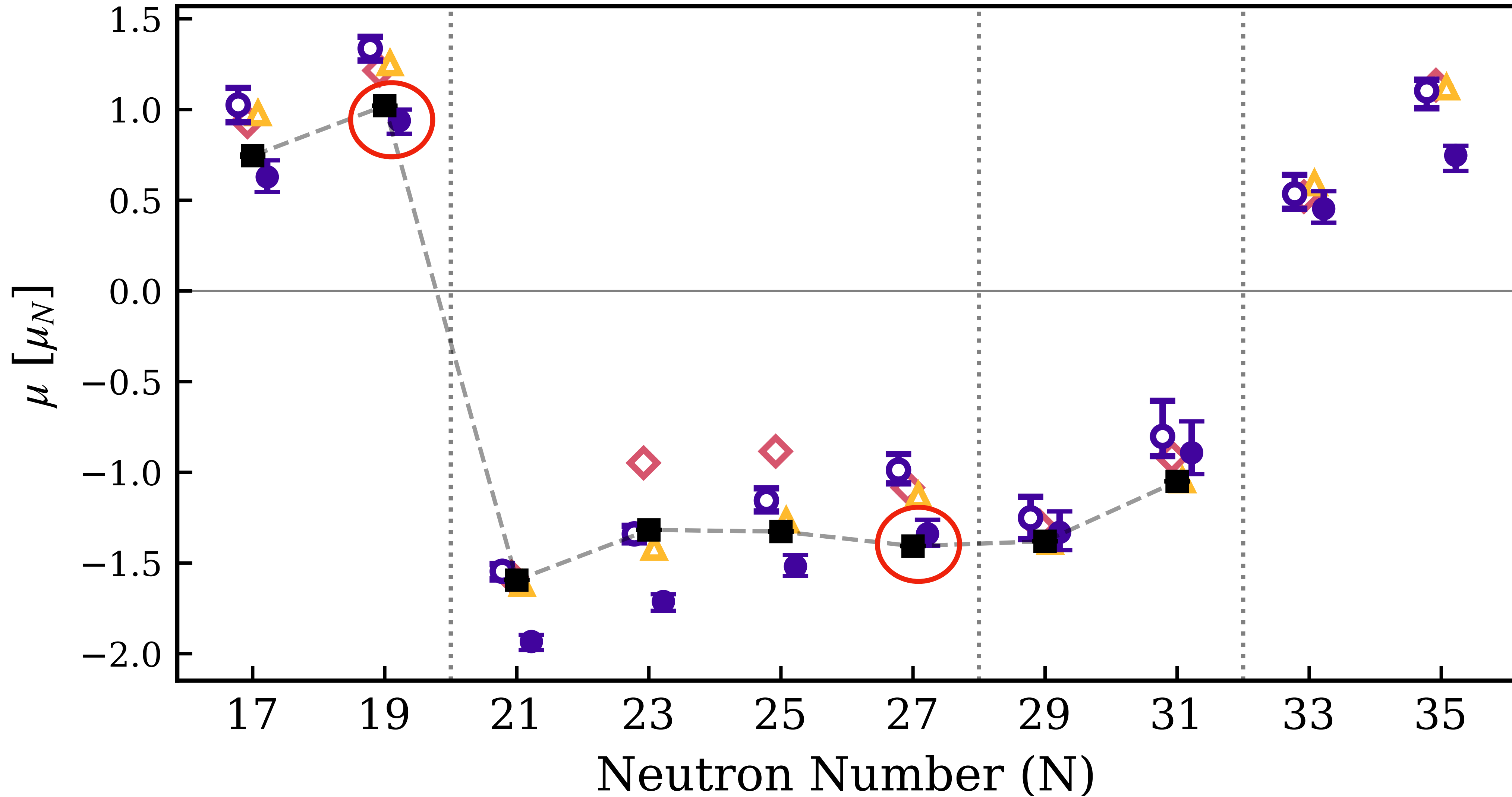


Using Emulators to Constrain Forces



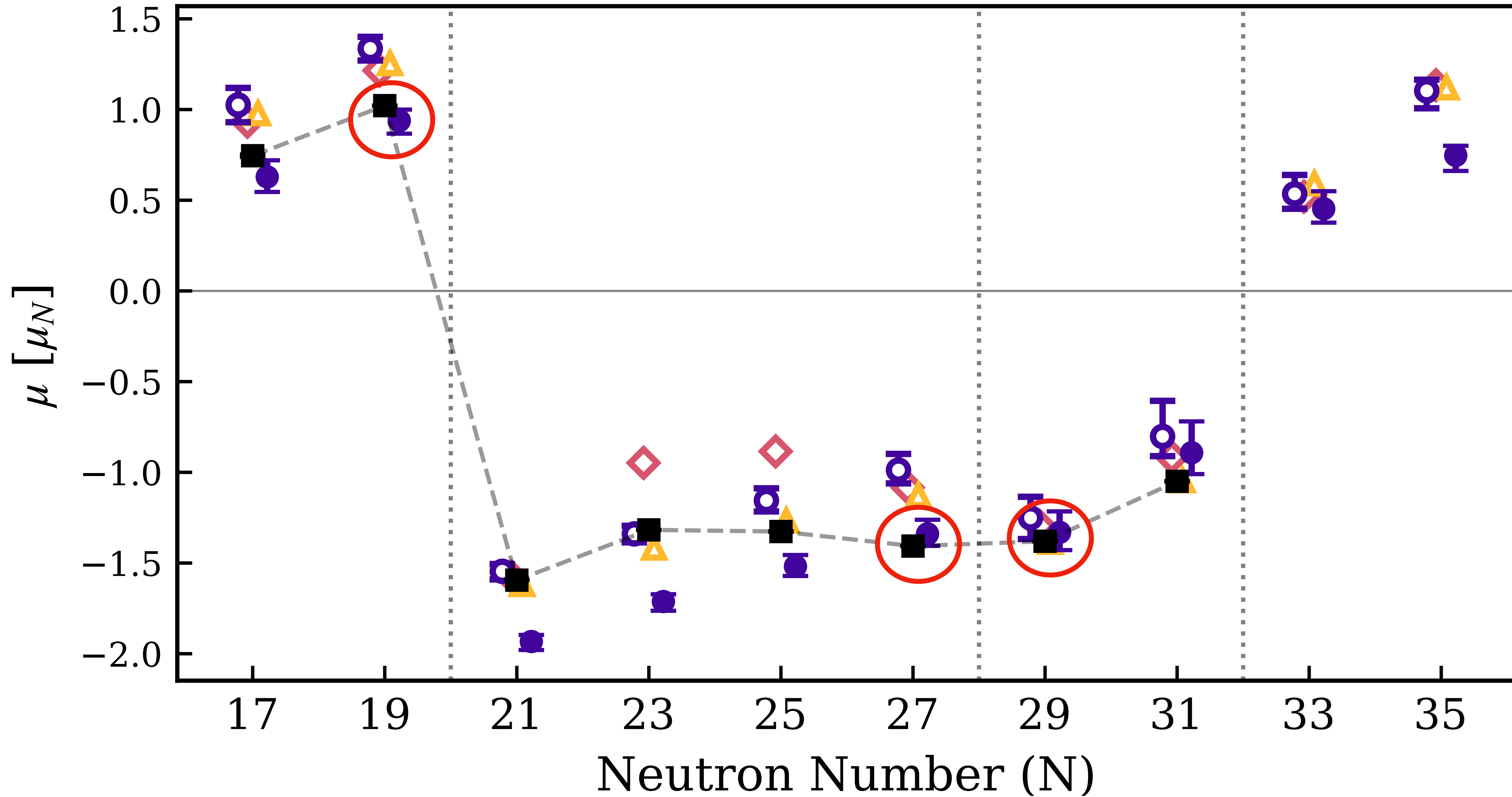


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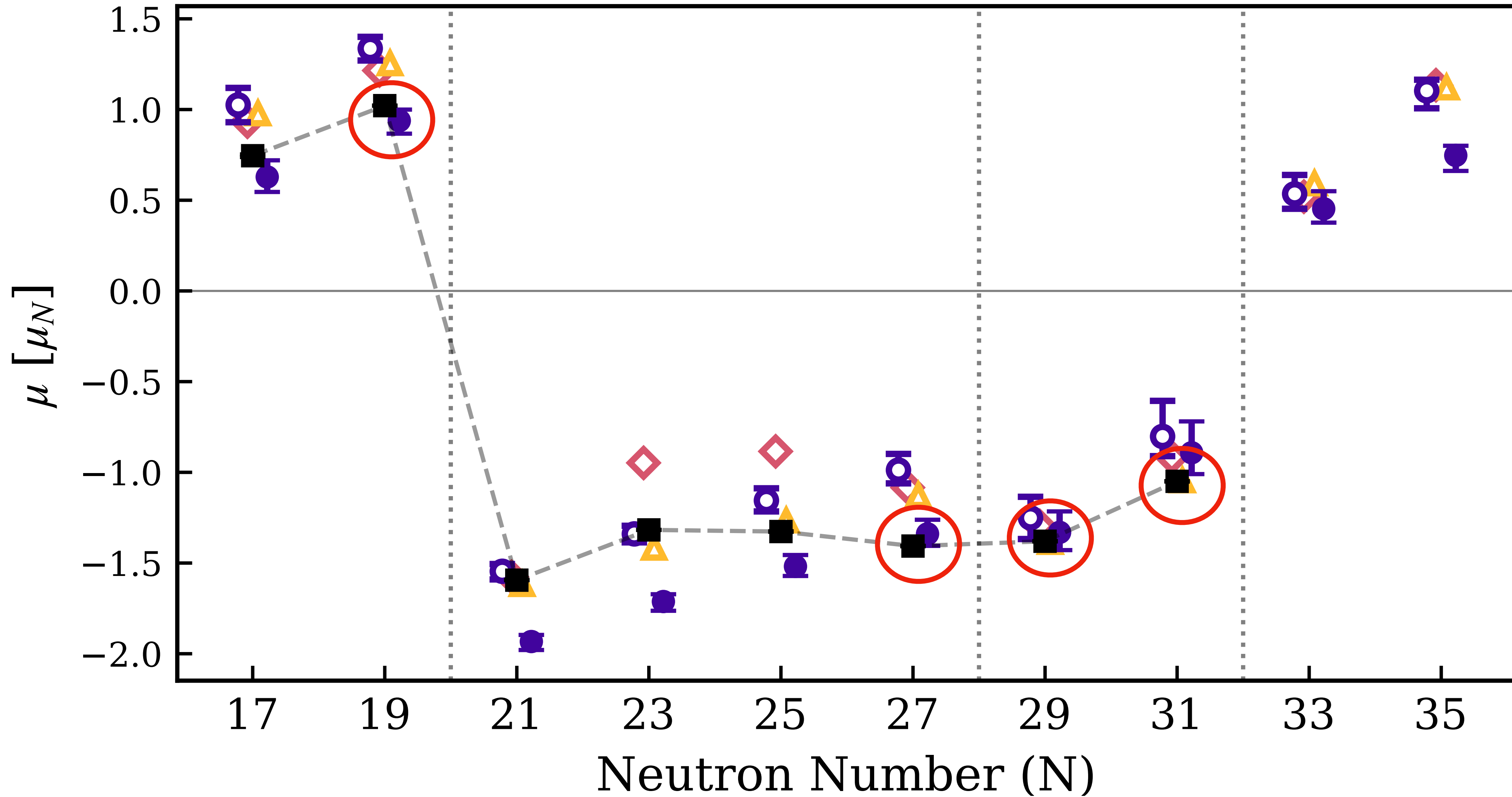


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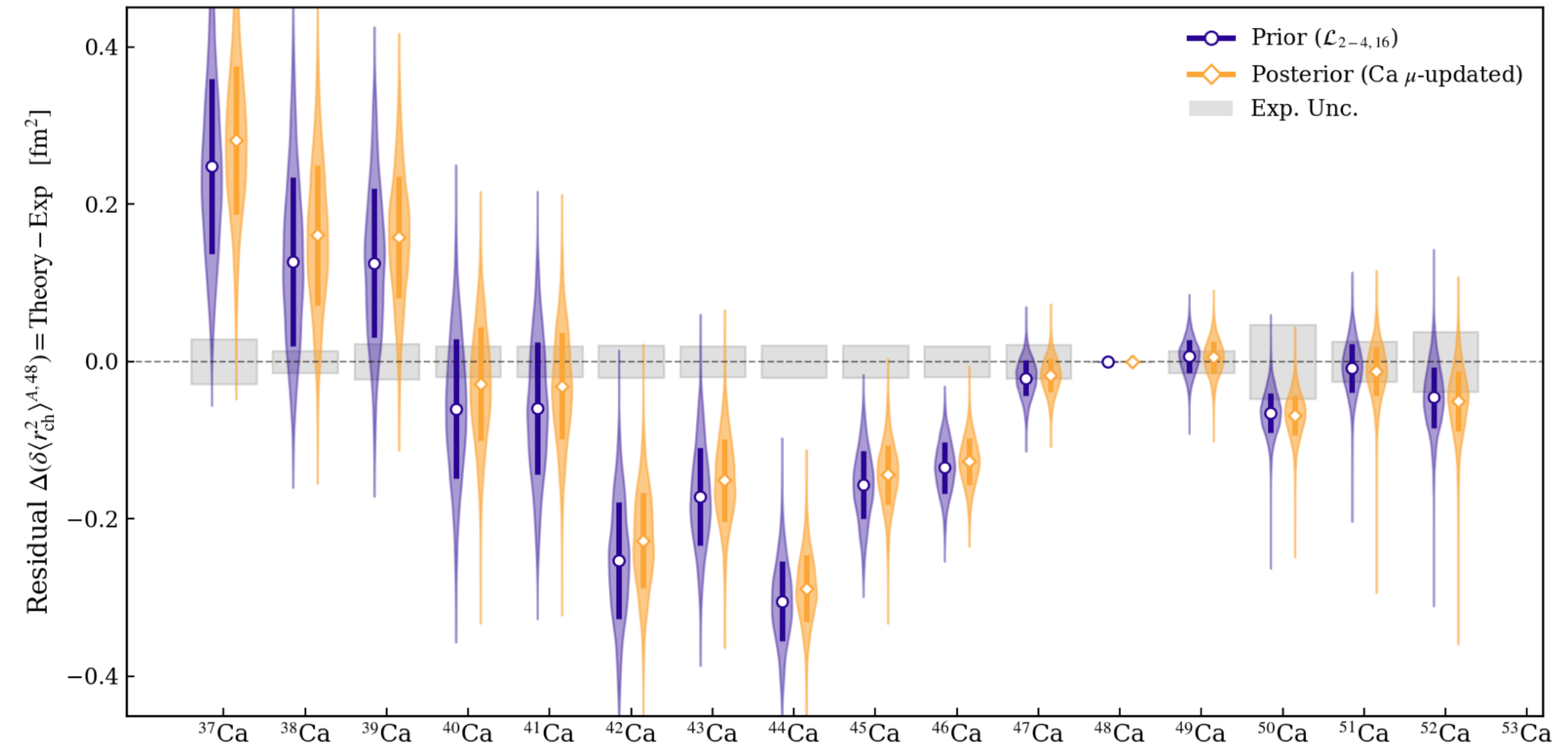
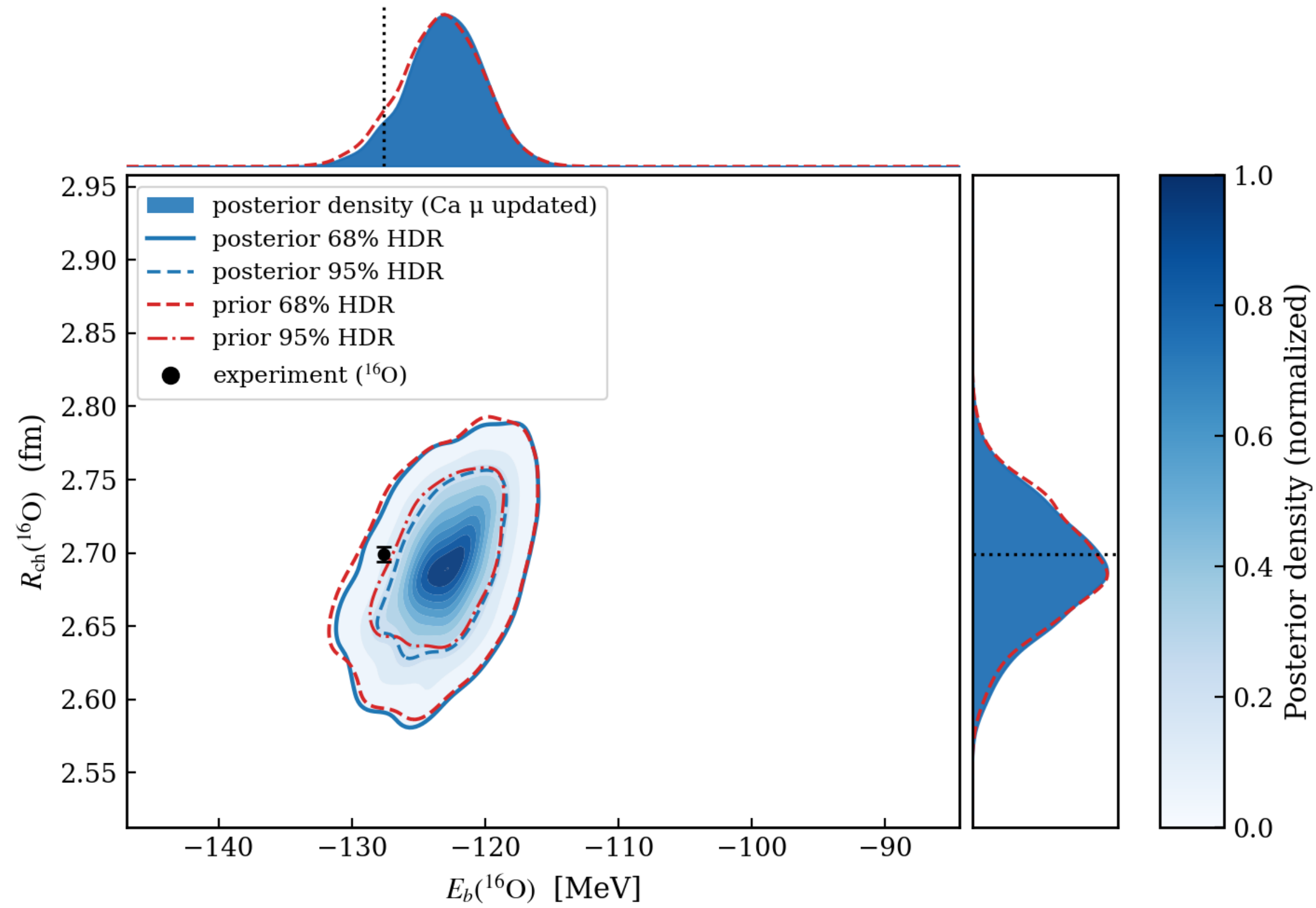


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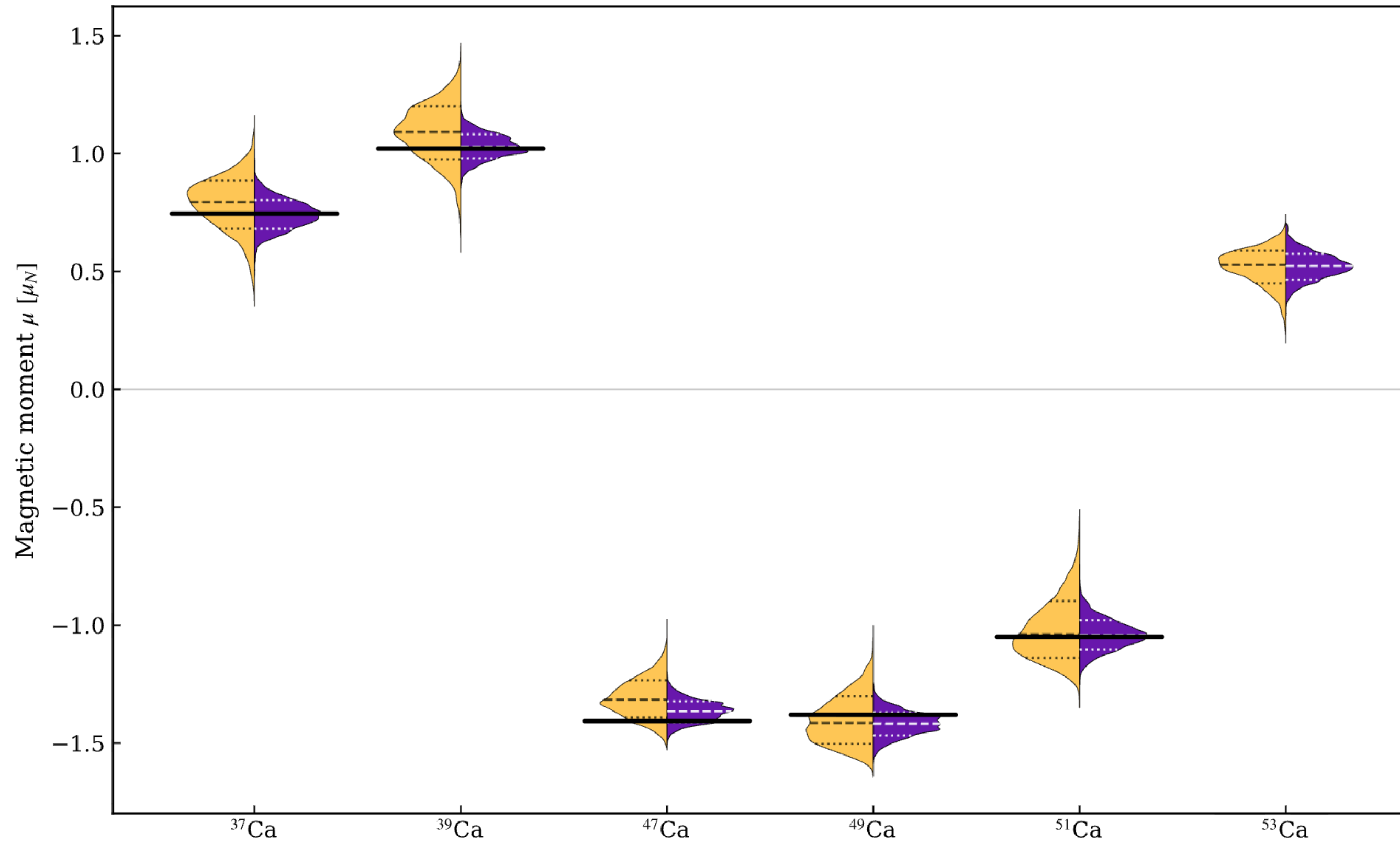
Changes to Likelihood





Reducing Uncertainties

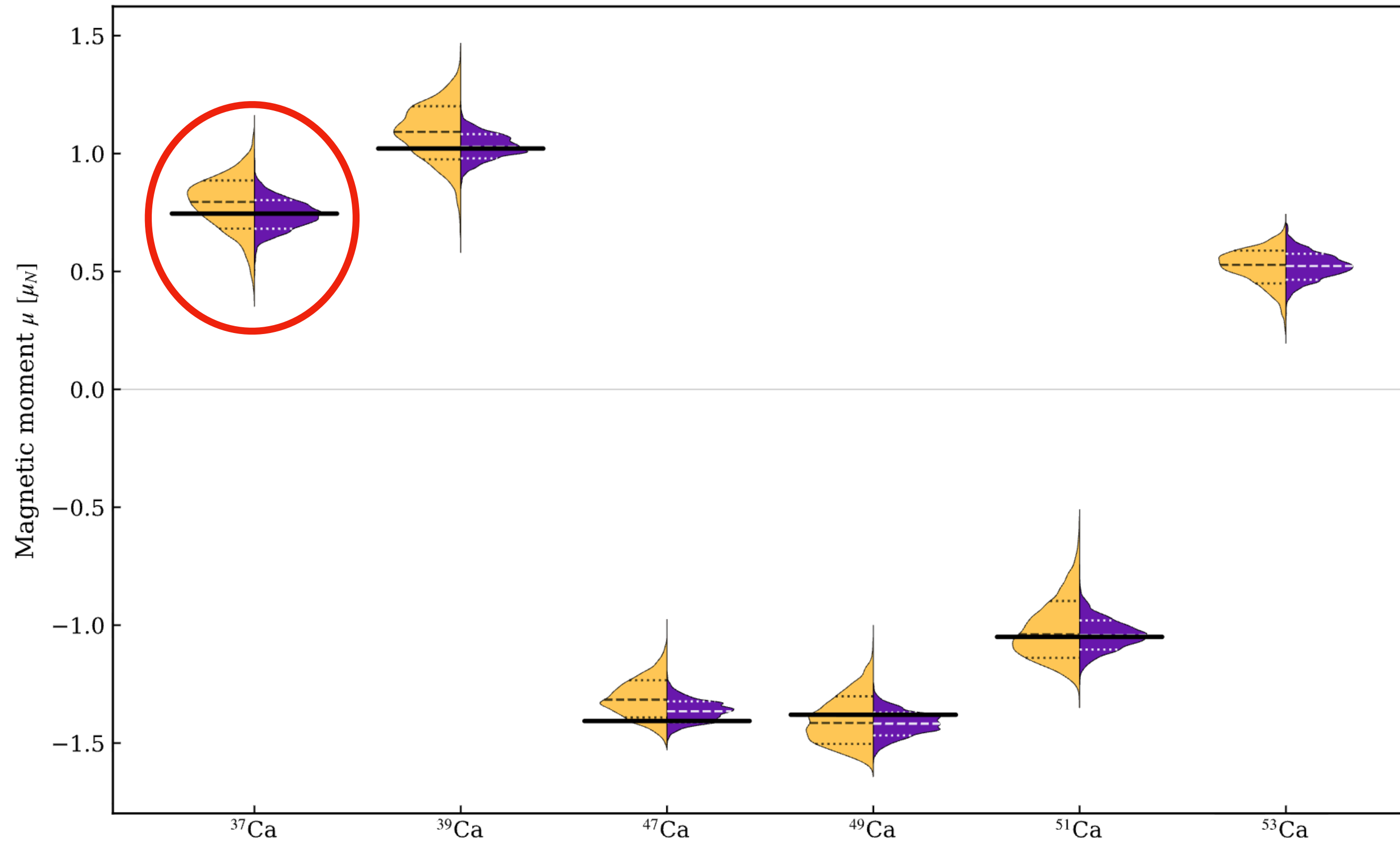
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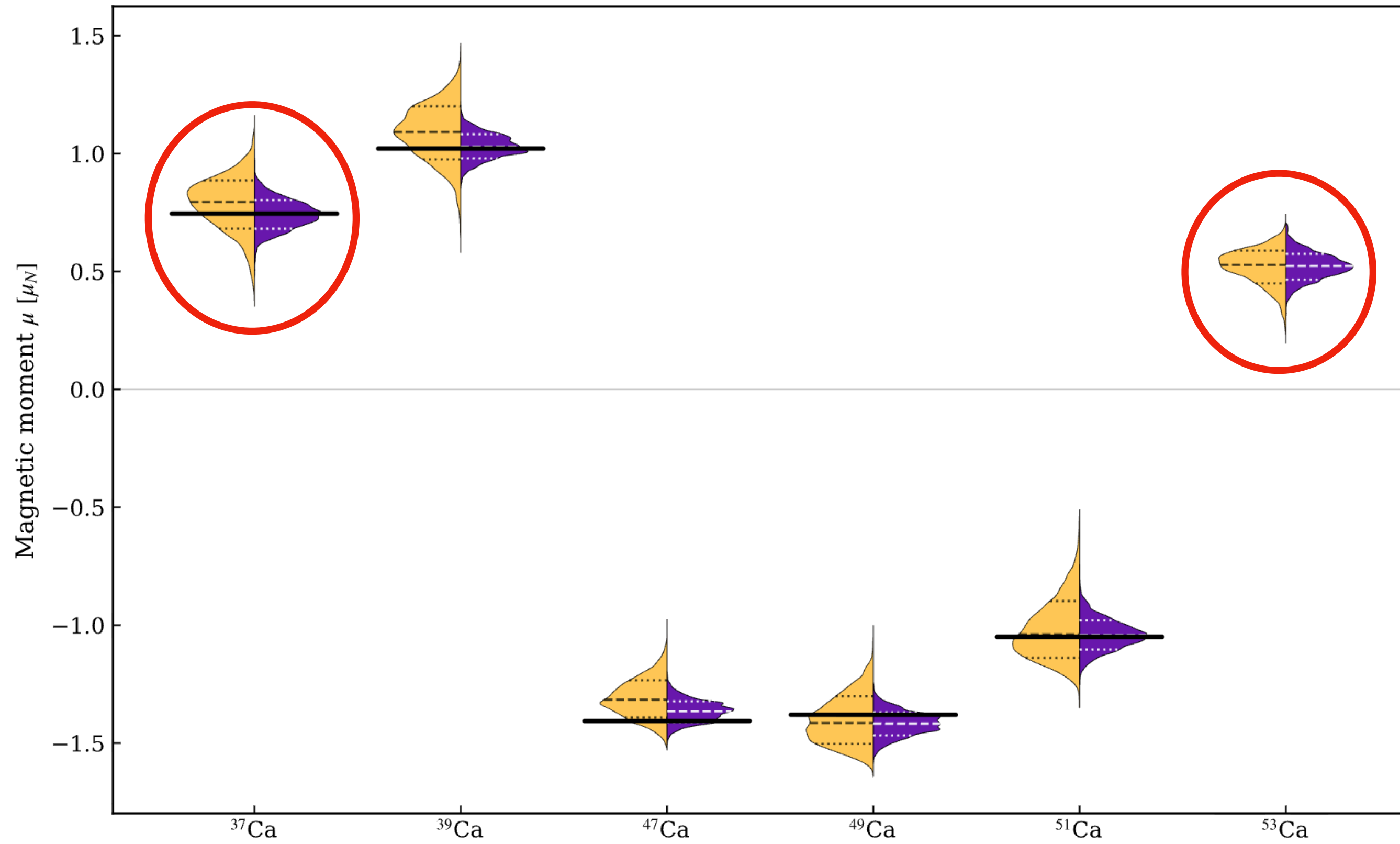
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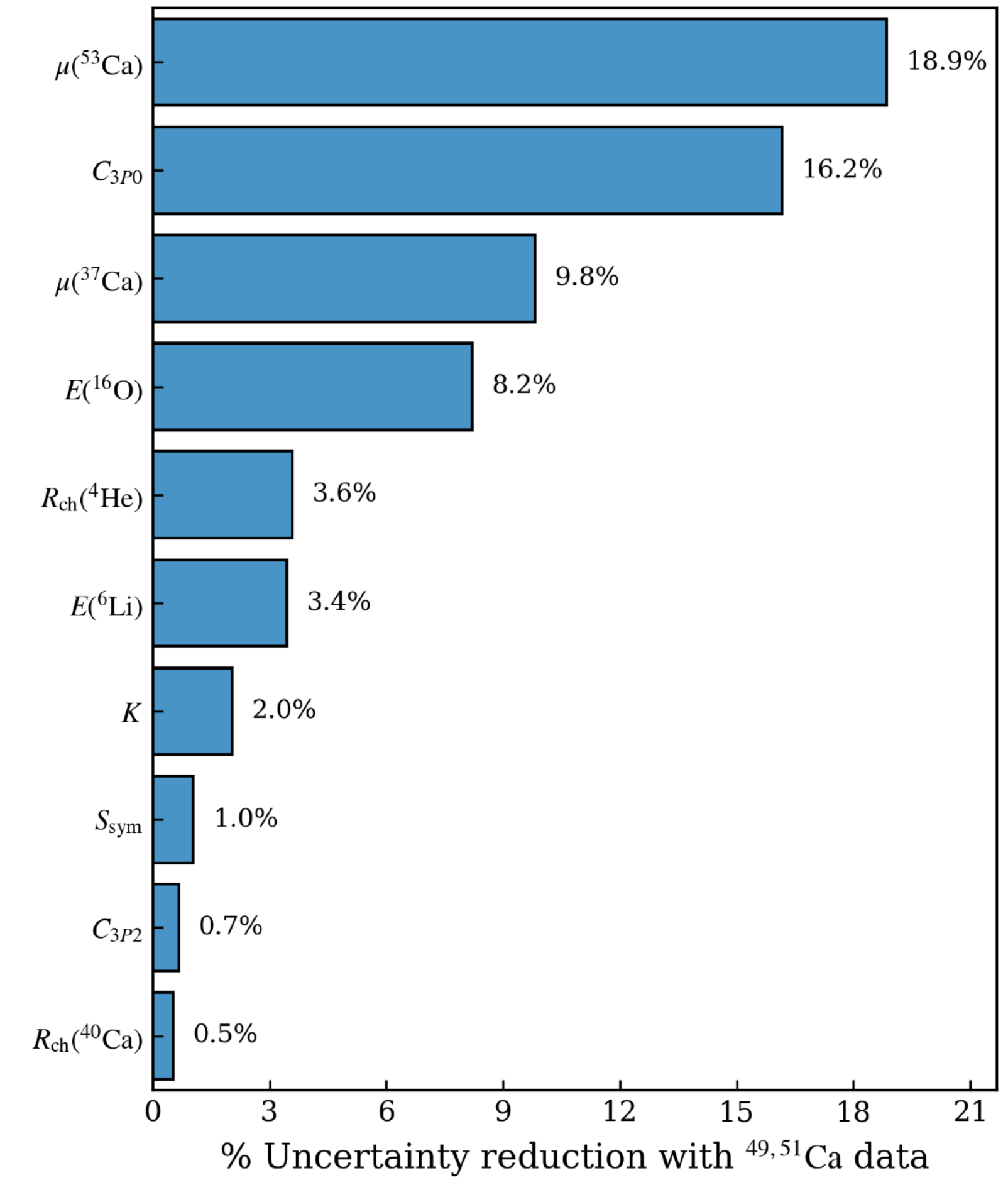
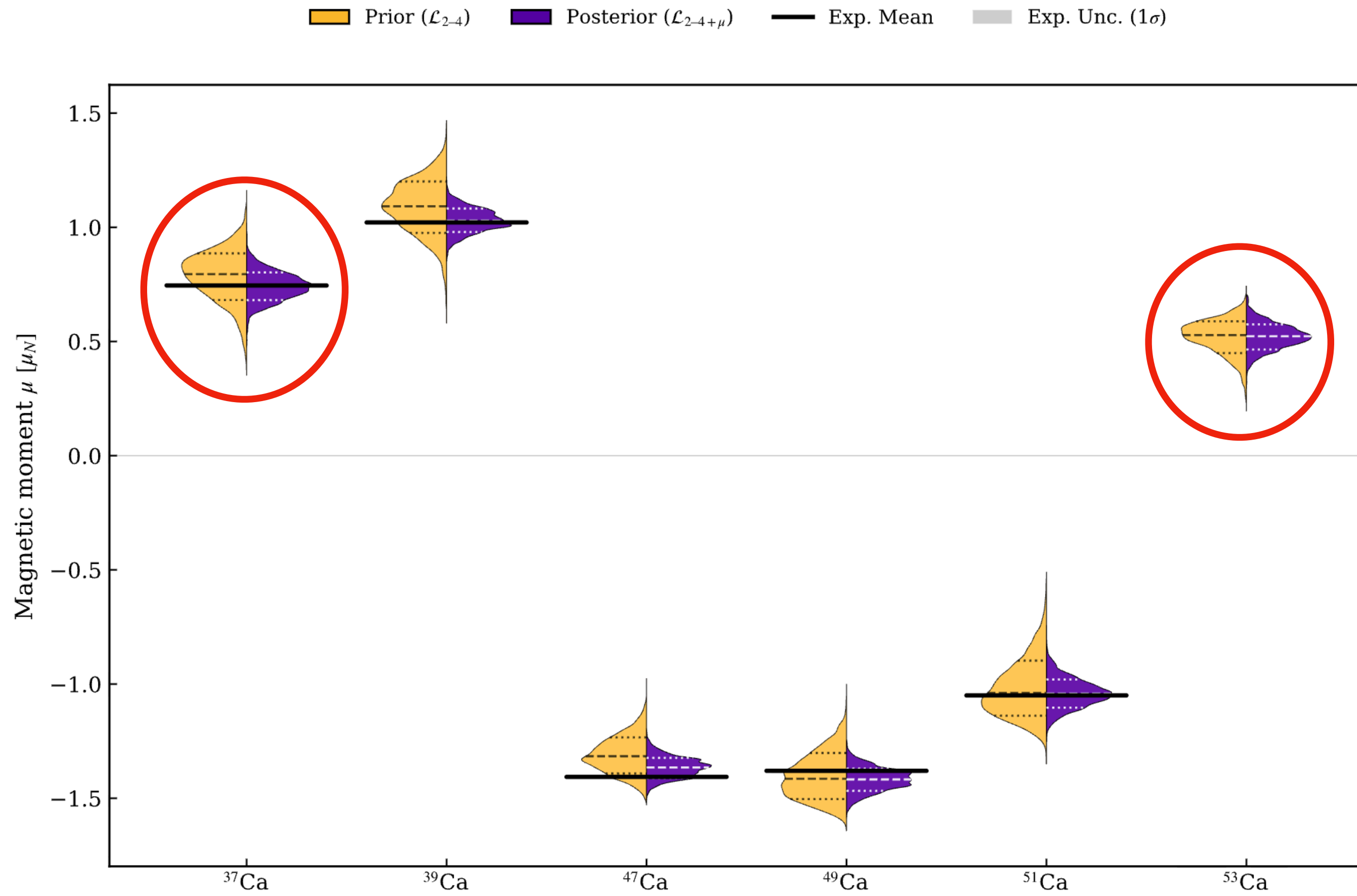
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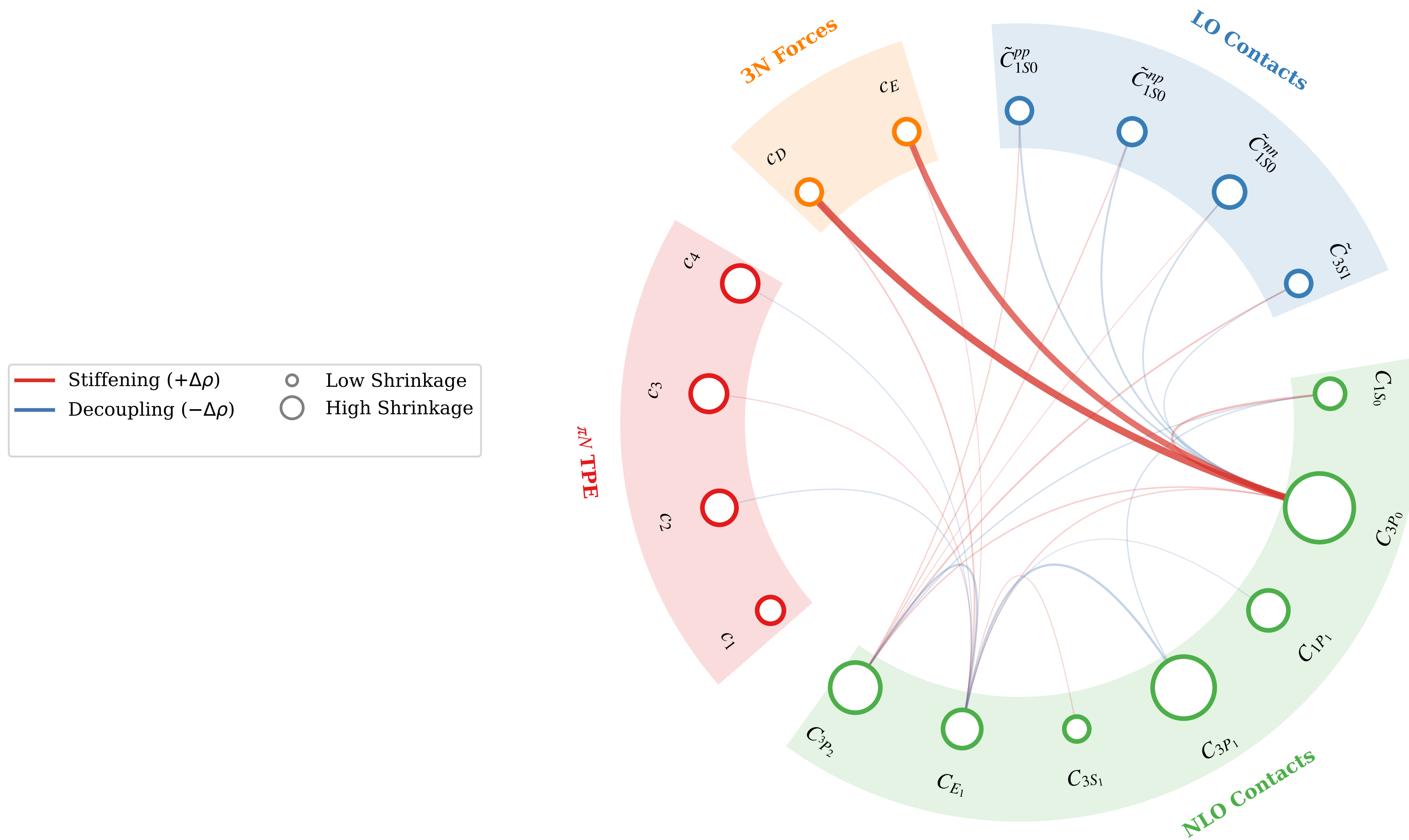


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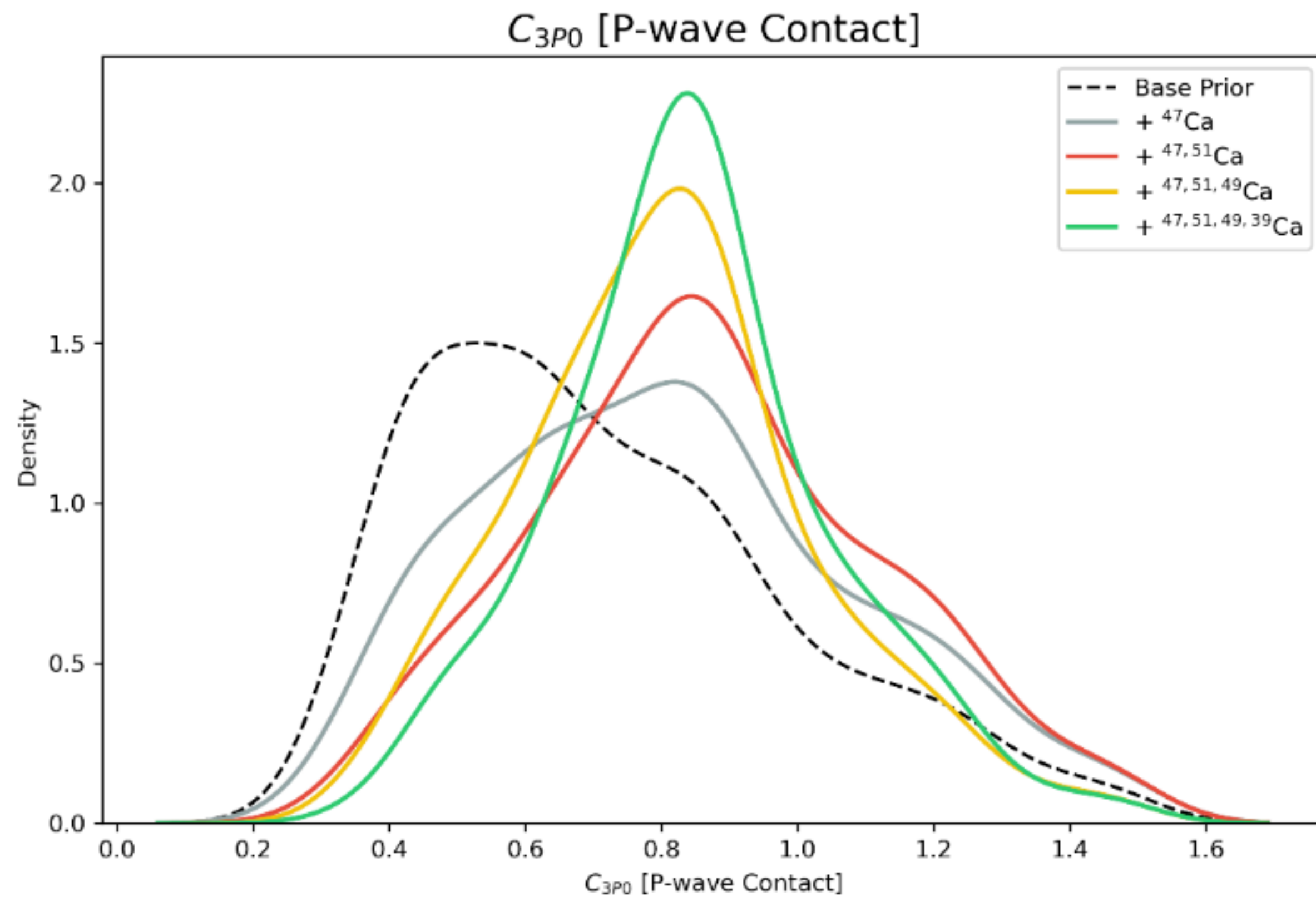
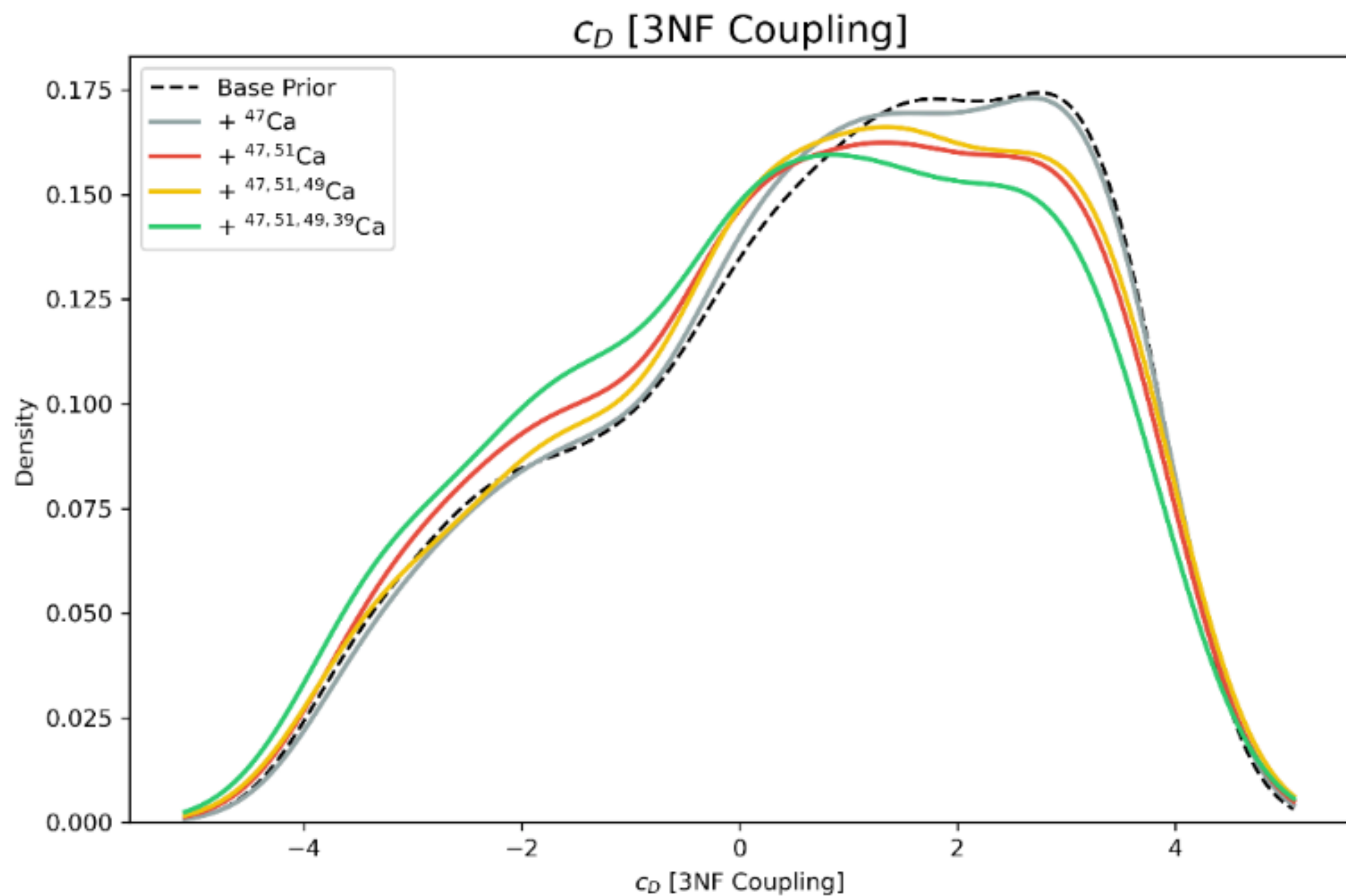
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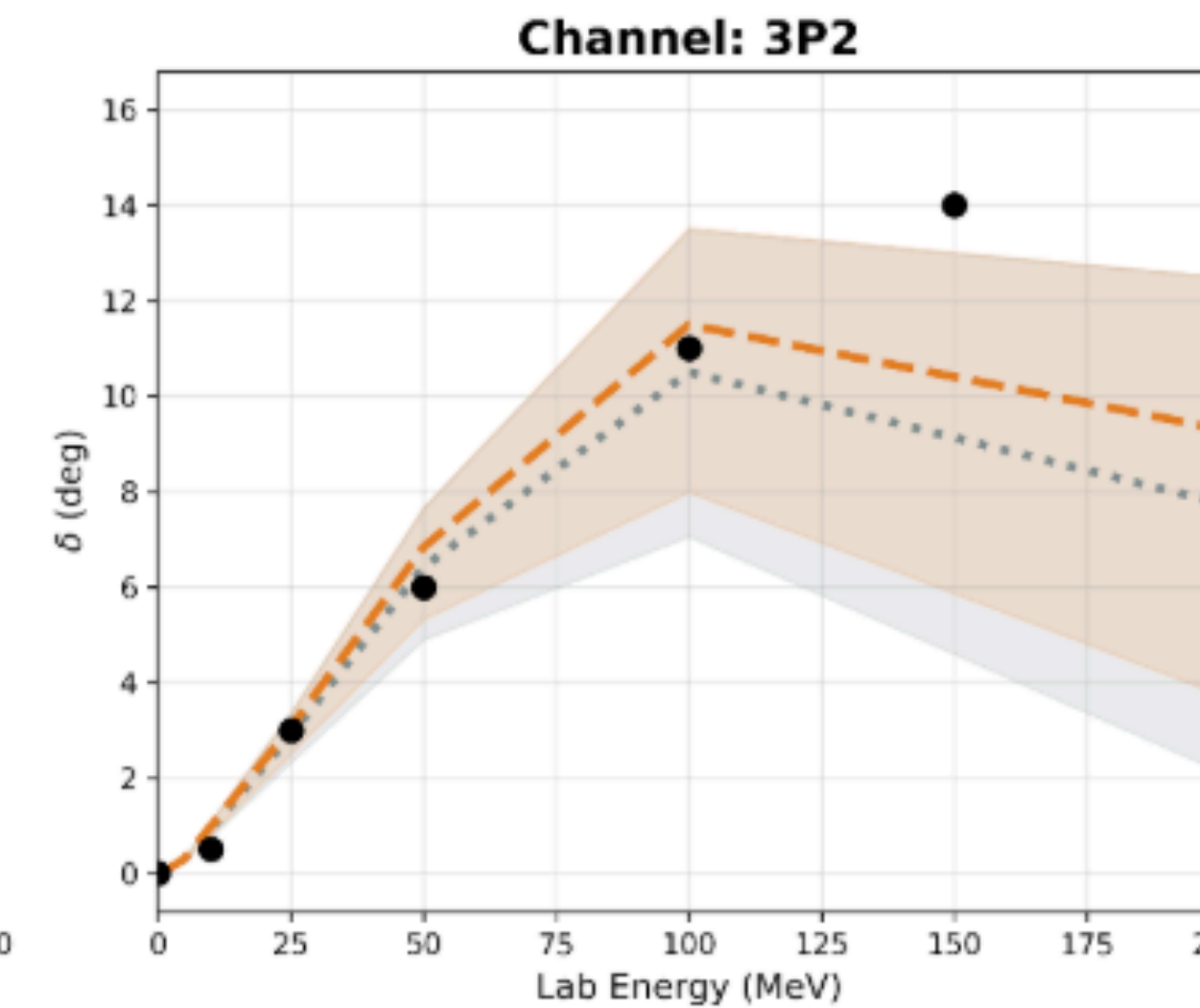
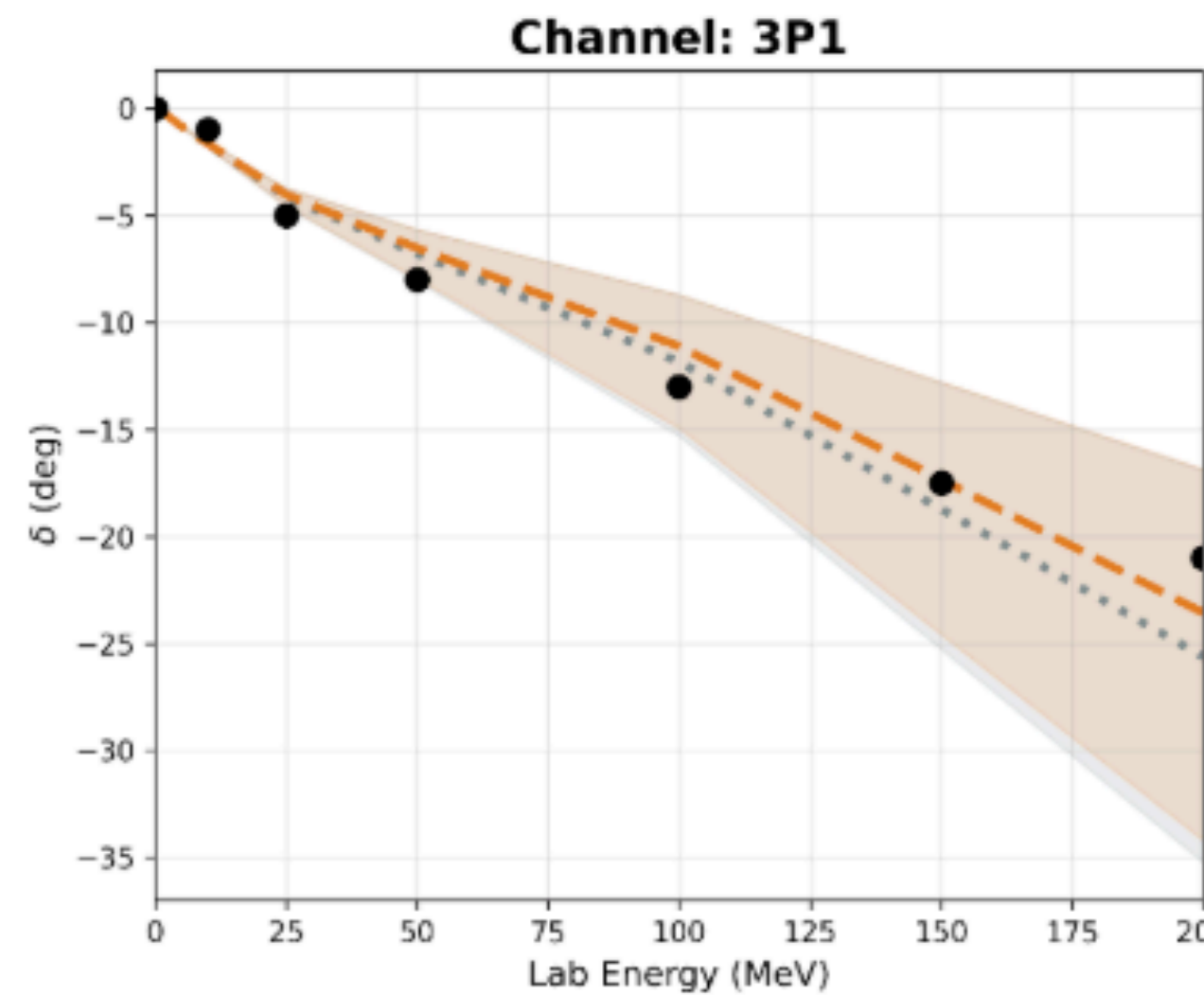
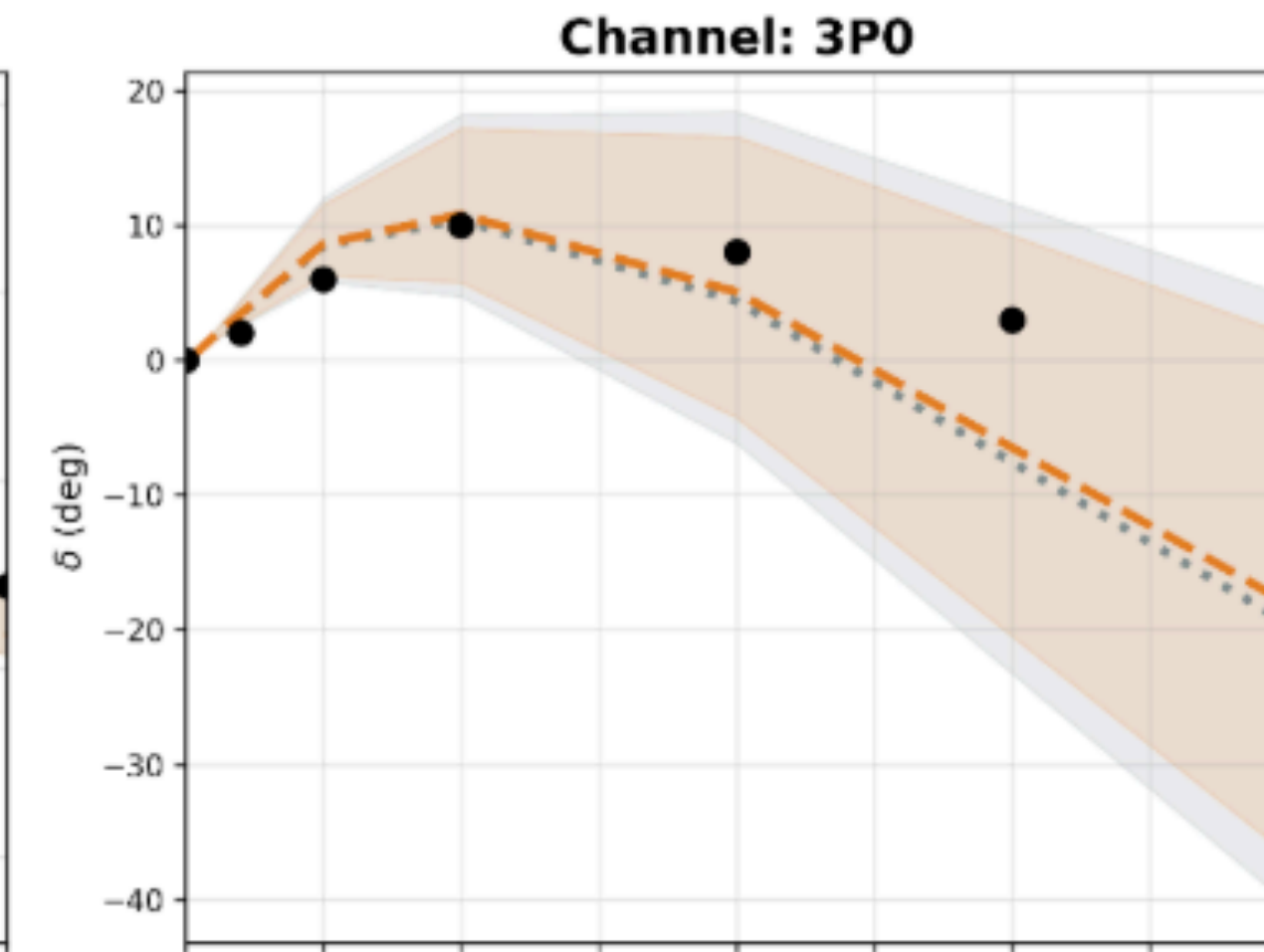
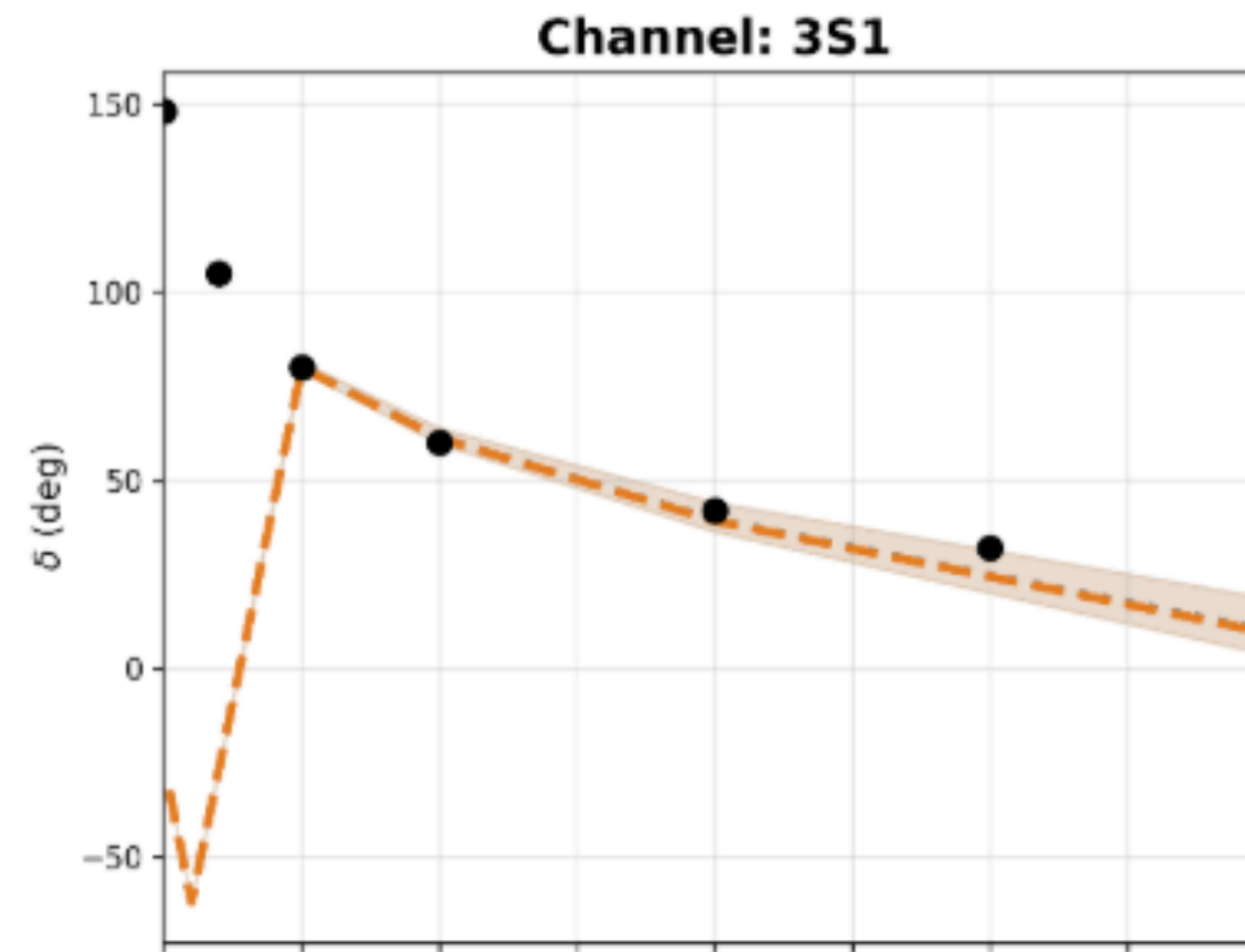
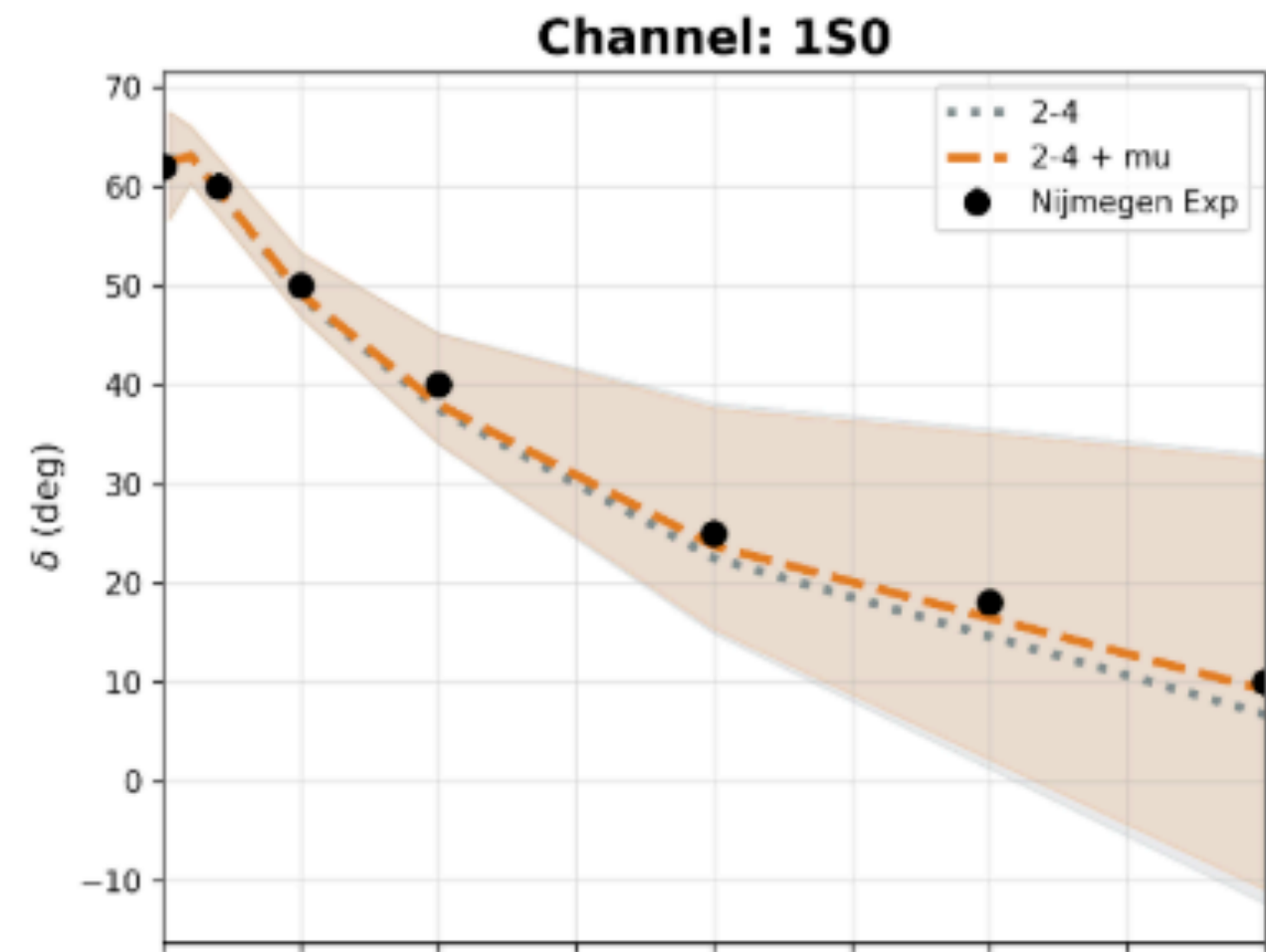
Distribution Evolution from A2-4_16 Prior





Improvements of phase-shifts

P-wave Frontier: Extended Comparison vs Nijmegen Exp (< 200 MeV)



PRELIMINARY



Summary ...

Thank you!



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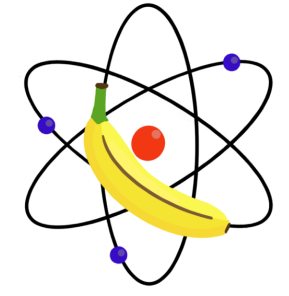
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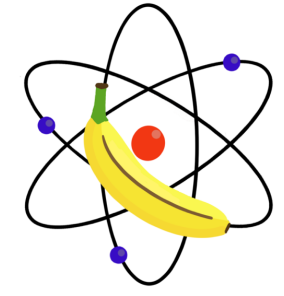


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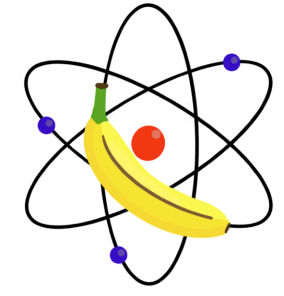


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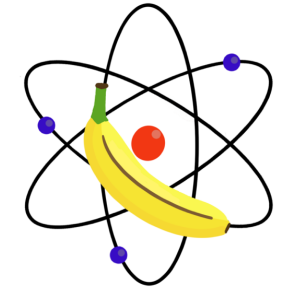


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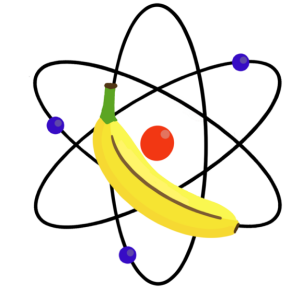
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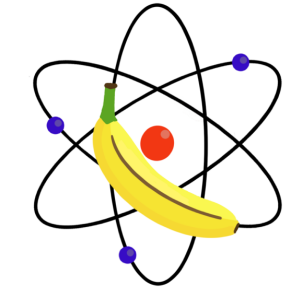


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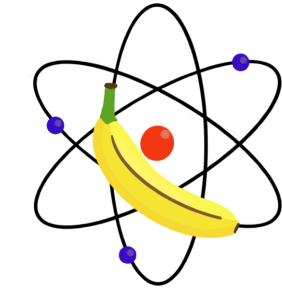


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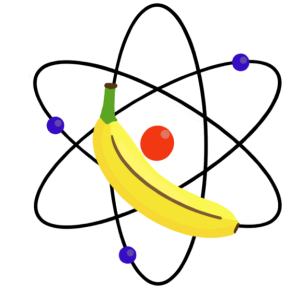


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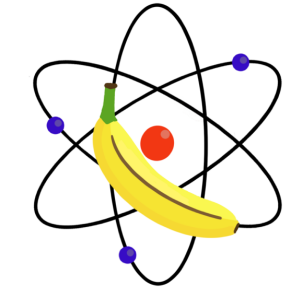


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