

## Shape mixing and clustering in nuclei: Probing physics beyond the standard model

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### Abstract

Dominant shapes naturally emerge in atomic nuclei from first principles (Fig. 1), thereby establishing the shape-preserving symplectic  $Sp(3,R)$  symmetry [2,3] as remarkably ubiquitous and approximate symmetry in nuclei [1]. In this talk, I will discuss the critical role of this symmetry in enabling machine-learning descriptions of heavy nuclei [4], *ab initio* modeling of  $\alpha$  clustering and collectivity, as well as tests of beyond-the-standard-model physics [5]. I will report recent results, in the *ab initio* symmetry-adapted framework, that place unprecedented constraints on recoil corrections in the  ${}^8\text{Li}$   $\beta$  decay and help experiment establish the most stringent limit on tensor current contribution to the weak interaction to date, while explaining the Gamow-Teller  $\beta$ -decay discrepancy in the mass-8 systems [5]. [Supported by the U.S. NSF (PHY-1913728) and the Czech Science Foundation (16-16772S) & benefited from HPC resources provided by LSU, NERSC, and Frontera.]

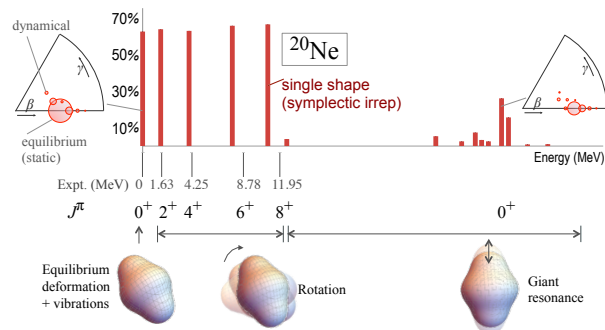


Figure 1. Emergence of almost perfect symplectic  $Sp(3,R)$  symmetry in nuclei from first principles, enabling *ab initio* descriptions of collectivity and clustering [1].

### References

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