

QUARTET: precision measurements of the charge radii of light nuclei

Ben Ohayon | Technion IIT | boahyon@technion.ac.il
NREC, April 13th - 18th, 2026

In this talk:

- Overview: Reference charge radii
- QURTET : measuring light muonic atoms
- A word on the RADIANT initiative

In this talk:

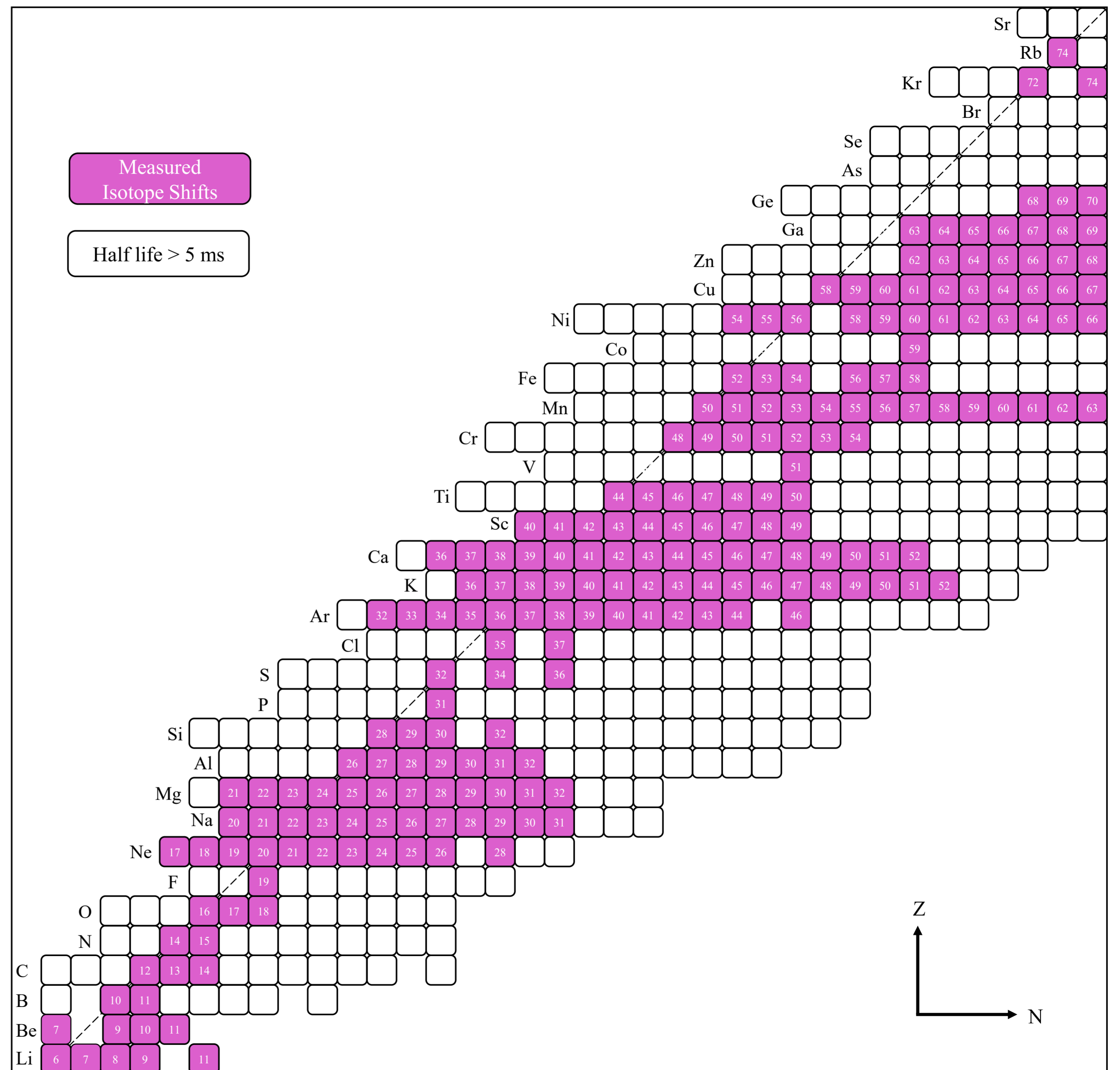
- **Overview: Reference charge radii**
- QURTET : measuring light muonic atoms
- A word on the RADIANT initiative

Where do charge radii come from?

Extraction of **MS radius difference** from measurements

$$\delta\nu_{A,A'} \approx \left(\frac{1}{M_{A'}} - \frac{1}{M_A} \right) K + F \delta r_{A,A'}^2$$

See Shane Wilkins' talk today!



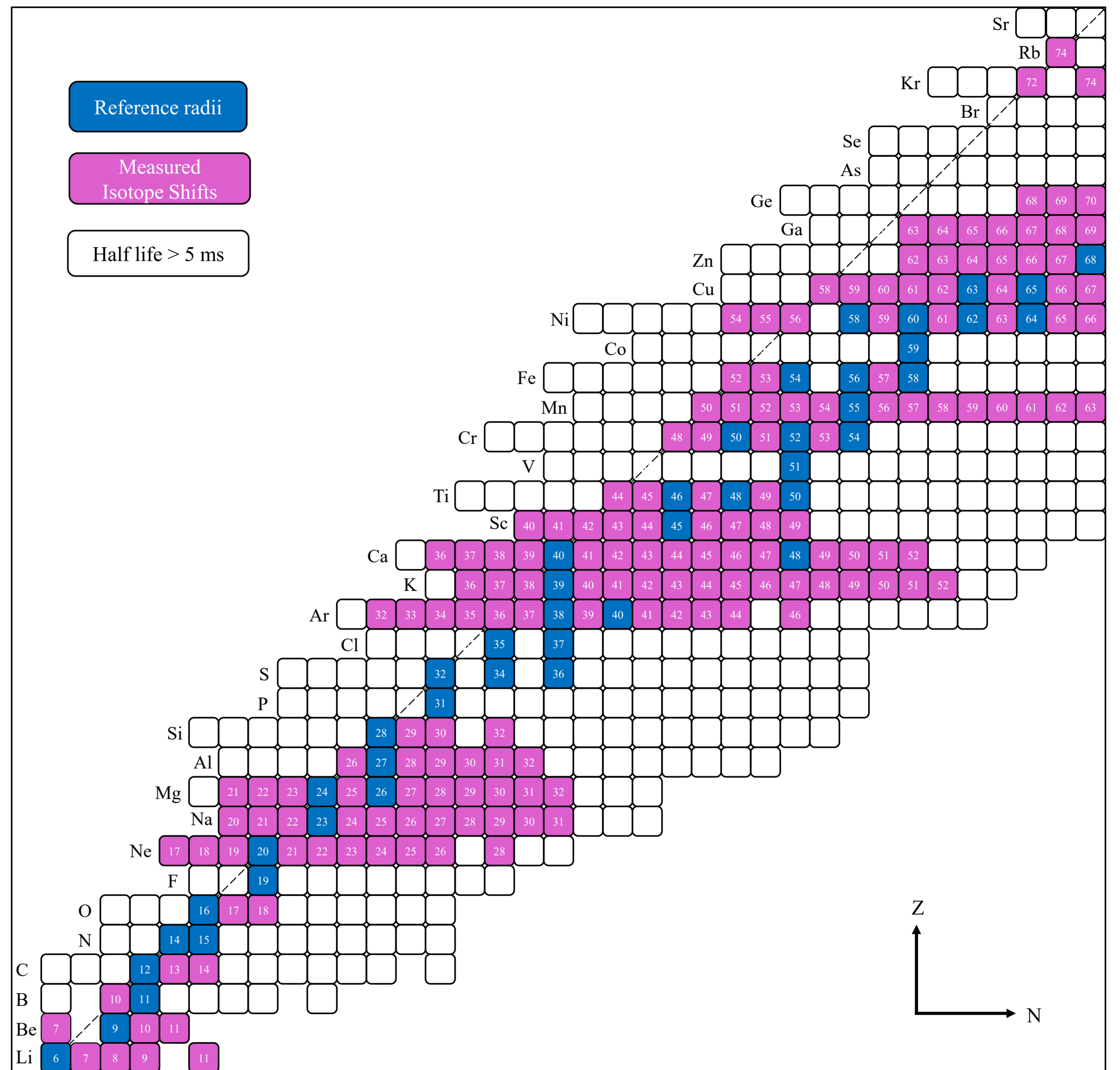
Where do charge radii come from?

Extraction of **MS radius difference** from measurements

$$\delta\nu_{A,A'} \approx \left(\frac{1}{M_{A'}} - \frac{1}{M_A} \right) K + F \delta r_{A,A'}^2$$

Reference radii connect **MS differences** with absolutes

$$r_{A'}^2 = r_A^2 + \delta r_{A,A'}^2$$



Where do charge radii come from?

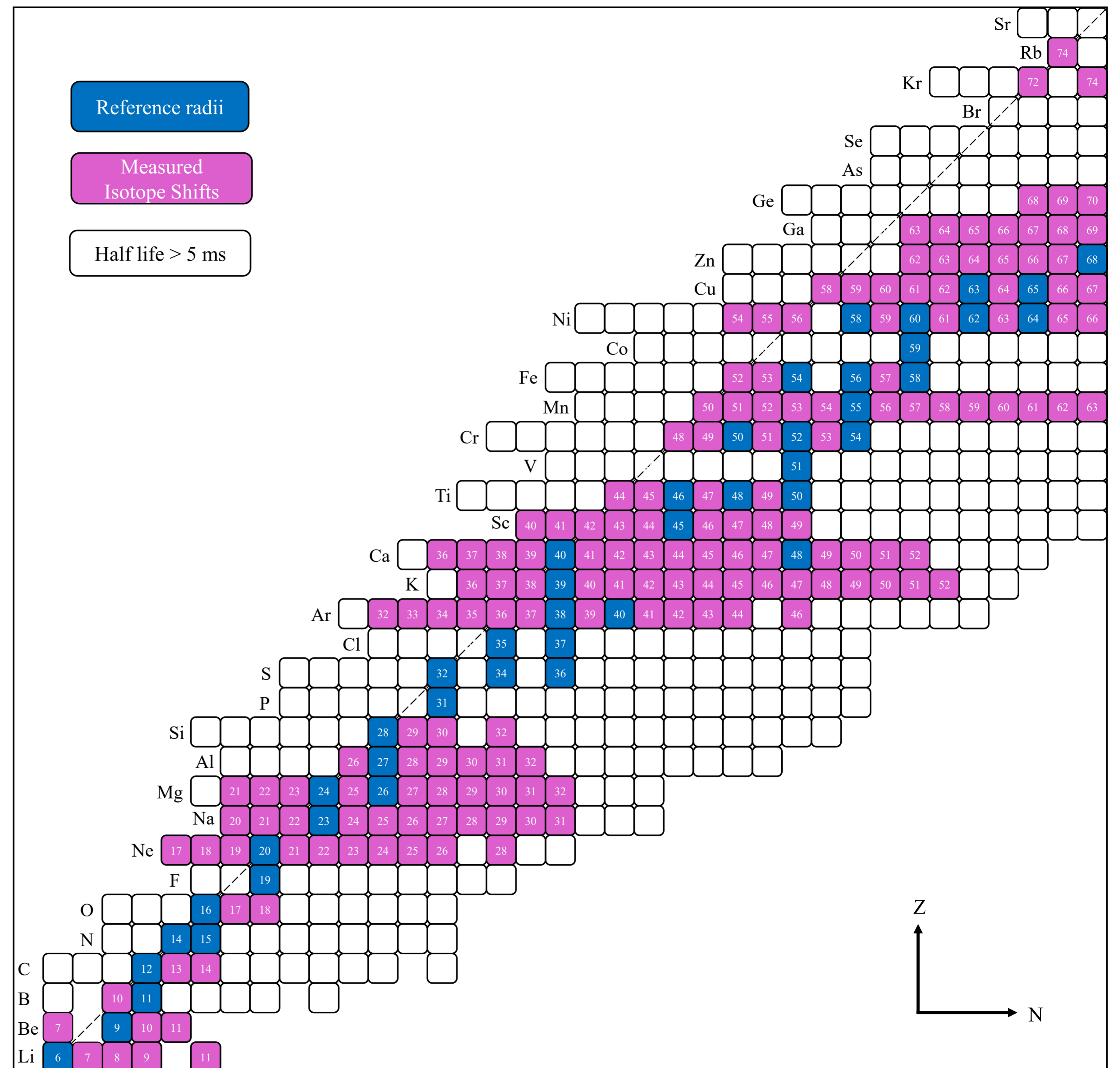
Extraction of **MS radius difference** from measurements

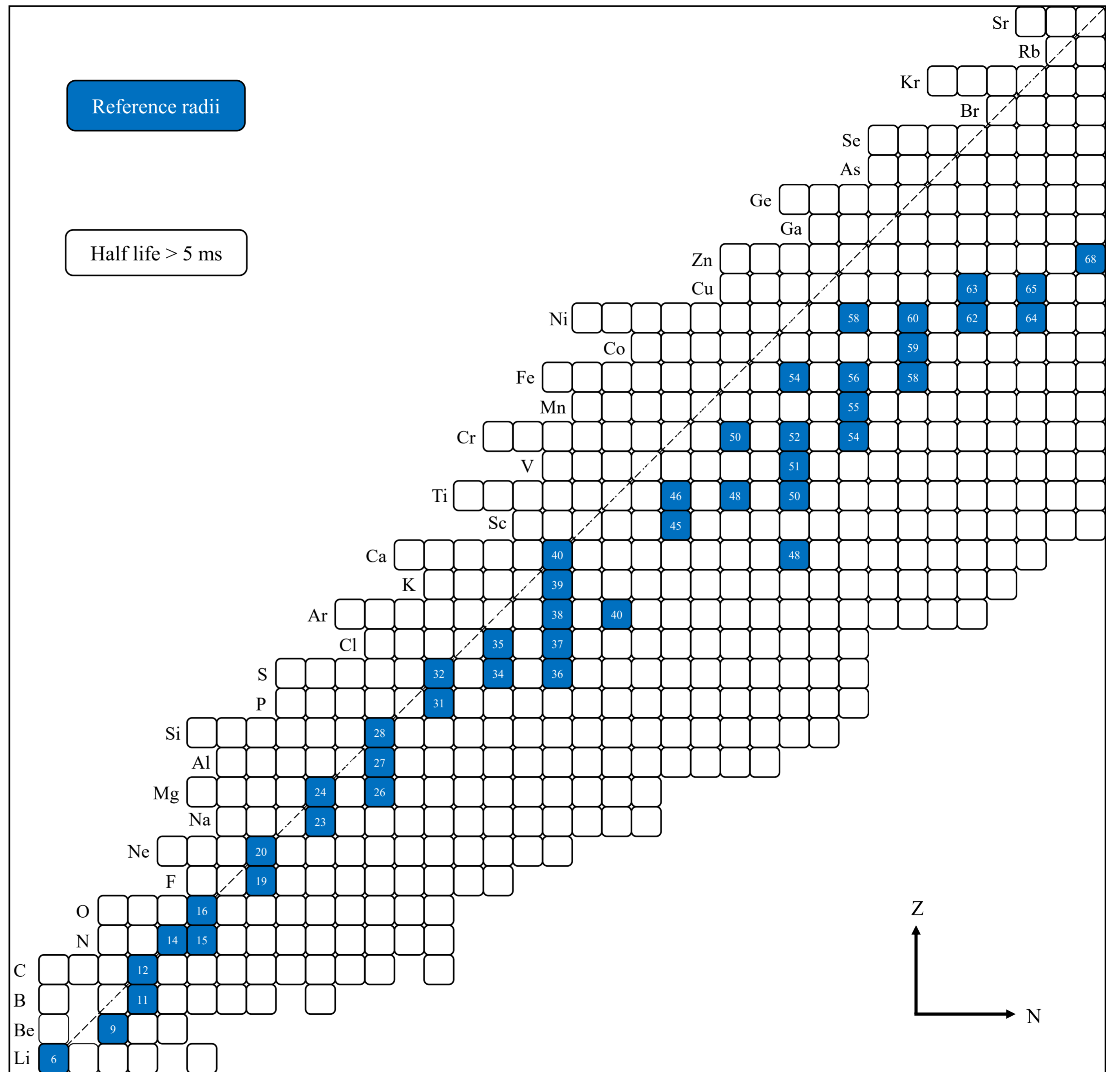
$$\delta\nu_{A,A'} \approx \left(\frac{1}{M_{A'}} - \frac{1}{M_A} \right) K + F \delta r_{A,A'}^2$$

Atomic factors, either calculated or extracted from **reference radii** (King Plot).

Reference radii connect **MS differences** with absolutes

$$r_{A'}^2 = r_A^2 + \delta r_{A,A'}^2$$

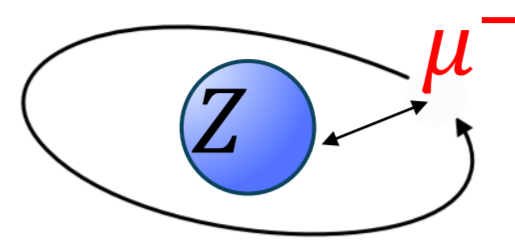
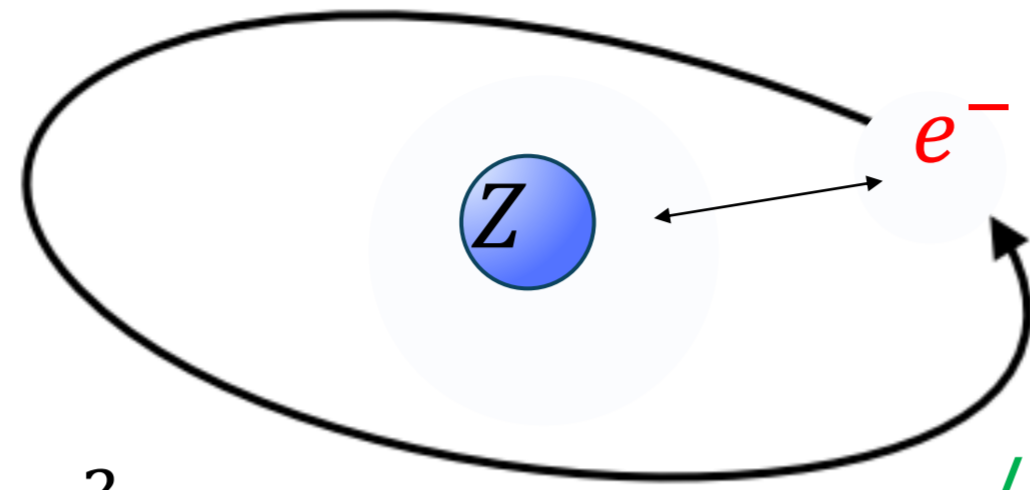




Muonic Atoms 101:

Ordinary atoms

Muonic atoms



$$a_n = \frac{n^2 a_0}{Z}$$

→ /200

$$\frac{n^2 a_0 m_e}{Z m_\mu}$$

Shorter distances

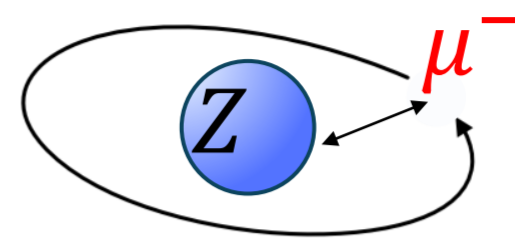
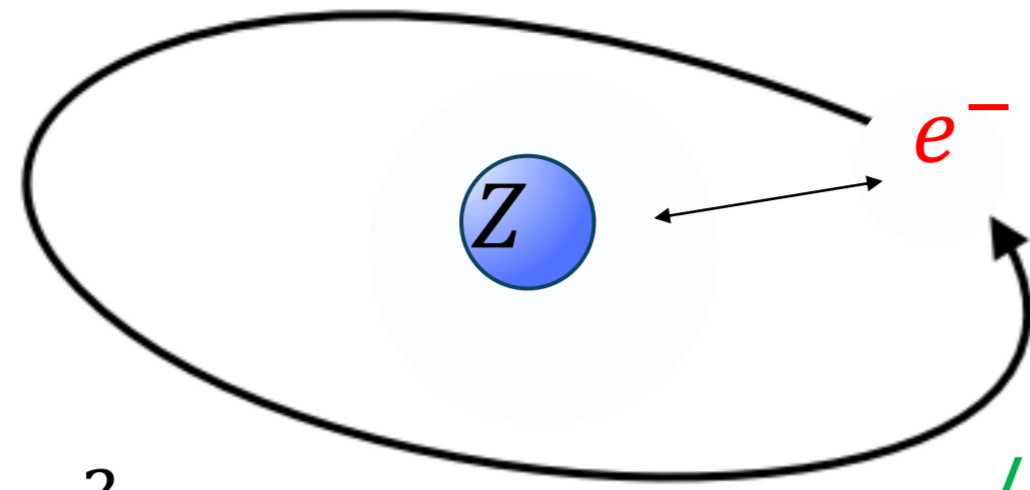
Characteristic length

(Bohr radius: $a_0 = \frac{\hbar}{m_e c \alpha} \sim 0.5 \text{ \AA}$):

Muonic Atoms 101:

Ordinary atoms

Muonic atoms



Characteristic **length**
 (Bohr radius: $a_0 = \frac{\hbar}{m_e c \alpha} \sim 0.5 \text{ \AA}$):

$$a_n = \frac{n^2 a_0}{Z}$$

$$\frac{n^2 a_0}{Z} \frac{m_e}{m_\mu}$$

Shorter distances

Characteristic **Energy**
 (Rydberg: $R_\infty = \frac{\alpha}{2a_0} \sim 13.6 \text{ eV}$):

$$E_n = -\frac{Z\alpha}{2a_n} = -\frac{R_\infty Z^2}{n^2}$$

$$E_n = -\frac{R_\infty Z^2}{n^2} \frac{m_\mu}{m_e}$$

Higher energies

/200

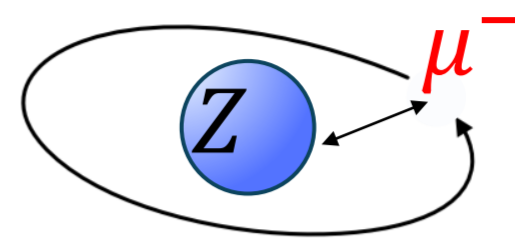
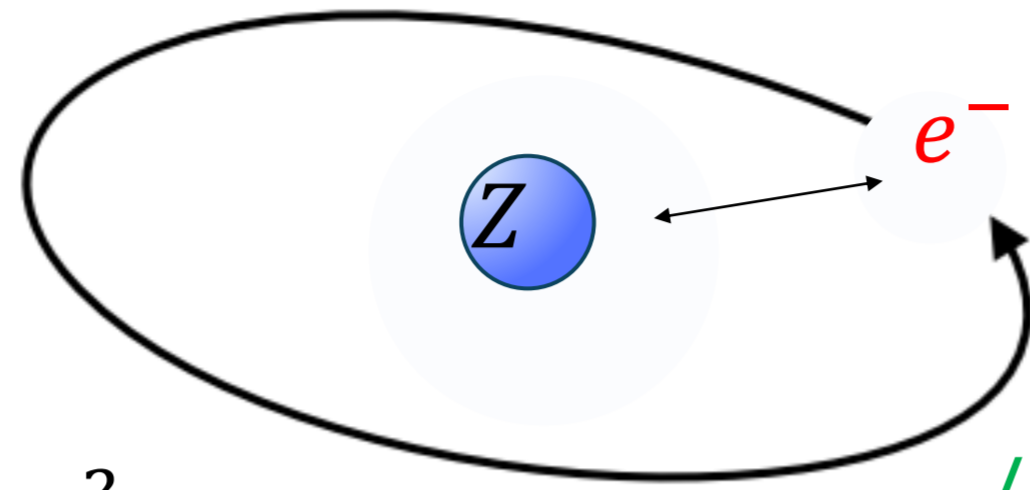
× 200

MW → Laser
Laser → x-ray

Muonic Atoms 101:

Ordinary atoms

Muonic atoms



Characteristic length
(Bohr radius: $a_0 = \frac{\hbar}{m_e c \alpha} \sim 0.5 \text{ \AA}$):

$$a_n = \frac{n^2 a_0}{Z}$$

$$\frac{n^2 a_0}{Z} \frac{m_e}{m_\mu}$$

Shorter distances

Characteristic Energy
(Rydberg: $R_\infty = \frac{\alpha}{2a_0} \sim 13.6 \text{ eV}$):

$$E_n = -\frac{Z\alpha}{2a_n} = -\frac{R_\infty Z^2}{n^2}$$

$$E_n = -\frac{R_\infty Z^2}{n^2} \frac{m_\mu}{m_e}$$

Higher energies

/200

× 200

MW → Laser
Laser → x-ray

× (200)³

Finite Nuclear Size effect:

$$\Delta E_{FNS} \sim \frac{4}{3} \frac{R_\infty Z^4}{n^3} \left(\frac{r_c}{a_0}\right)^2 \delta_{l0}$$

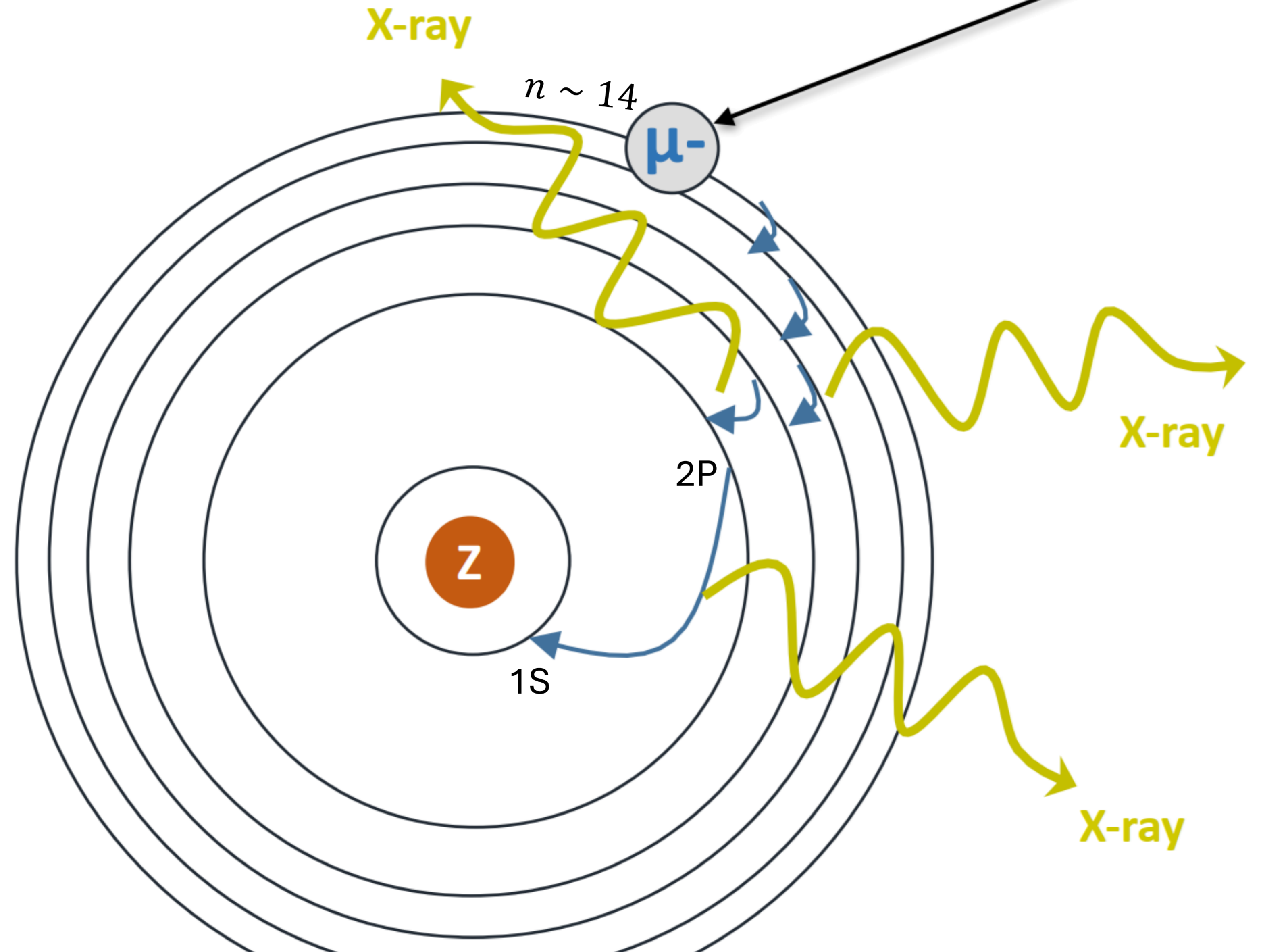
$$\frac{4}{3} \frac{R_\infty Z^4}{n^3} \left(\frac{r_c}{a_0}\right)^2 \left(\frac{m_\mu}{m_e}\right)^3 \delta_{l0}$$

For Hydrogen 1s-2p: ~ 4 neV (1 MHz, ppb)

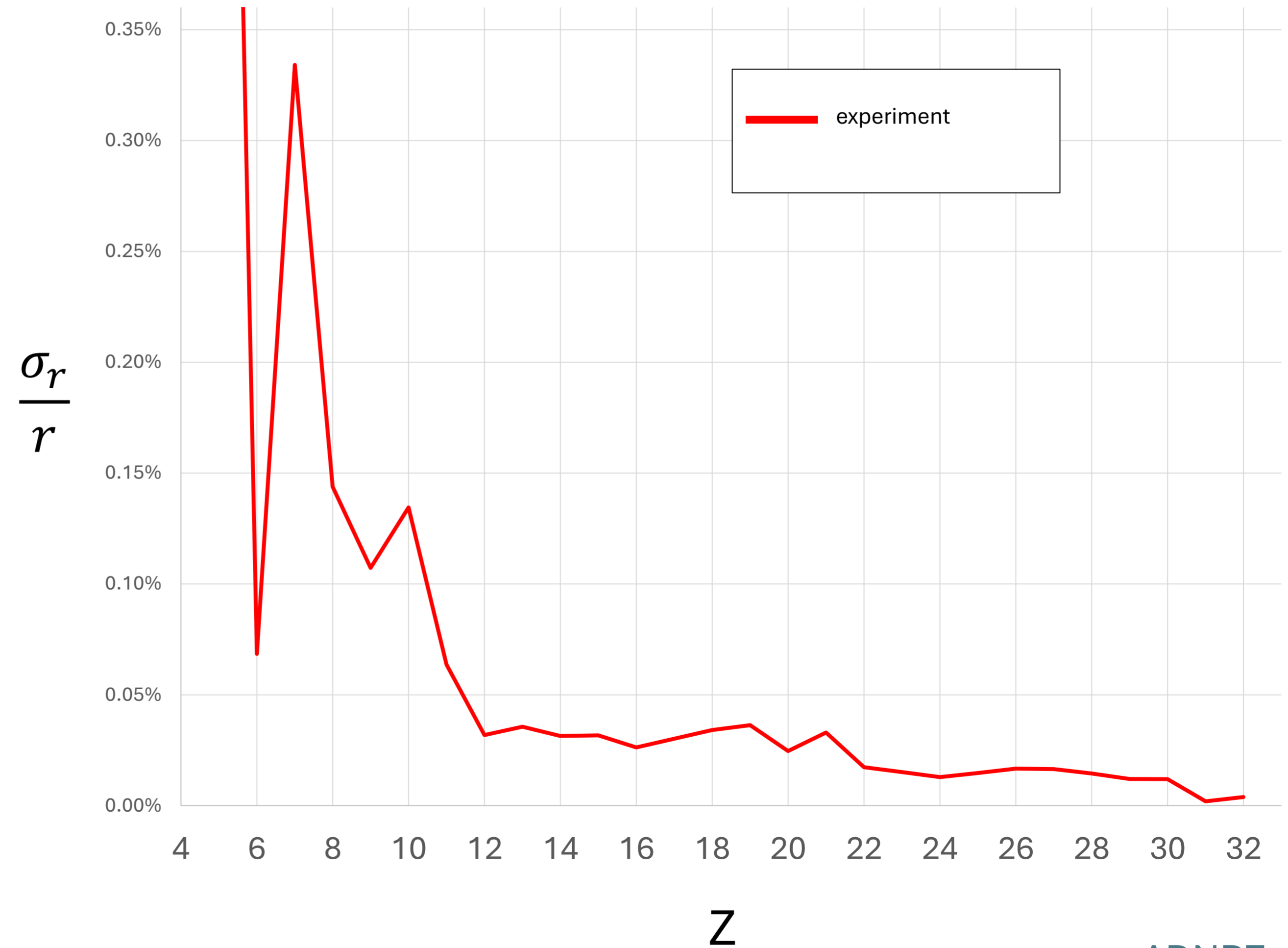
~ 30 meV, 10 ppm

Measuring nuclear radii with light muonic atoms:

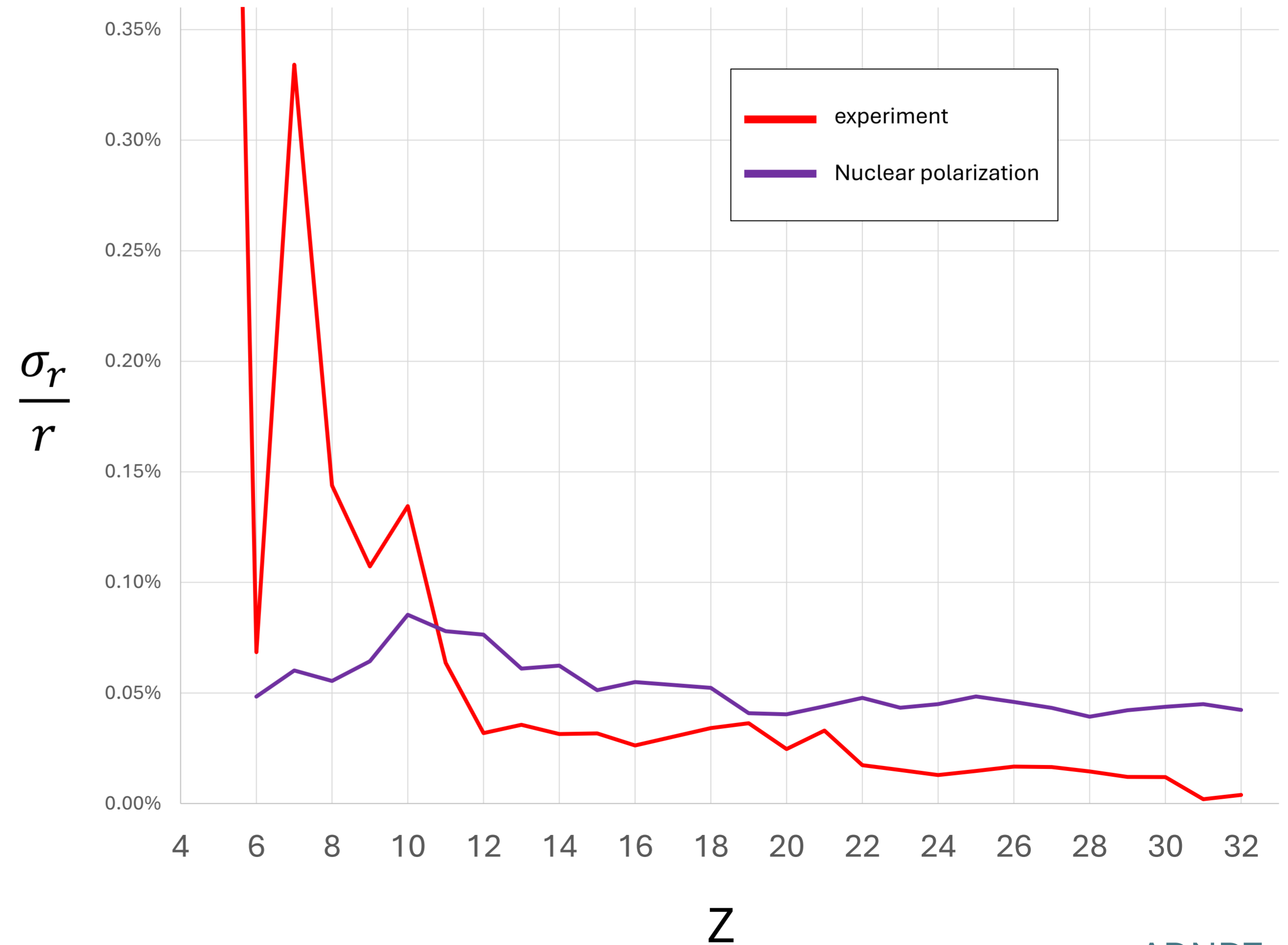
1. Captured around $N=14$
2. All electrons are emitted
3. Cascade to ground level
4. Muon decay $\sim 2\mu s$
5. $E_{2P-1S} = E_{QED} + \Delta E_{FNS} + \dots$



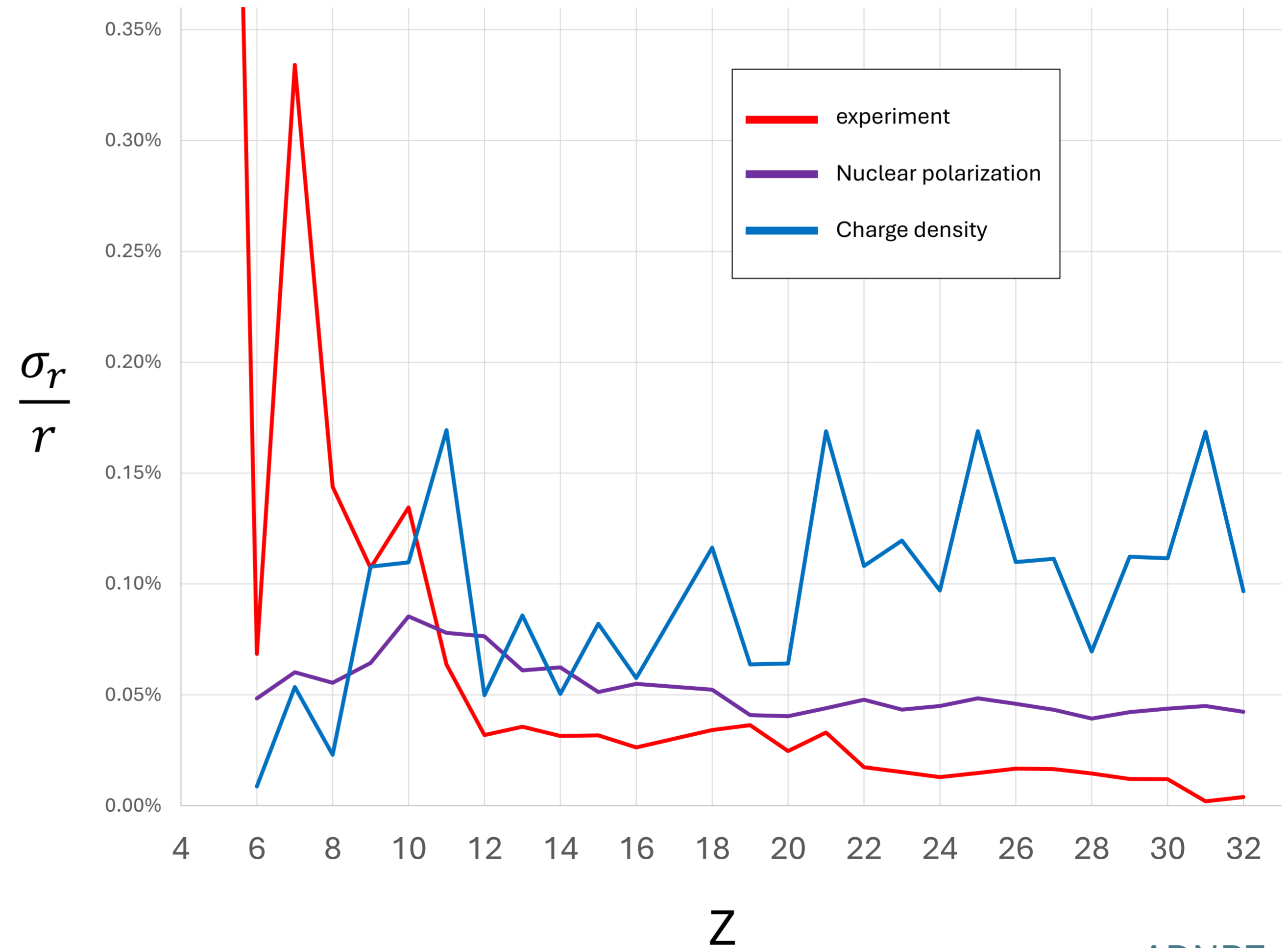
Sources of Uncertainty to Ref. Radii:



Sources of Uncertainty to Ref. Radii:

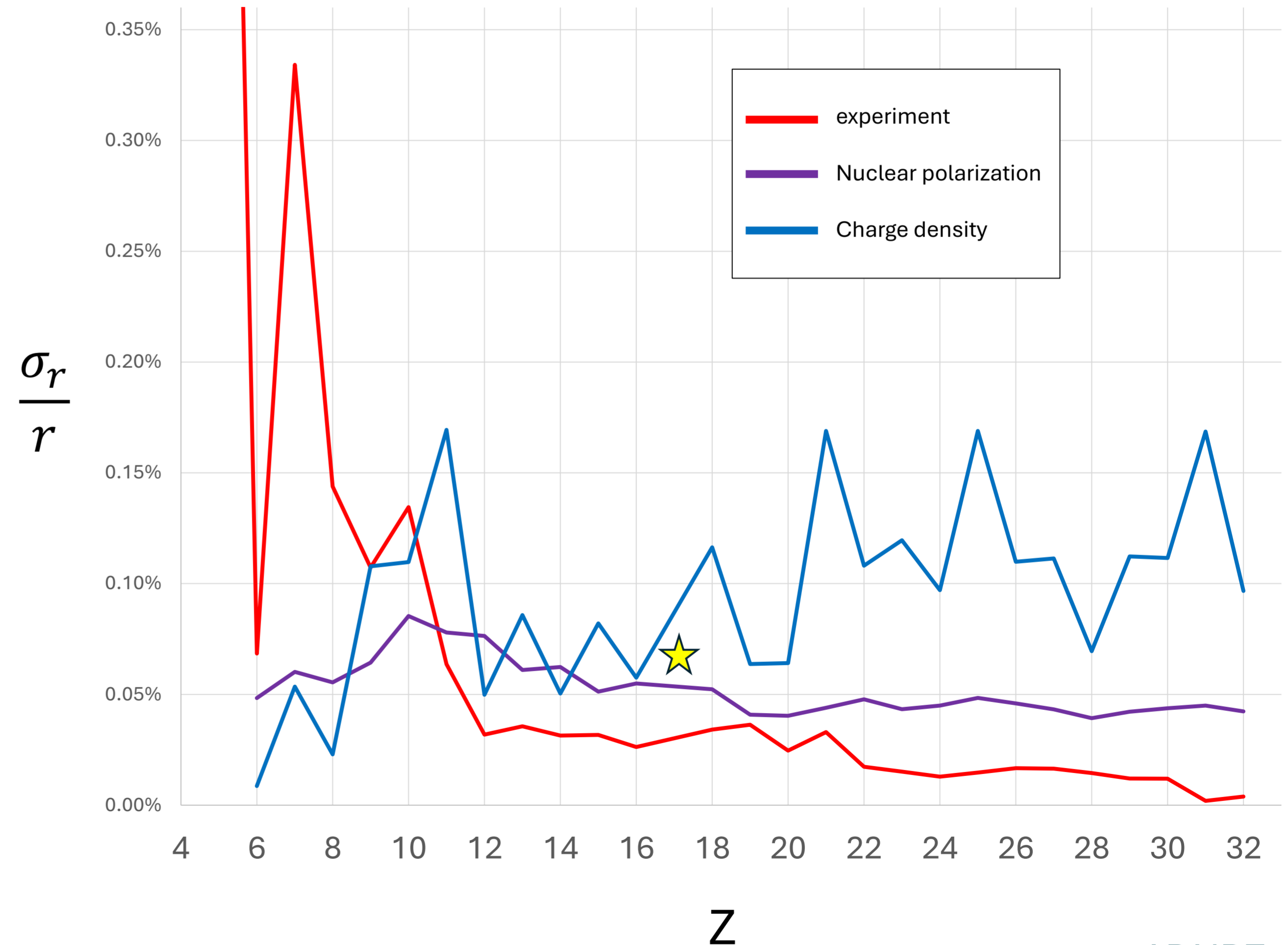


Sources of Uncertainty to Ref. Radii:

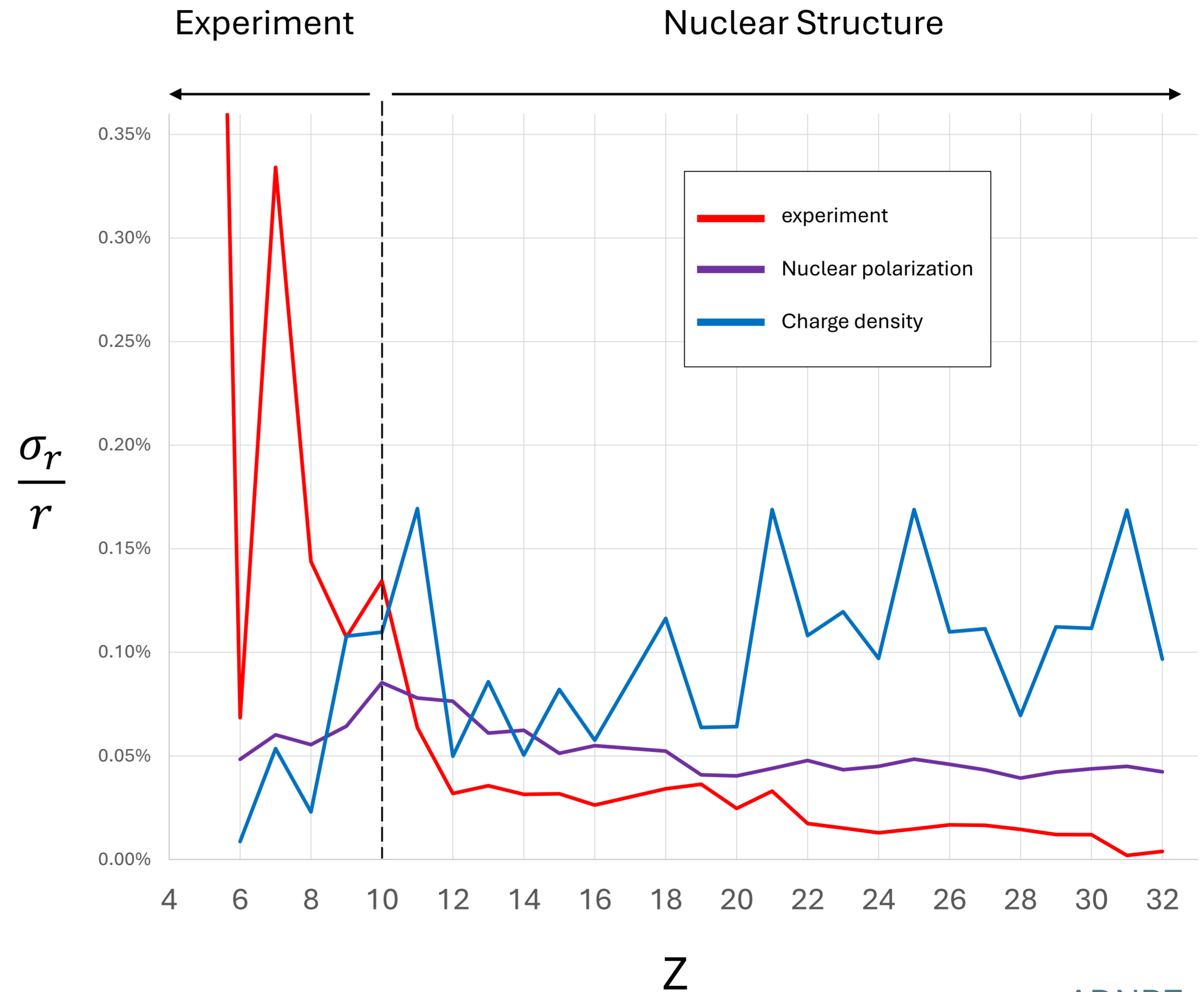


Sources of Uncertainty to Ref. Radii:

Modern Chlorine measurement:
arXiv:2506.08804
Revised theory:
arXiv:2603.22021

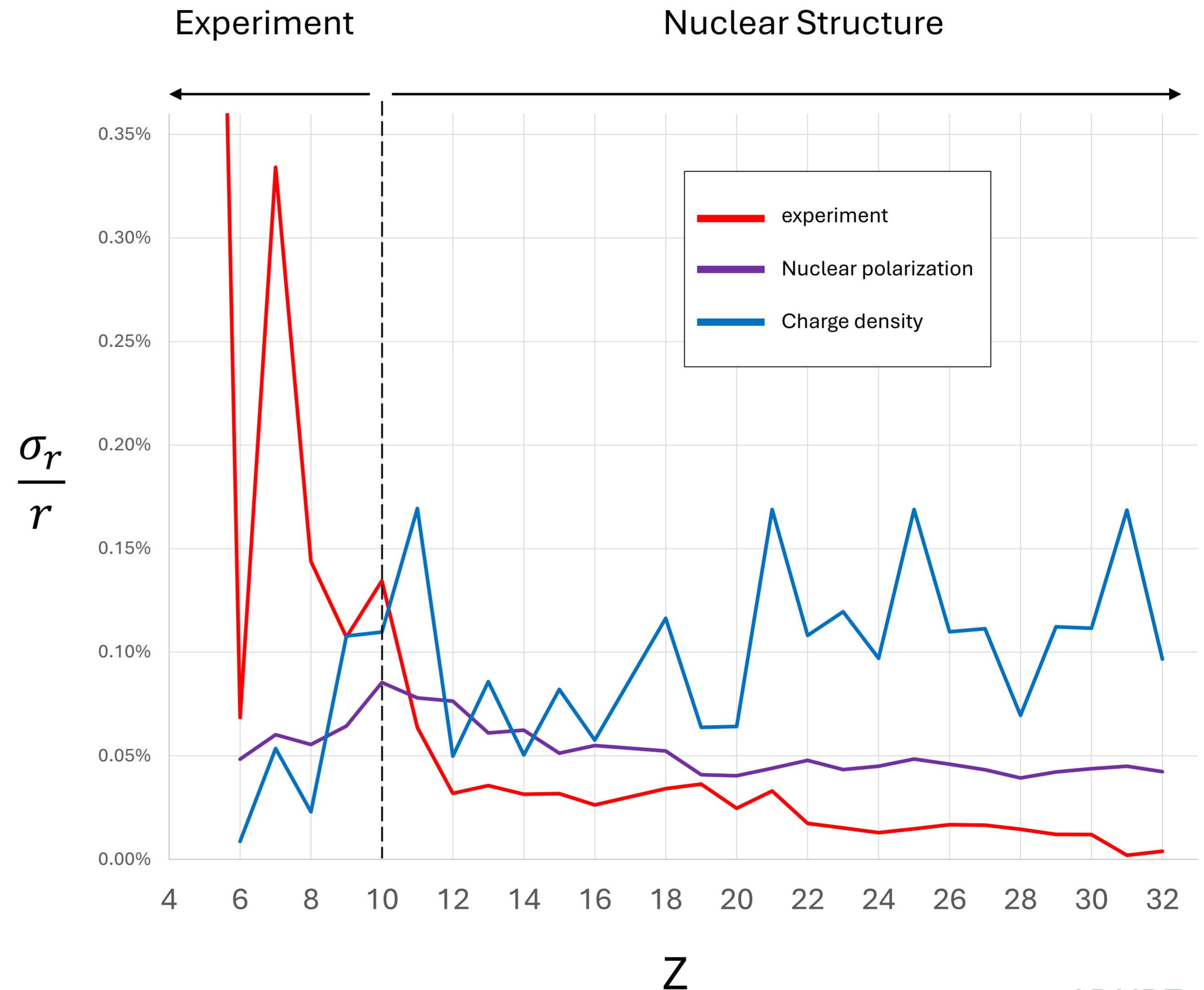


Sources of Uncertainty to Ref. Radii:

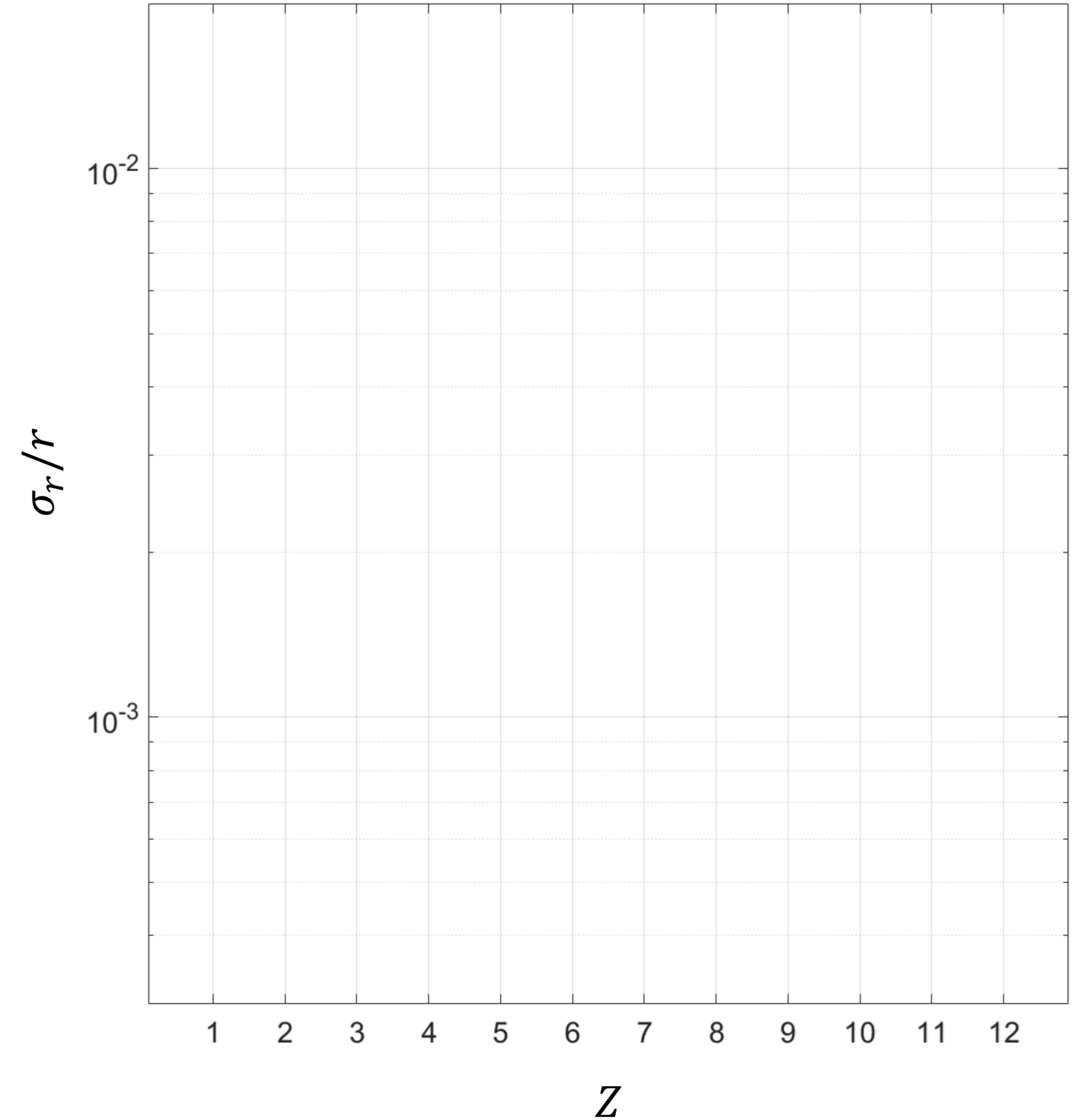


Sources of Uncertainty to Ref. Radii:

What is the spike in
exp. uncertainty < Z=11?

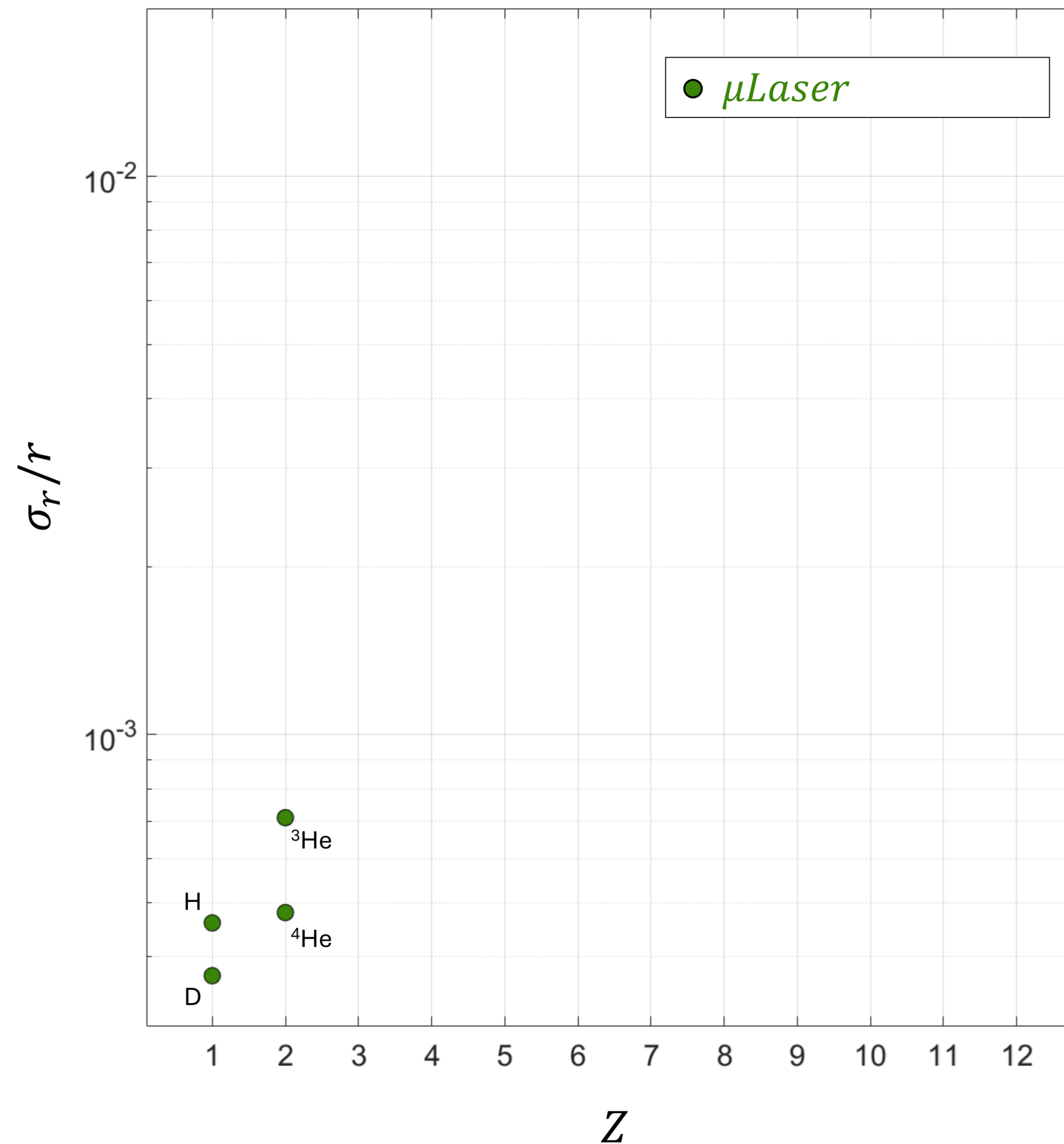


The radius gap



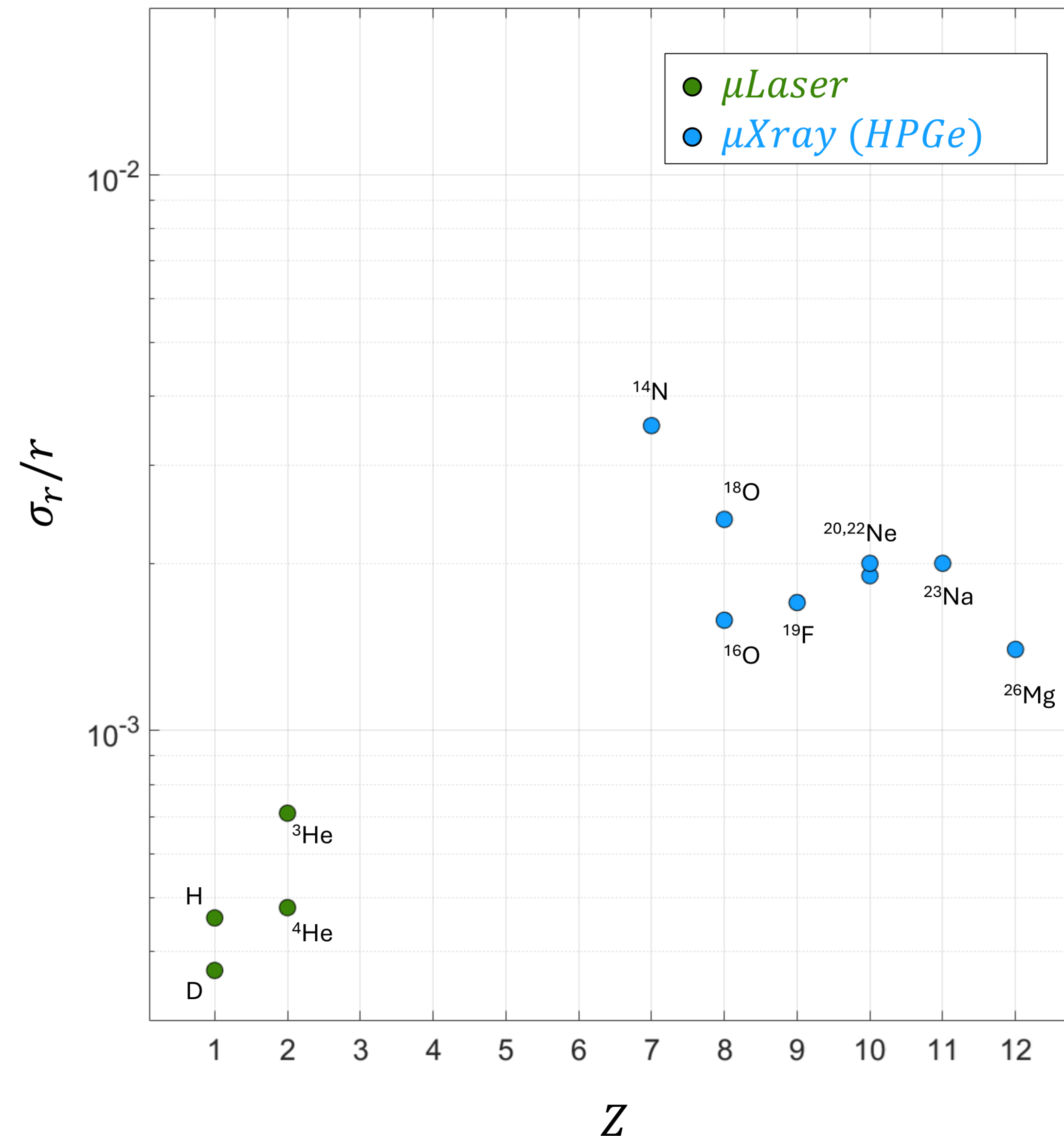
The radius gap

- **For $Z < 3$:**
Laser spectroscopy of muonic atoms, limited by nuclear theory



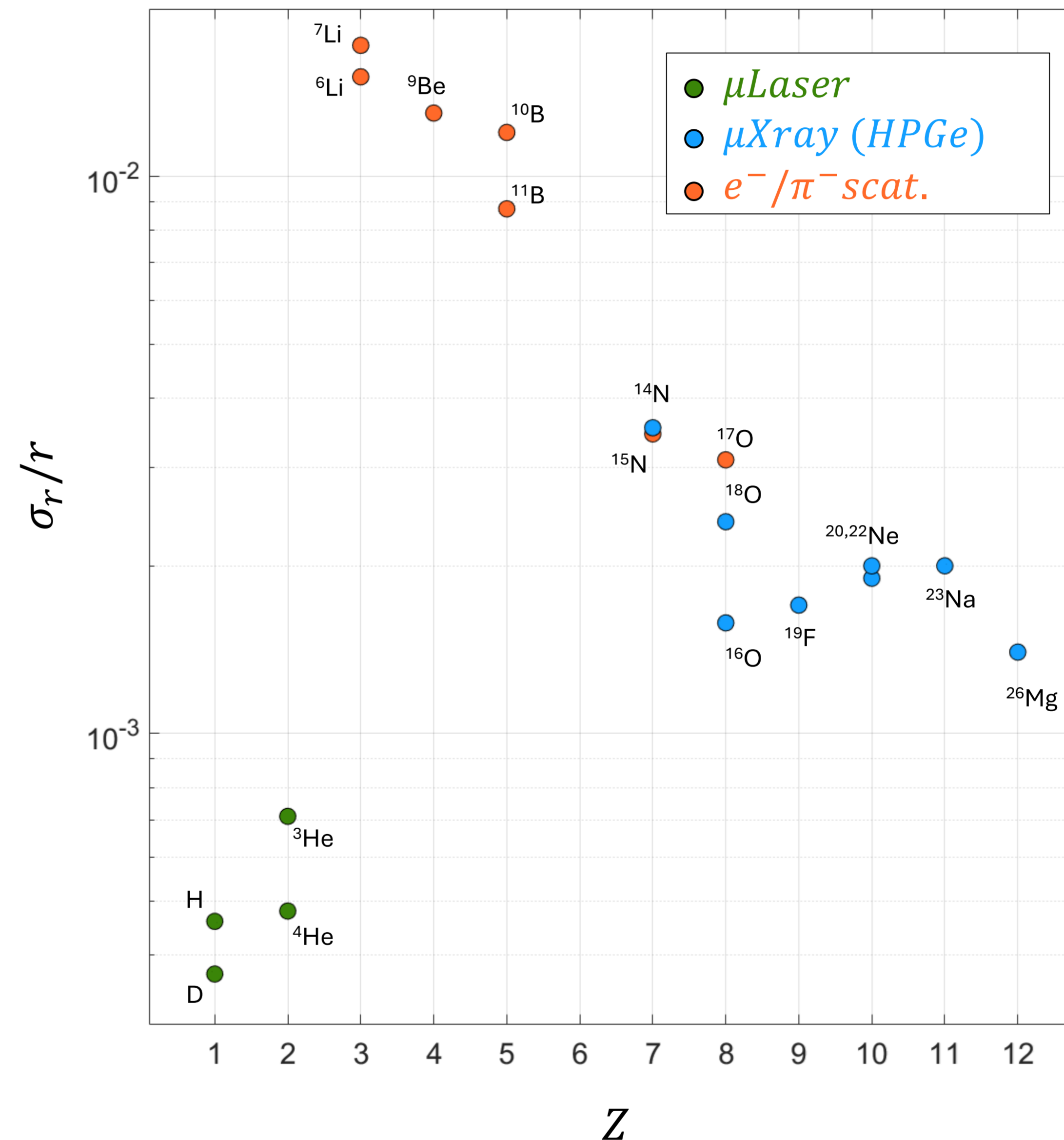
The radius gap

- **For $Z < 3$:**
Laser spectroscopy of muonic atoms, limited by nuclear theory
- **For $Z > 6$:**
Measured x-rays from muonic atoms using solid-state detectors.



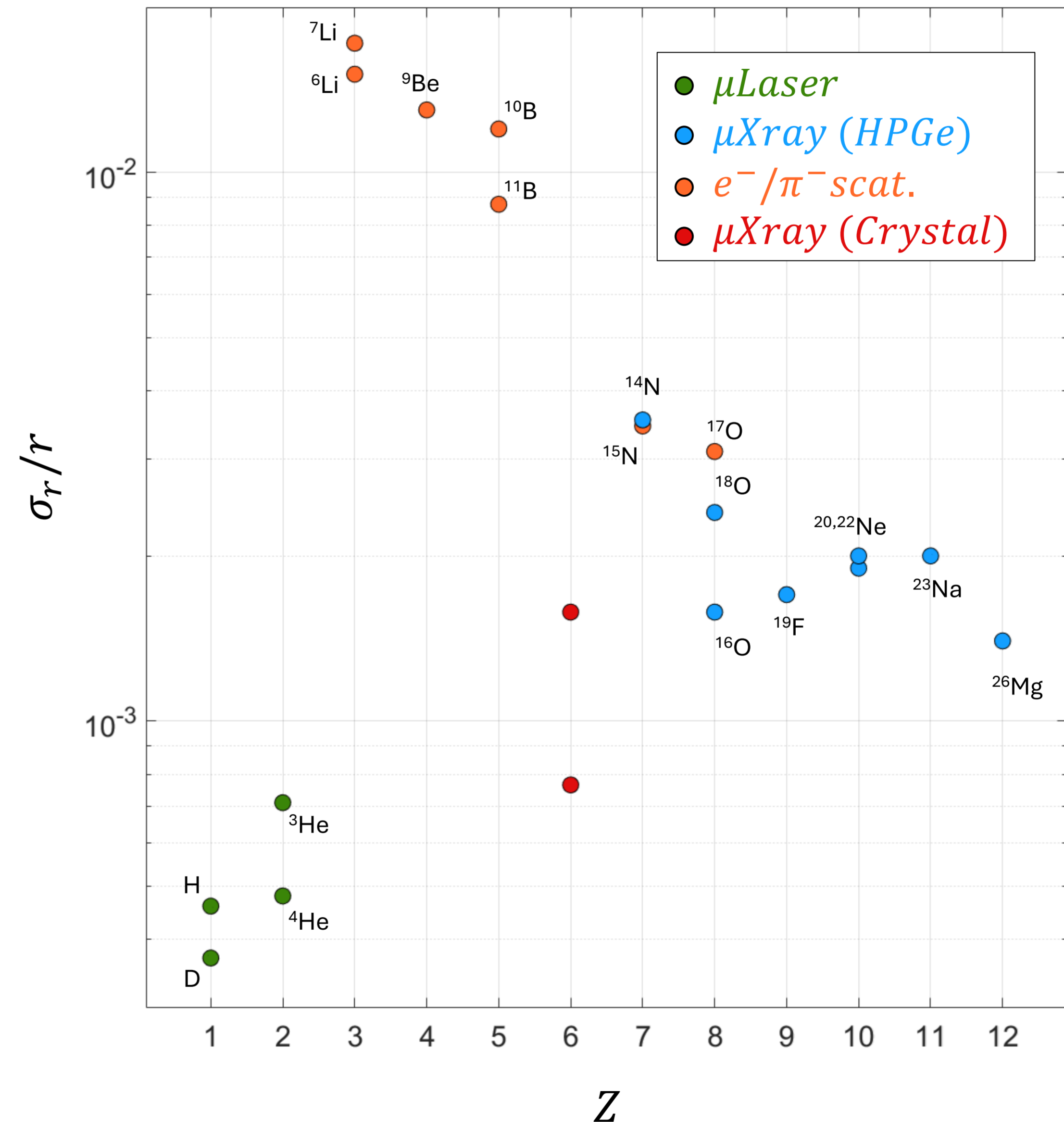
The radius gap

- **For $Z < 3$:**
Laser spectroscopy of muonic atoms, limited by nuclear theory
- **For $Z > 6$:**
Measured x-rays from muonic atoms using solid-state detectors.
- **For $Z = 3 - 5$, and others:**
Electron scattering



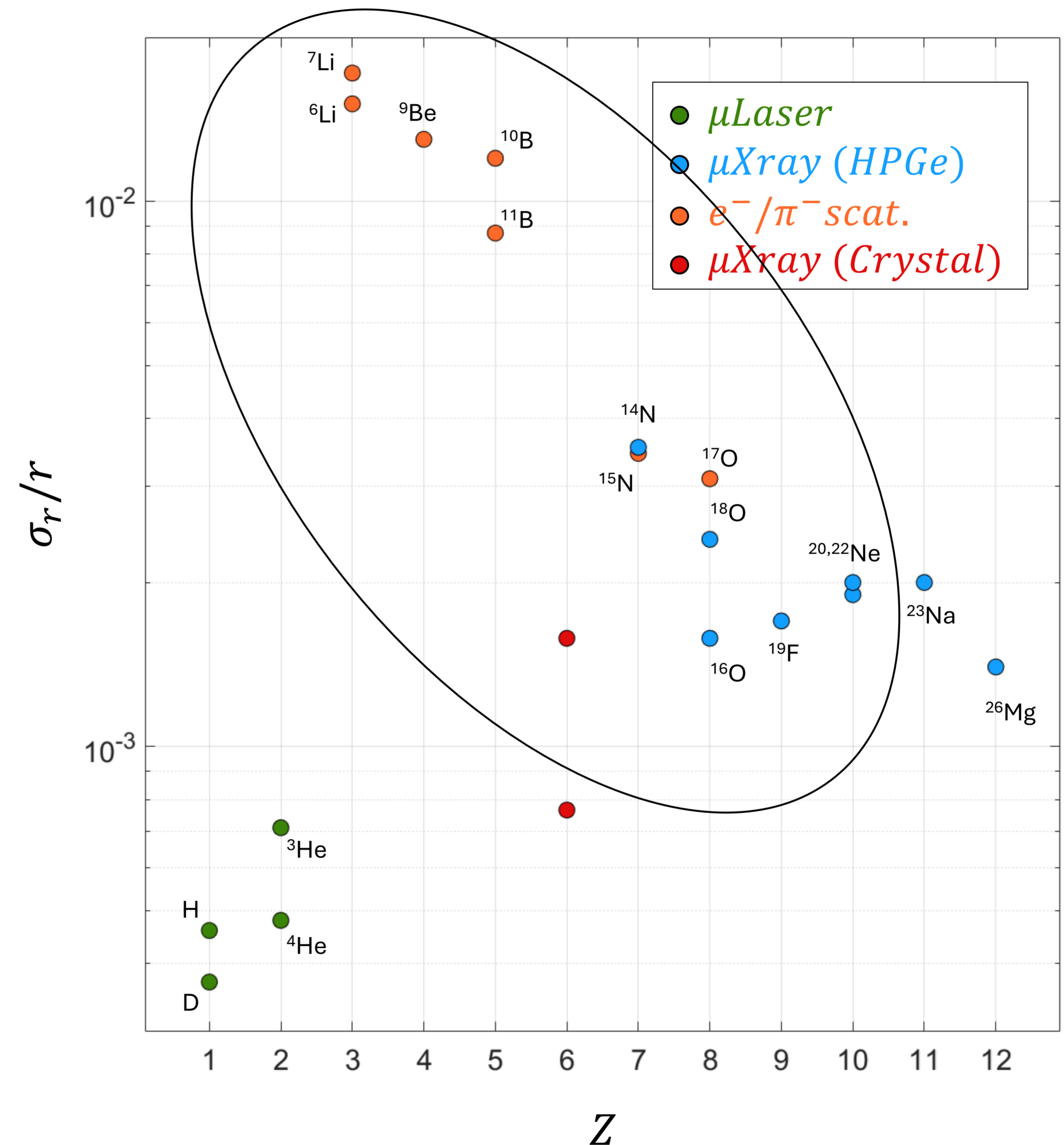
The radius gap

- **For $Z < 3$:**
Laser spectroscopy of muonic atoms, limited by nuclear theory
- **For $Z > 6$:**
Measured x-rays from muonic atoms using solid-state detectors.
- **For $Z = 3 - 5$, and others:**
Electron scattering
- **For $Z = 6$**
Measured with crystal spectrometer. Not widely applicable



The radius gap

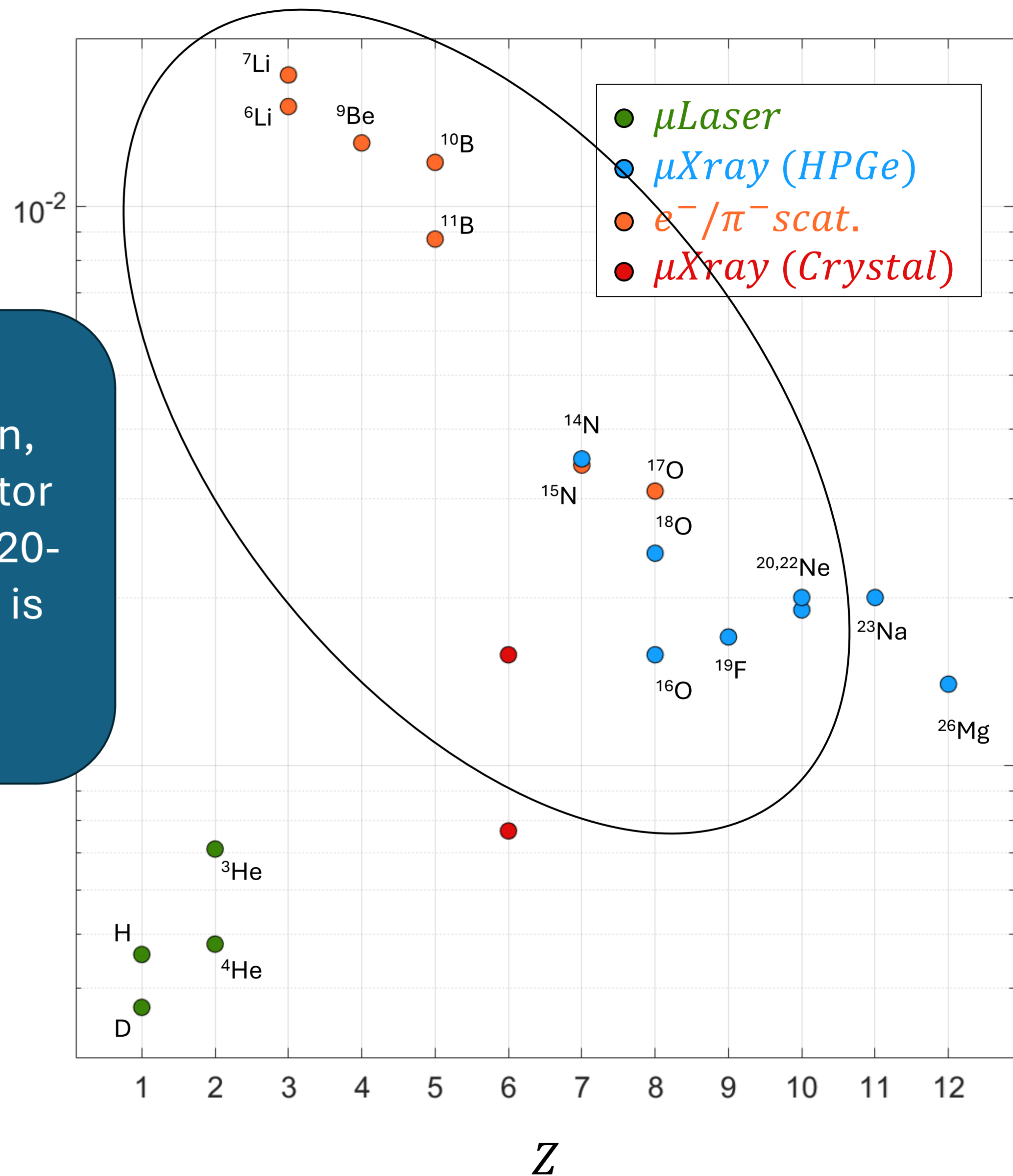
- **For $Z < 3$:**
Laser spectroscopy of muonic atoms, limited by nuclear theory
- **For $Z > 6$:**
Measured x-rays from muonic atoms using solid-state detectors.
- **For $Z = 3 - 5$, and others:**
Electron scattering
- **For $Z = 6$**
Measured with crystal spectrometer. Not widely applicable



The radius gap

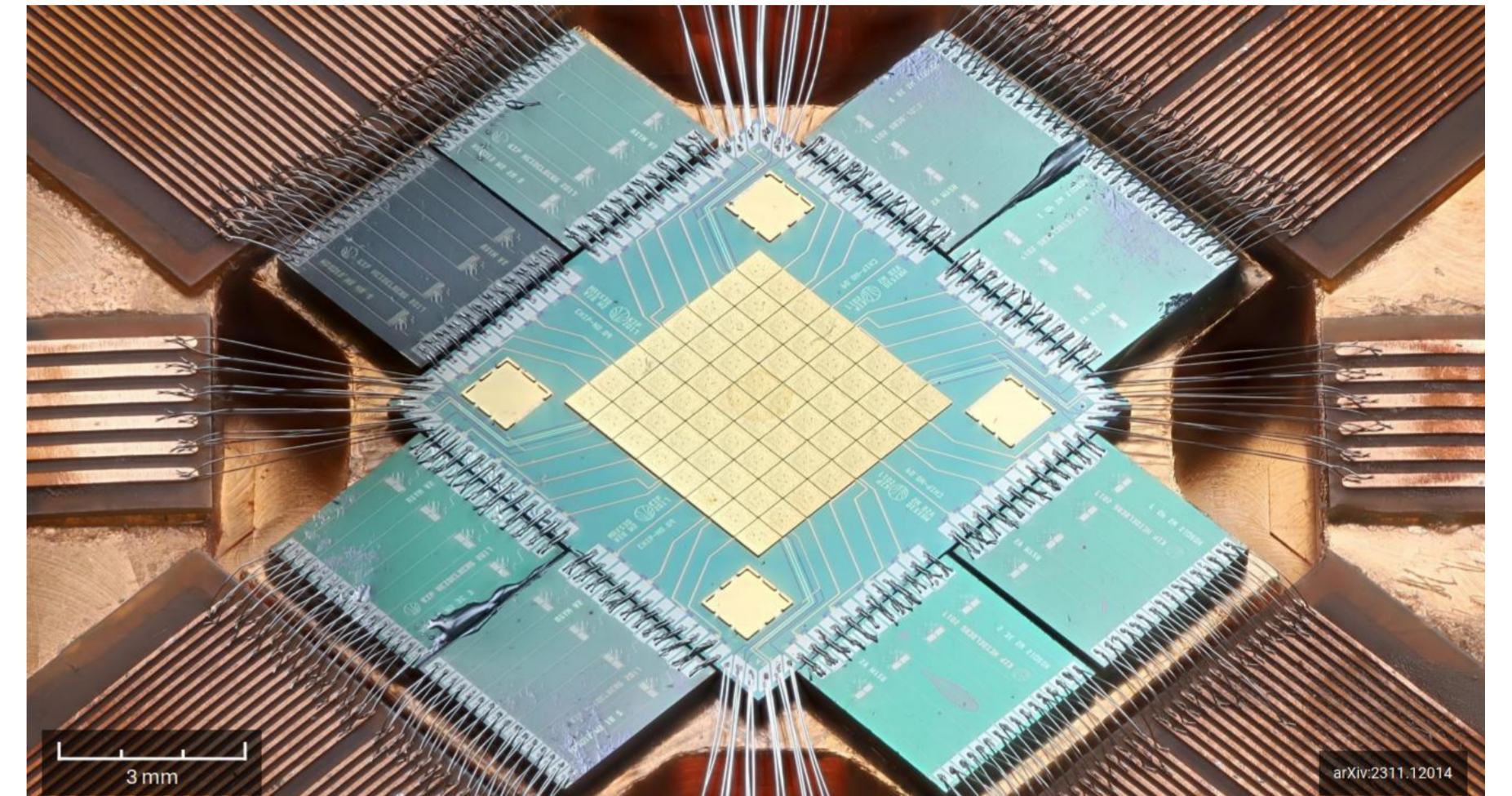
- **For $Z < 3$:**
Laser spectroscopy of muonic atoms, limited by nuclear theory
- **For $Z > 6$:**
Measured x-rays from muonic atoms using solid-state detectors
- **For $Z = 3 - 5$, and others:**
Electron scattering
- **For $Z = 6$**
Measured with crystal spectrometer. Not widely applicable

High-resolution, efficient, detector for low-energy (20-200 keV) x-rays is needed



Enter microcalorimeters

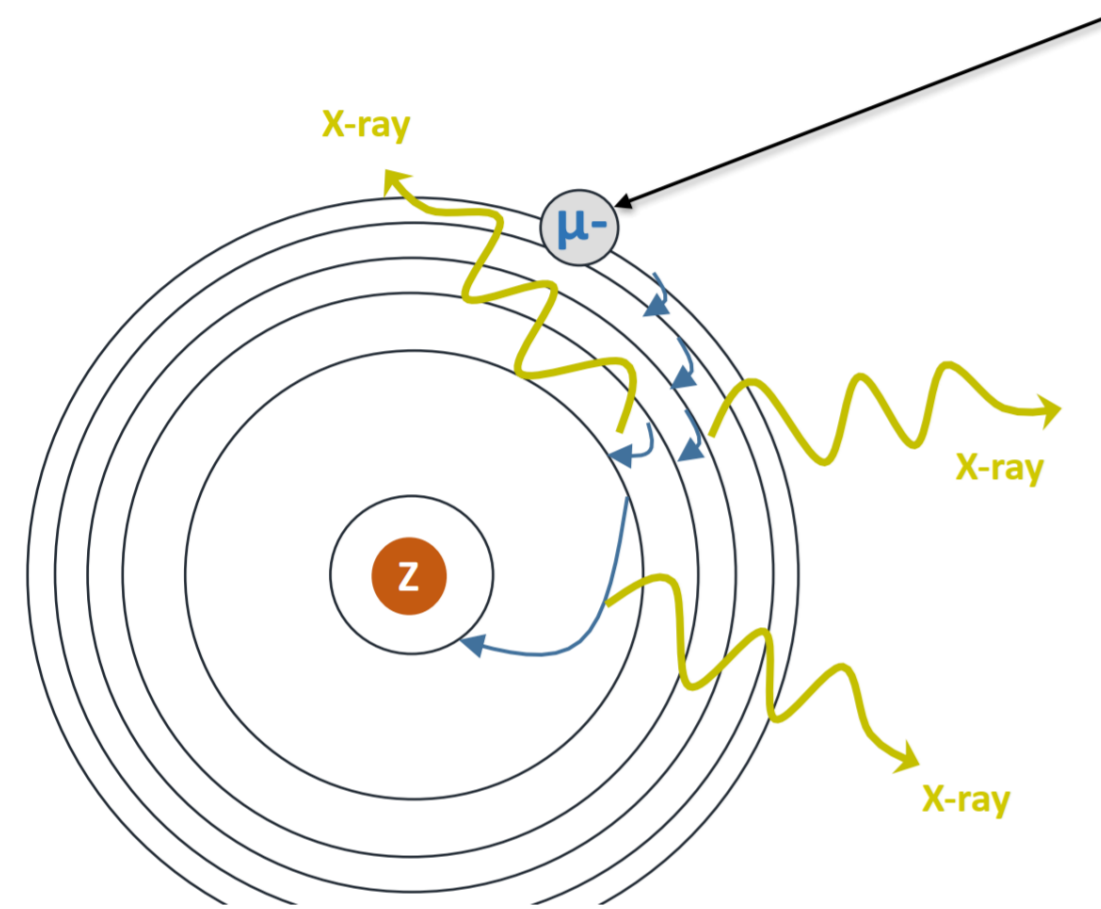
Cryogenic microcalorimeters



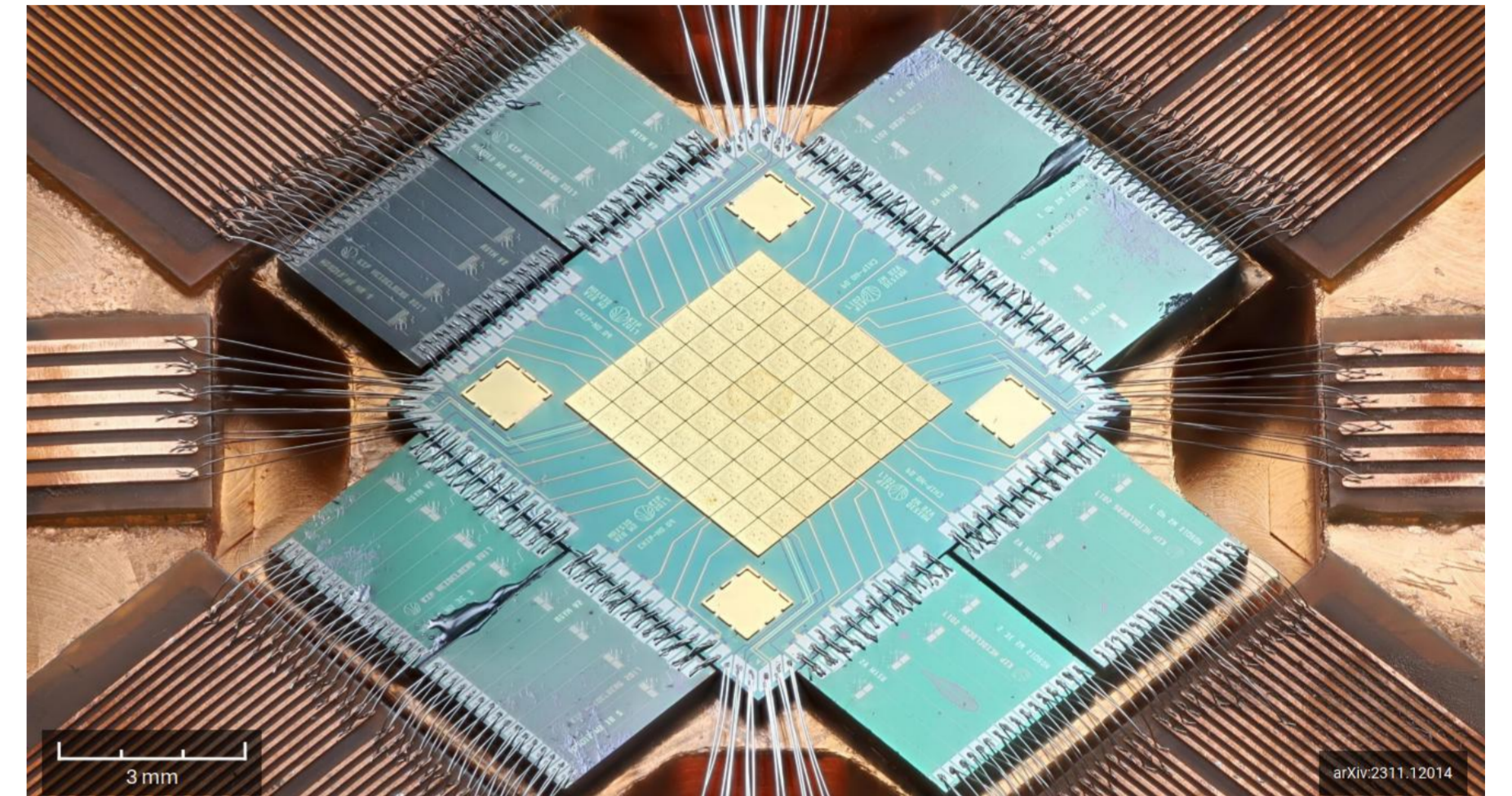
- High quantum efficiency
- Broadband (important for calibration)
- **Superb resolution** $\left(\frac{E}{\Gamma_E} > 10^3\right)$
- Fast rise time

Cryogenic microcalorimeters

Muonic atoms



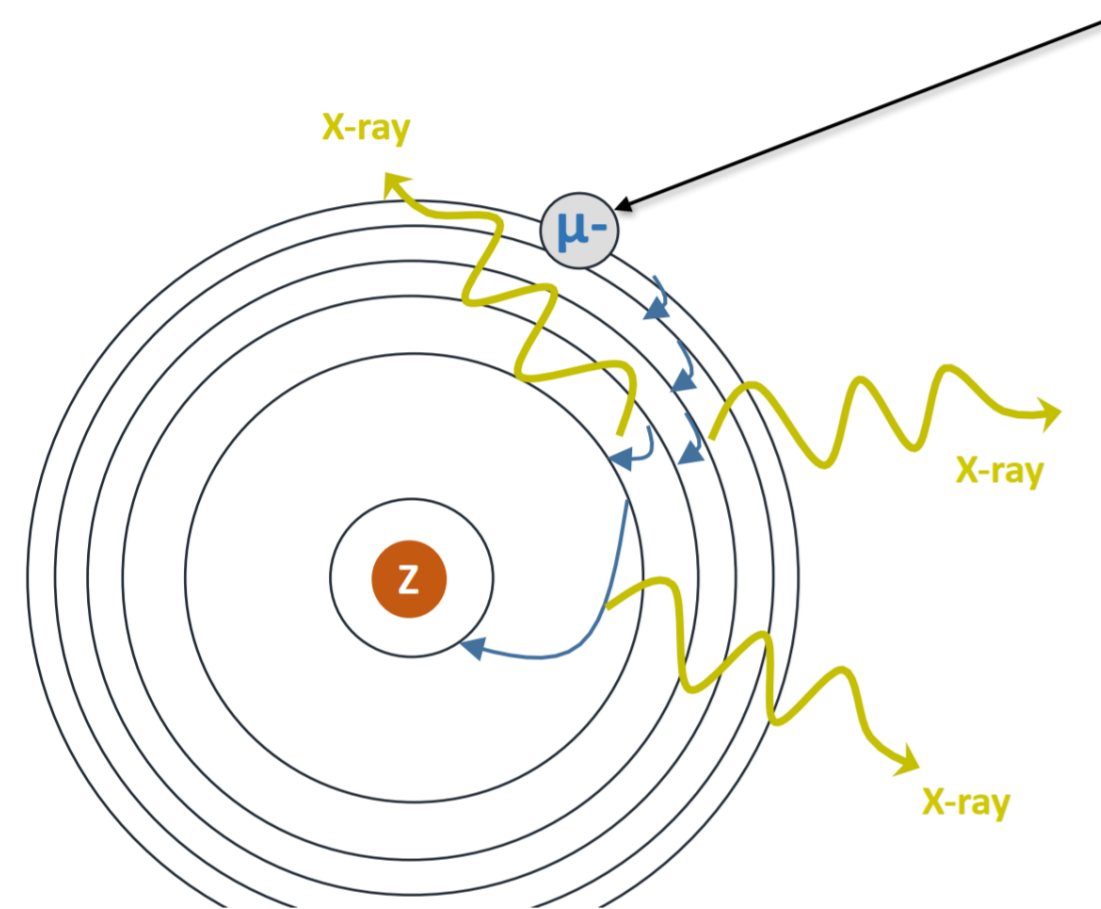
$$\frac{\delta E_{FNS}}{E_0} \sim Z^2 \left(\frac{r_c}{a_0} \right)^2 \left(\frac{m_\mu}{m_e} \right)^2 \sim 10^{-4} Z^2$$



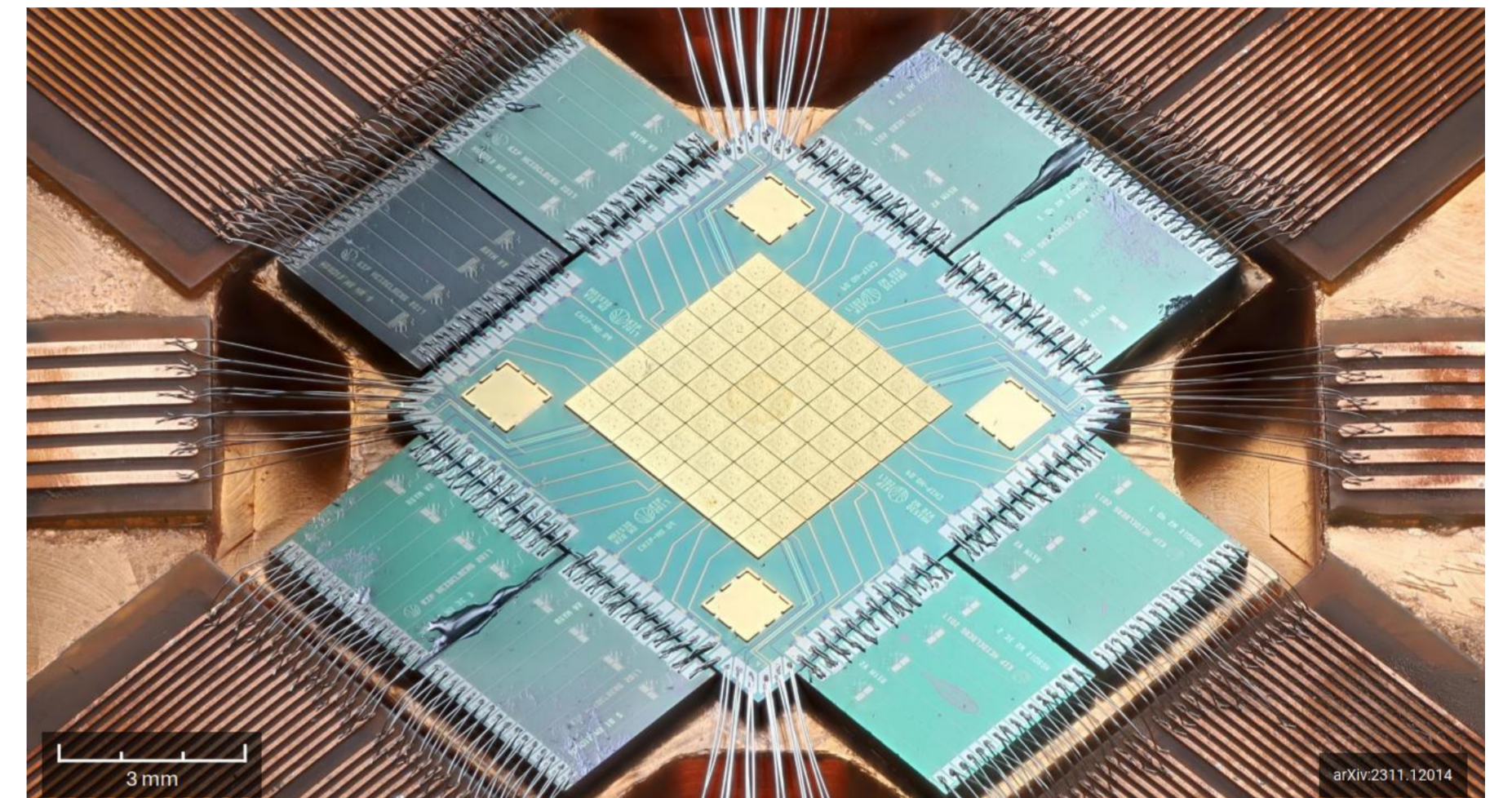
- High quantum efficiency
- Broadband (important for calibration)
- **Superb resolution** $\left(\frac{E}{\Gamma_E} > 10^3 \right)$
- Fast rise time

Cryogenic microcalorimeters

Muonic atoms



$$\frac{\delta E_{FNS}}{E_0} \sim Z^2 \left(\frac{r_c}{a_0} \right)^2 \left(\frac{m_\mu}{m_e} \right)^2 \sim 10^{-4} Z^2$$



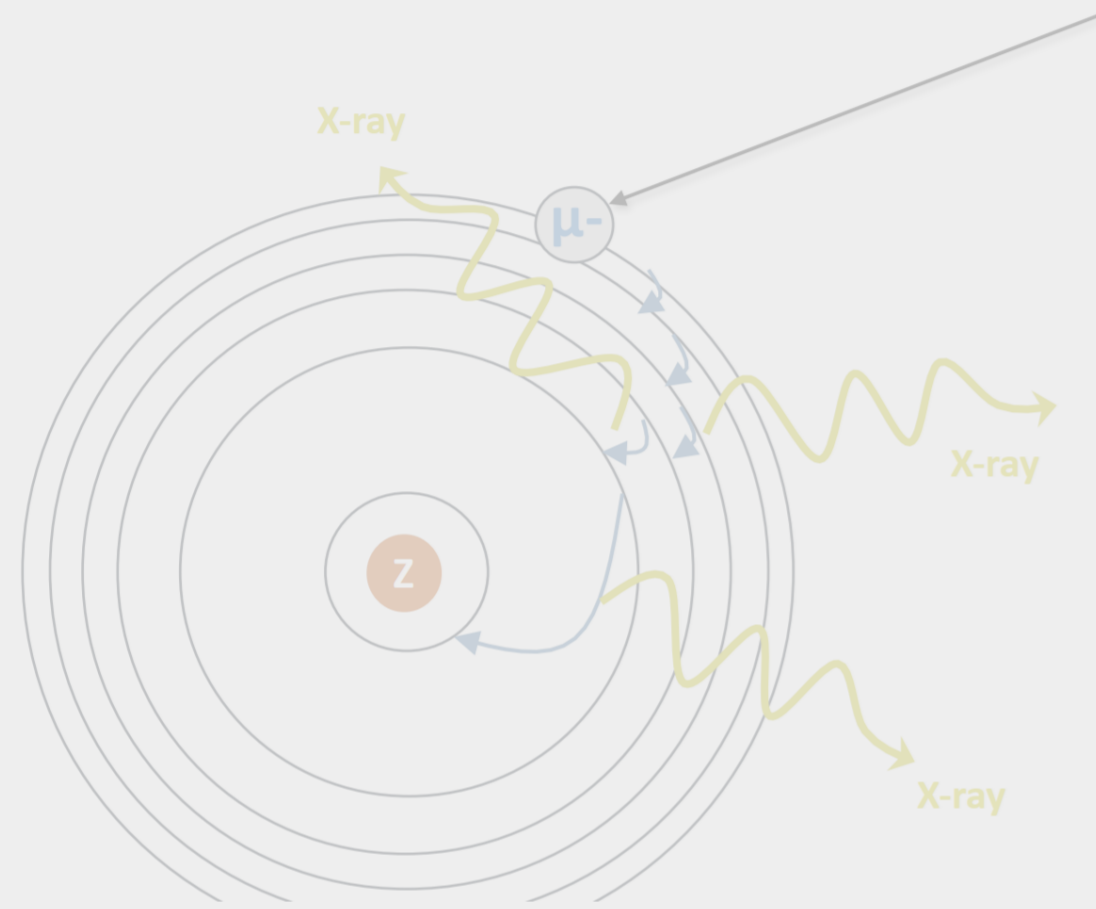
- High quantum efficiency
- Broadband (important for calibration)
- **Superb resolution** $\left(\frac{E}{\Gamma_E} > 10^3 \right)$
- Fast rise time

Enter microcalorimeters

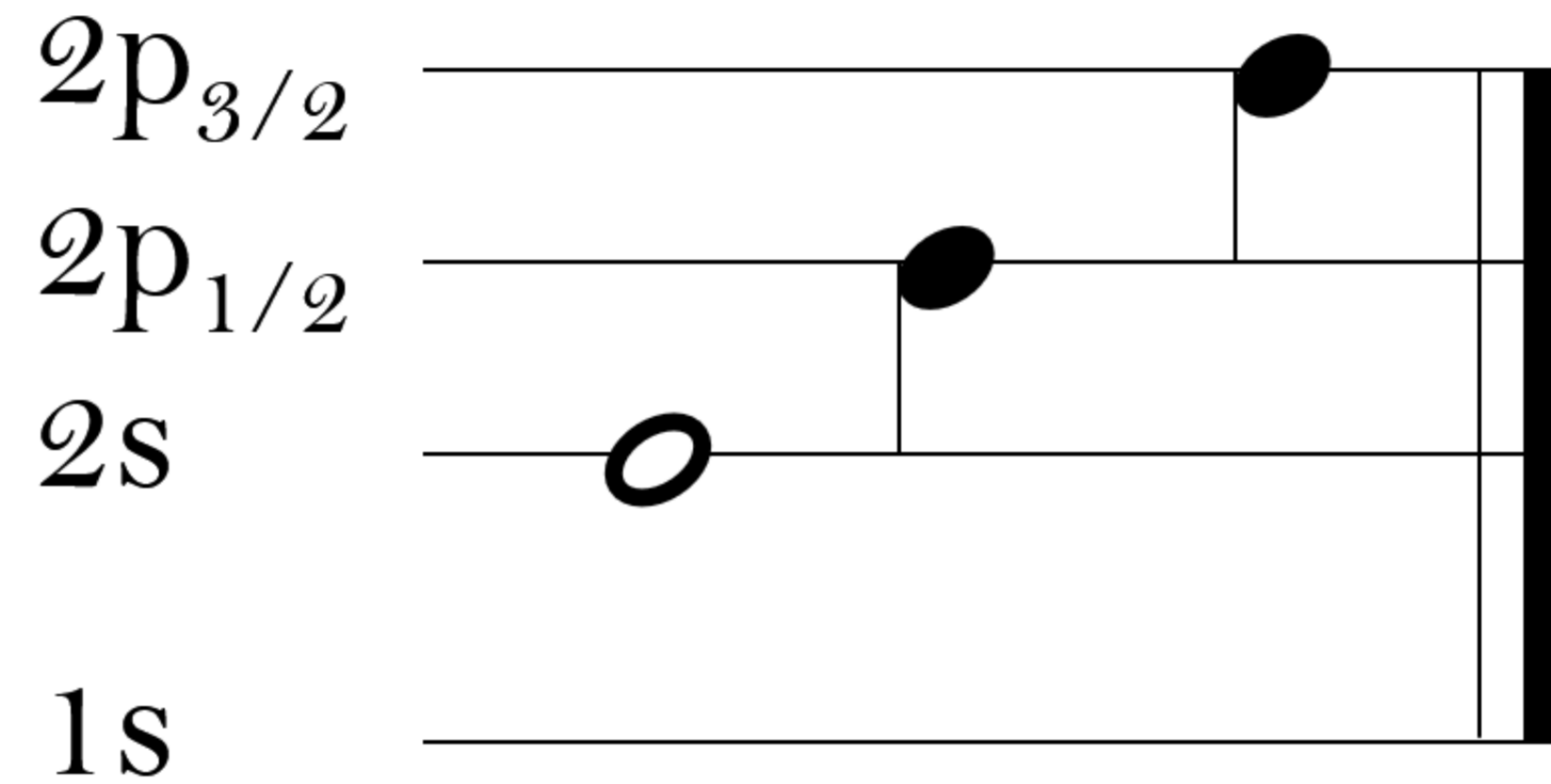
Cryogenic microcalorimeters

Quantum Interactions with Exotic Atoms

Muonic atoms



QUARTET

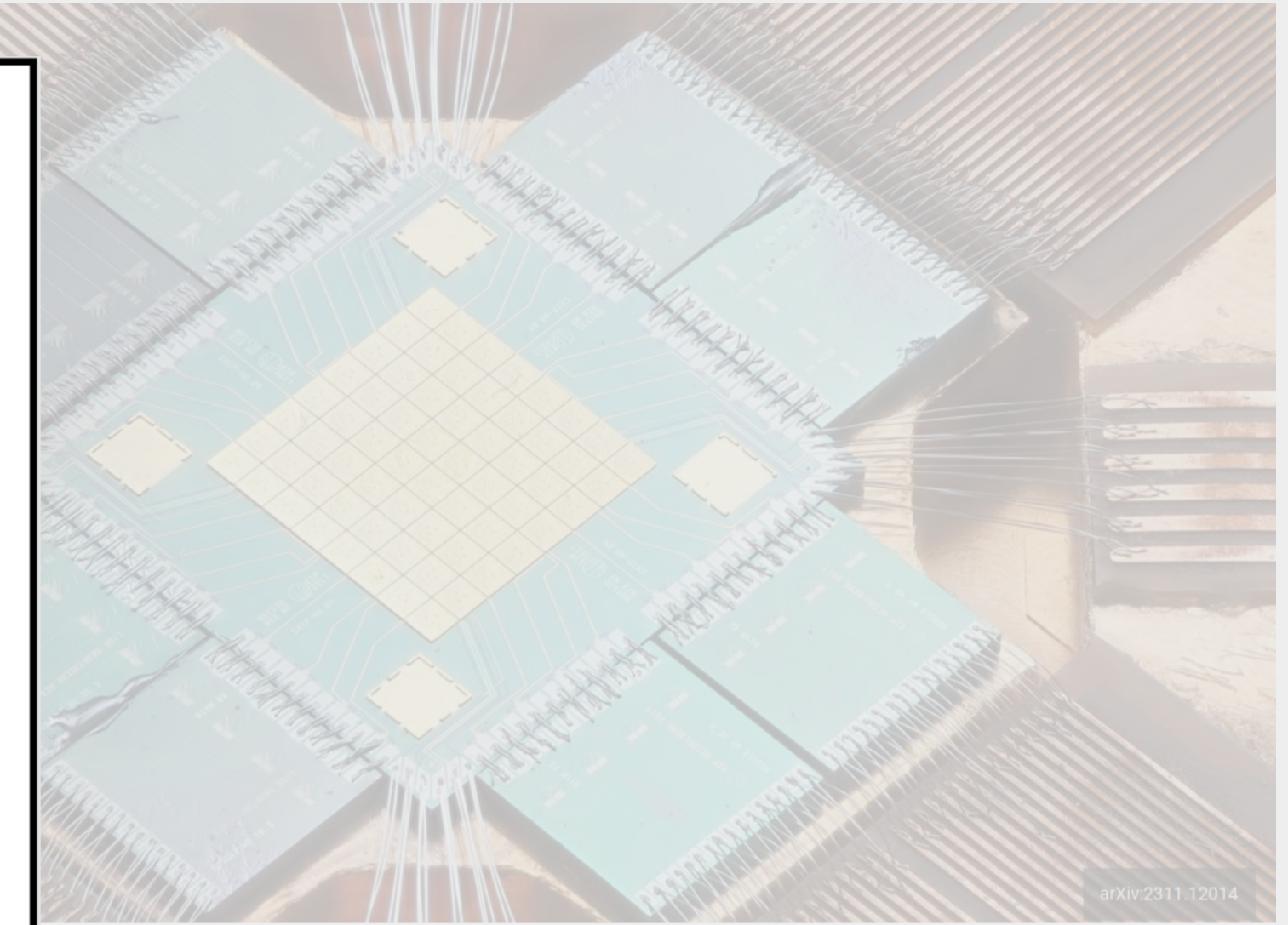


$$\frac{\delta E_{FNS}}{E_0} \sim Z^2 \left(\frac{r_c}{a_0}\right)^2 \left(\frac{m_\mu}{m_e}\right)^2 \sim 10^{-4} Z^2$$

More info:

arXiv:2311.12014

arXiv:2310.03846

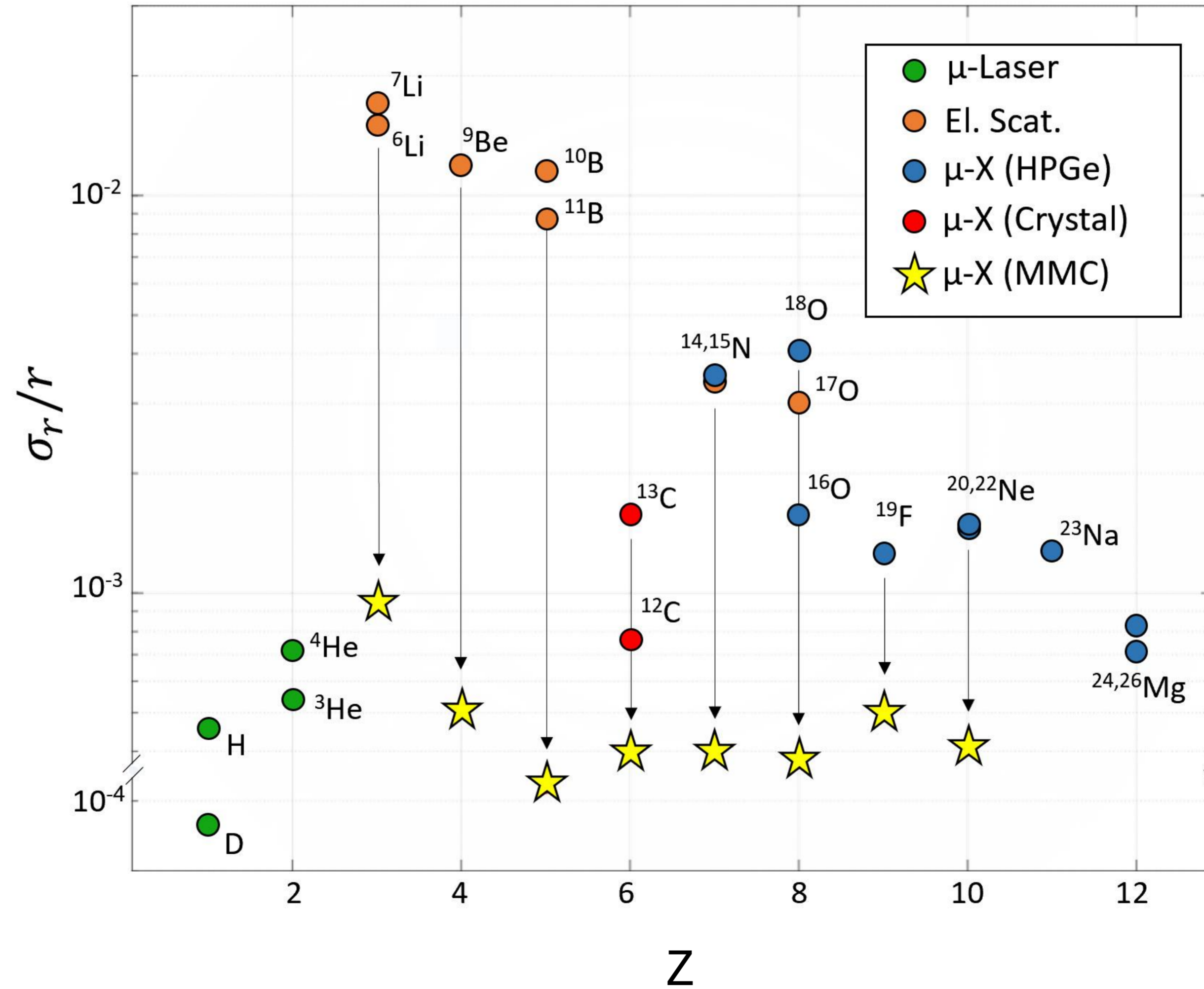


High quantum efficiency

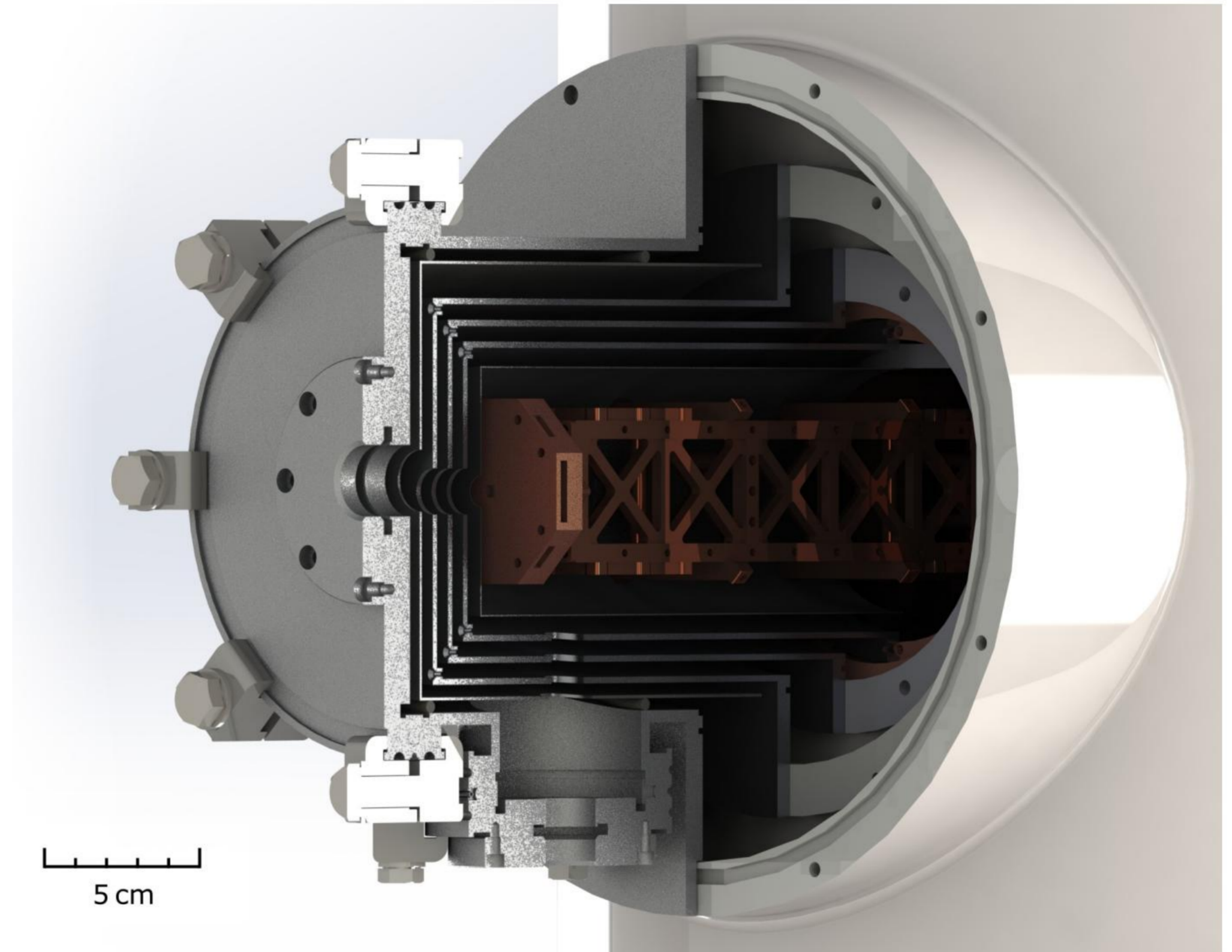
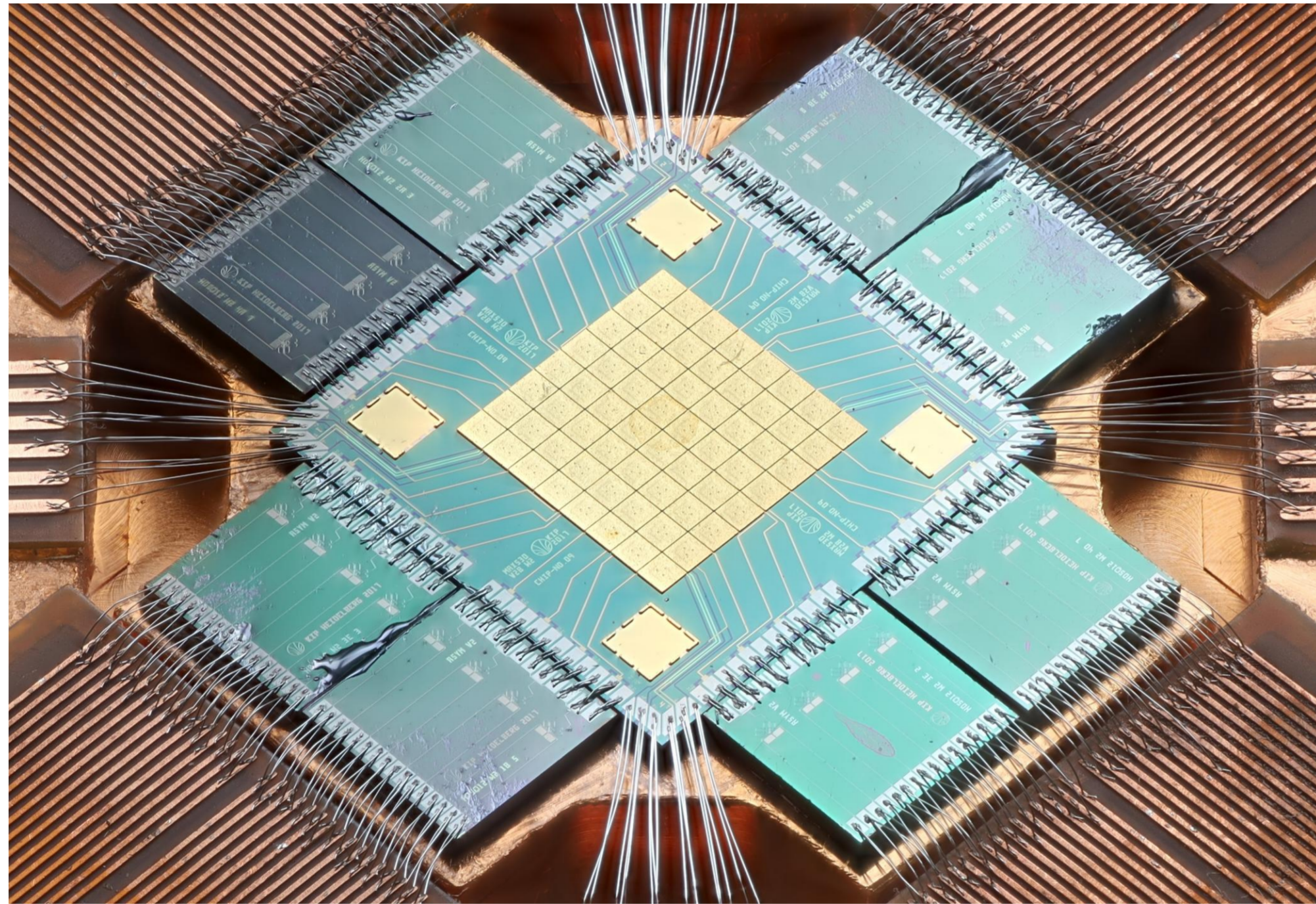
- Broadband (important for calibration)
- **Superb resolution** $\left(\frac{E}{\Gamma_E} > 10^3\right)$
- Fast rise time (important for background suppression)

QUARTET Goals:

Contribution to NuPECC LRP: arXiv:2210.16929

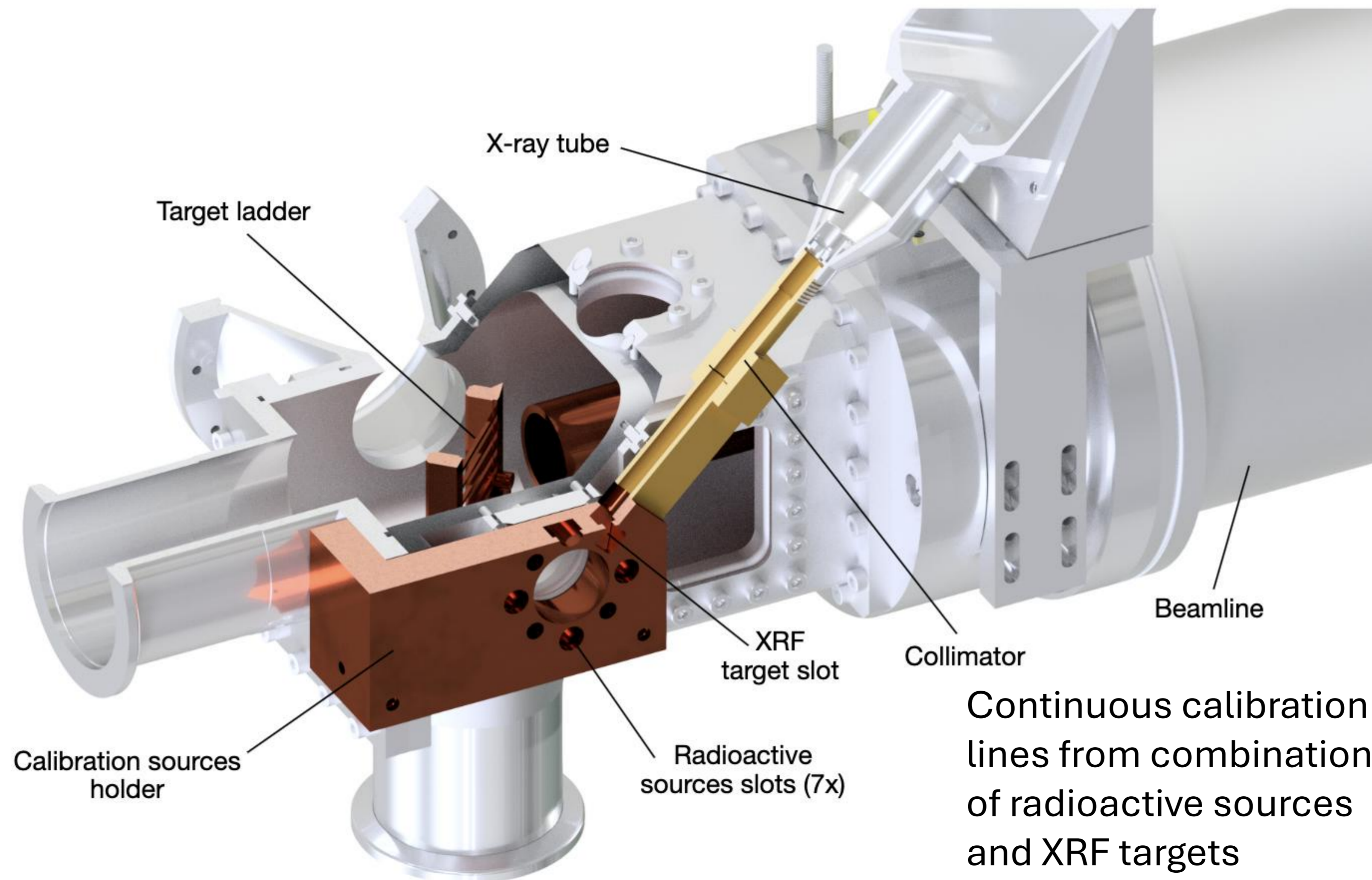


The QUARTET 2023-2024 detector

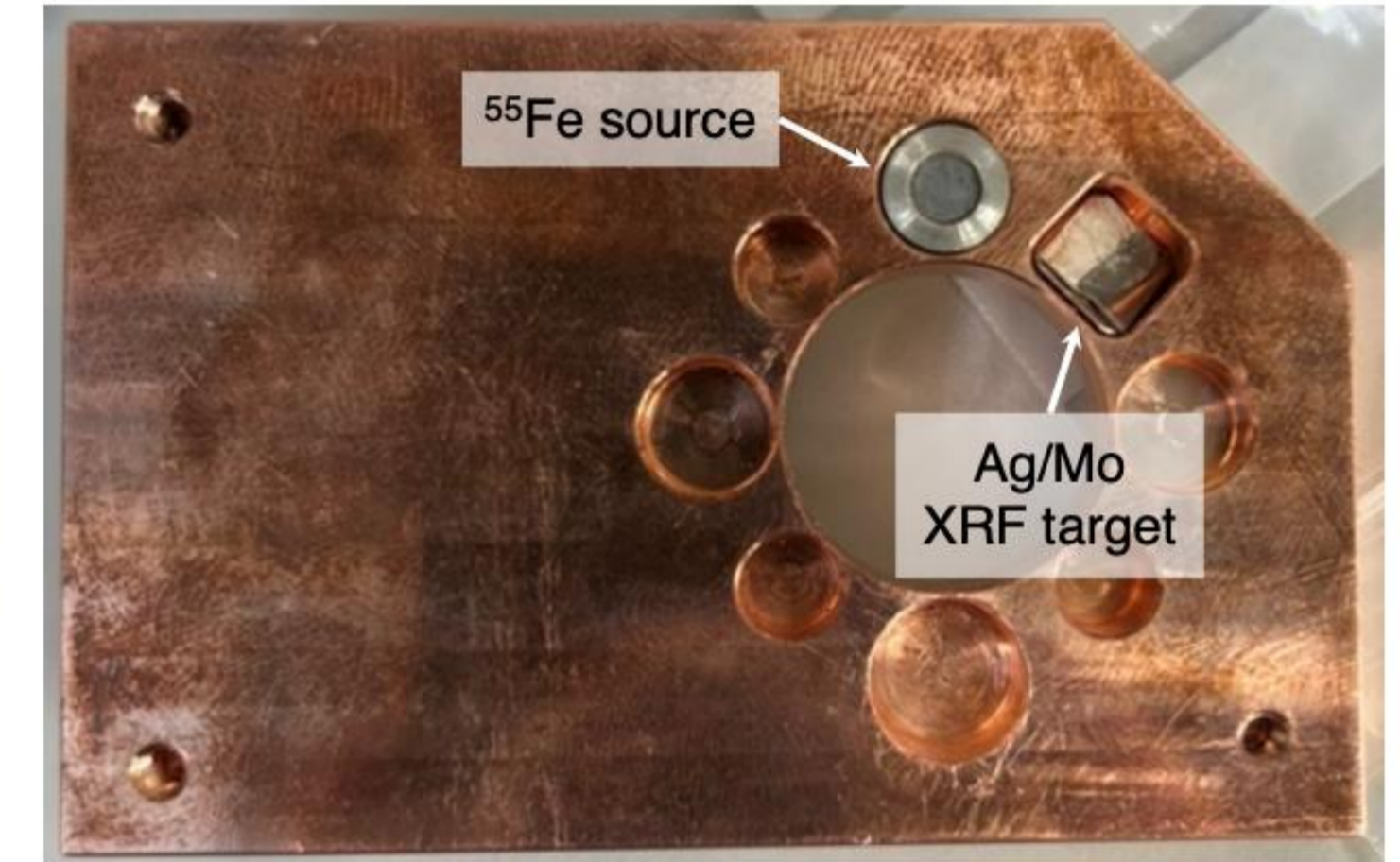


- 64 pixel maX-30 MMC detector, *developed for IAXO experiment*
- Mounted in custom sidearm designed to reduce vibrations
- 5 thermal shields and x-ray windows
- Calibration sources mounted outside the detector

Calibration—combination of XRF and gamma-ray standards

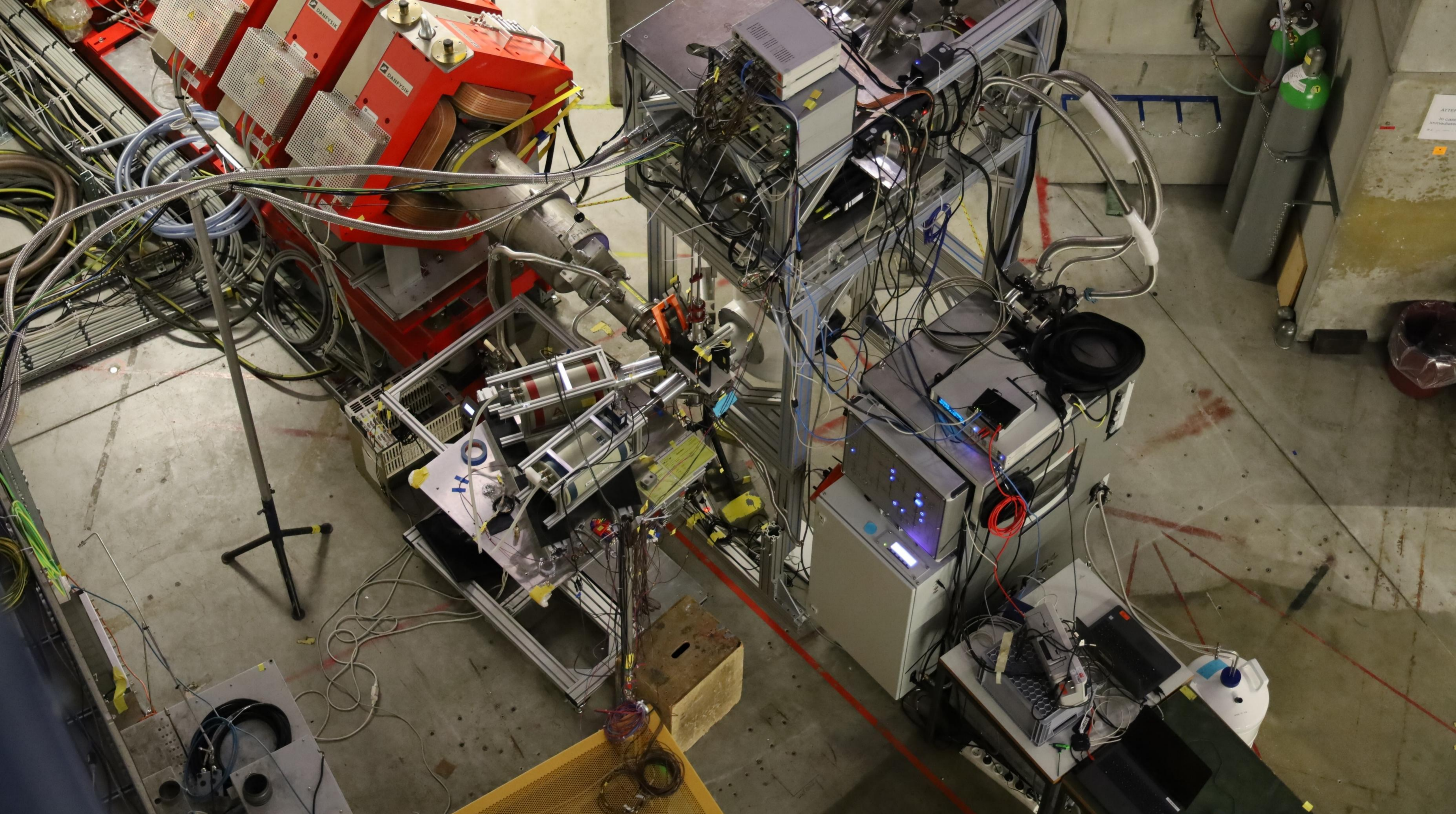


Continuous calibration lines from combination of radioactive sources and XRF targets



Many thanks to PSI radiochemistry for the ^{133}Ba source !



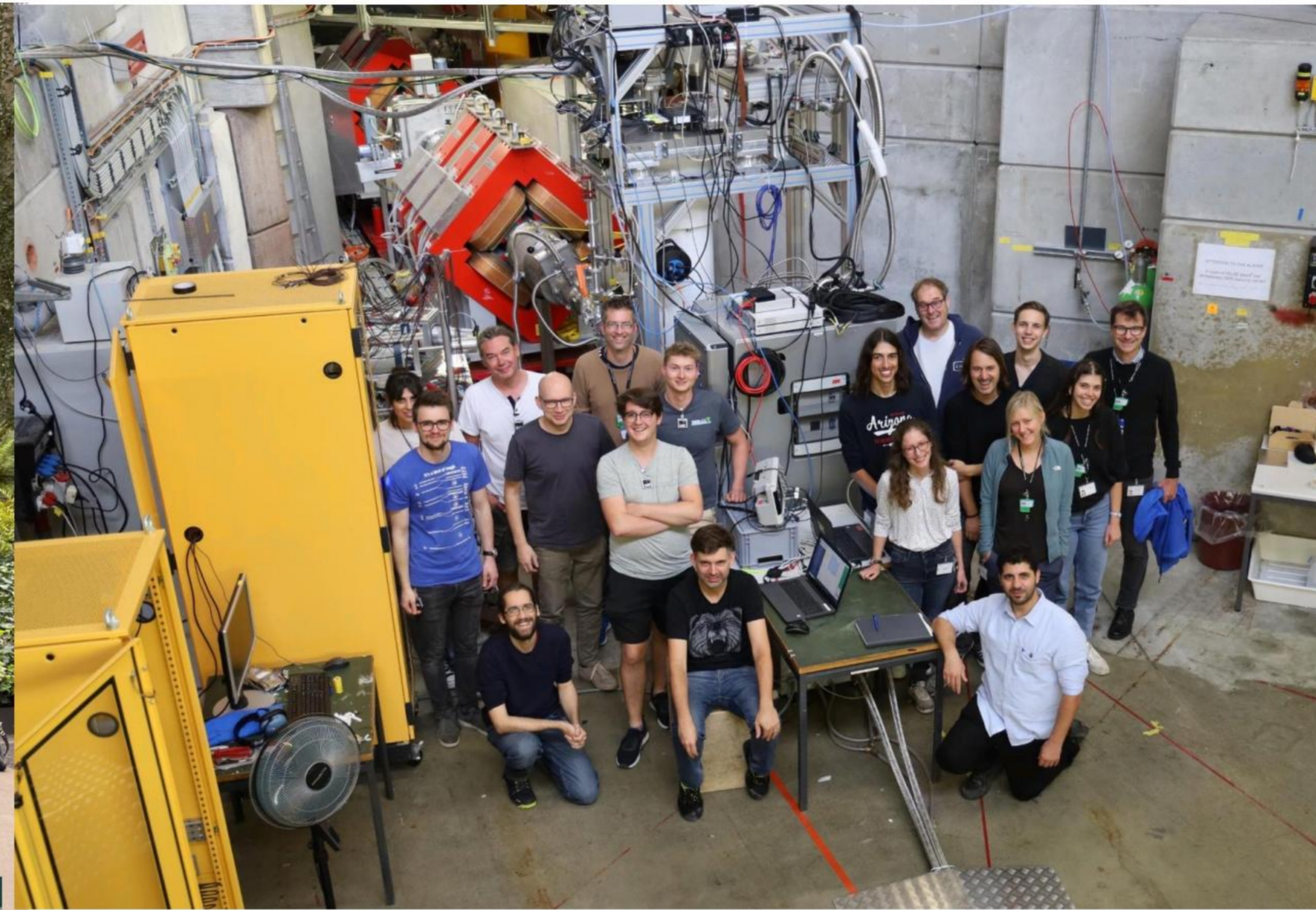


The QUARTET collaboration timeline

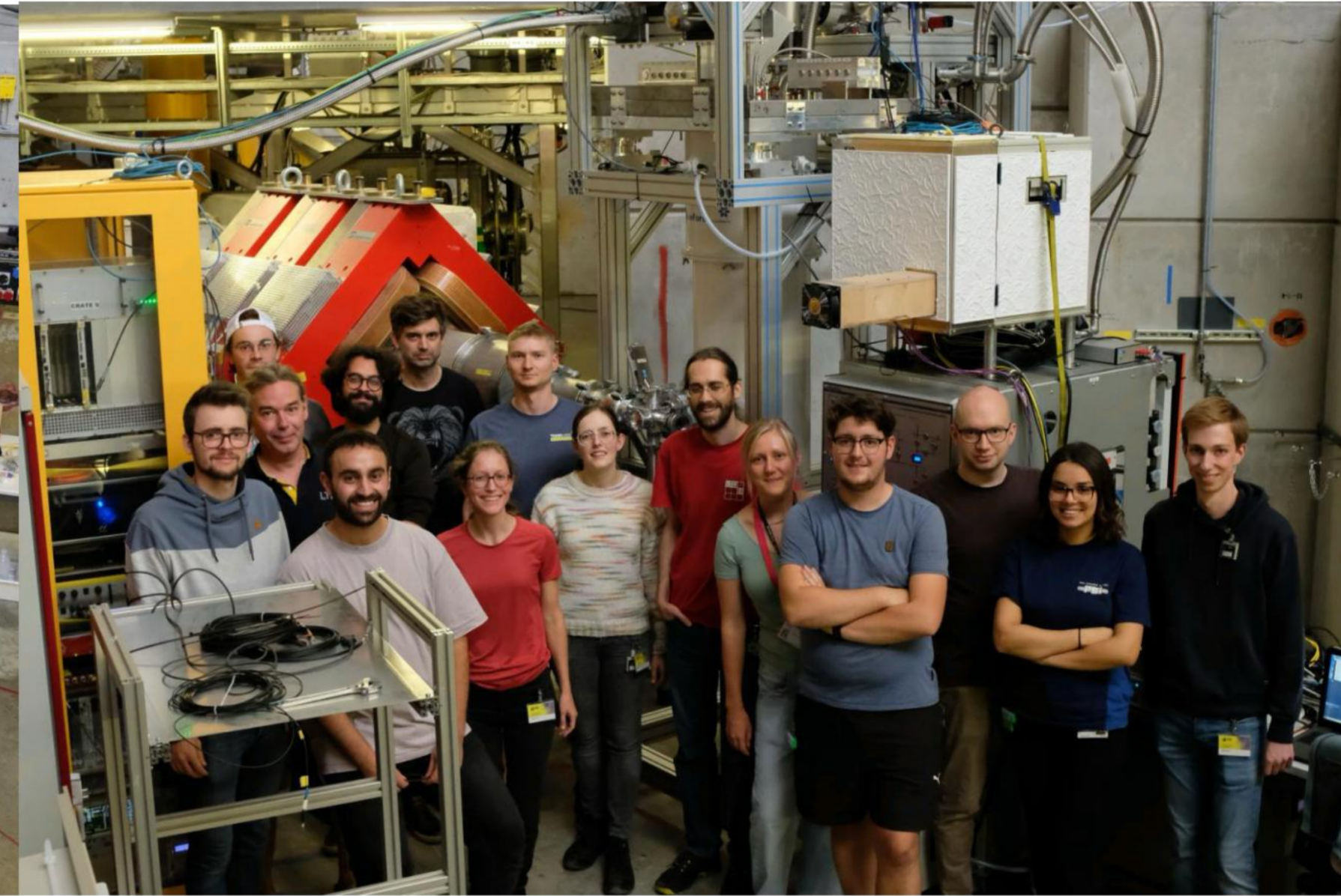
First meeting @ Jussieu (2022)



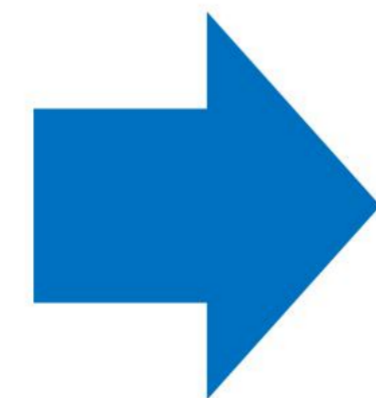
Test beam @ PSI (2023)



Li/Be/B beamtime (2024)

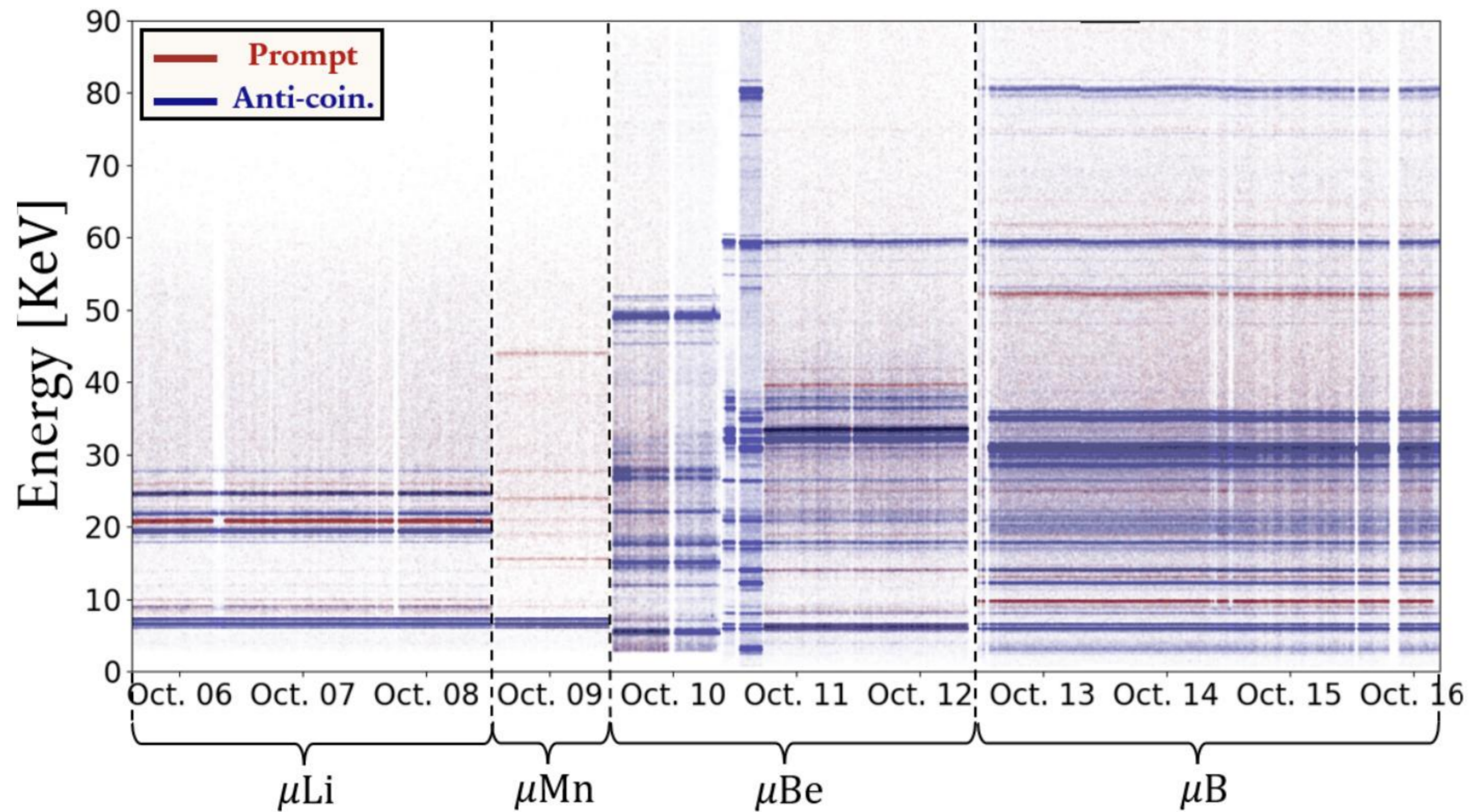


Oxygen charge radii (2025)



C to Ne charge radii (2026/2027)

QUARTET 2024 beamtime—high statistics data for all channels of interest



Target	Production	Calibration	Conclusion
${}^{6,7}\text{Li}$	70 h	${}^{55}\text{Fe}$ Mo/Ag XRF	✓
Mn	20 h	${}^{55}\text{Fe}$	Proof-of-principle
${}^9\text{Be}$	40 h	${}^{55}\text{Fe}$ Ba/La XRF ${}^{241}\text{Am}$	✓
${}^{10,11}\text{B}$	80 h	${}^{55}\text{Fe}$ ${}^{241}\text{Am}$ ${}^{133}\text{Ba}$	✓

High statistics data suitable for physics analysis obtained for all main channels of interest

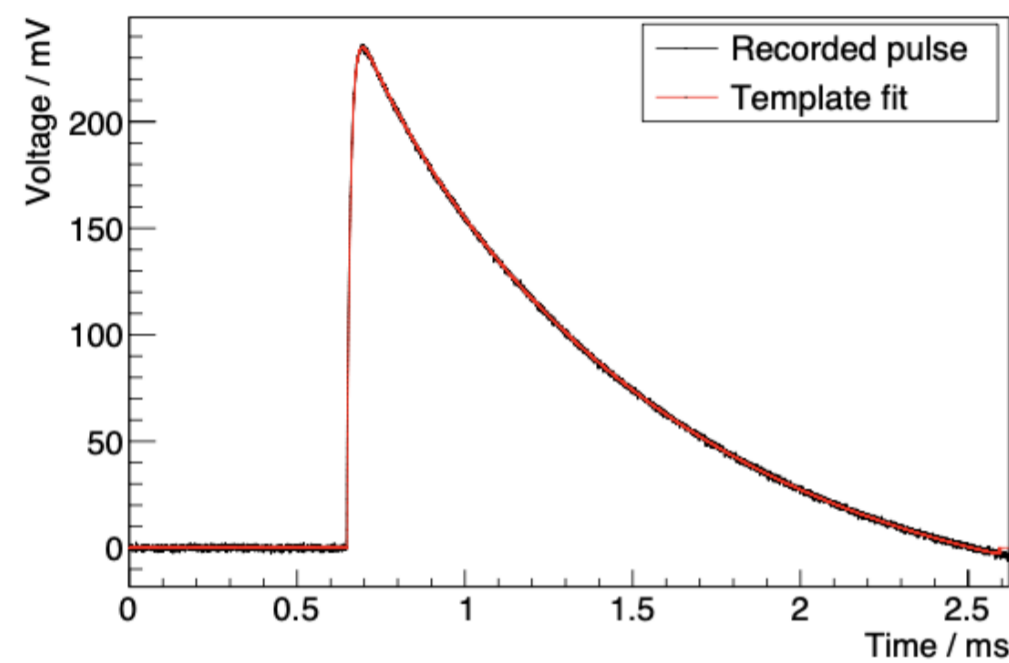
QUARTET 2024 beamtime—Key analysis steps

Pulse fitting

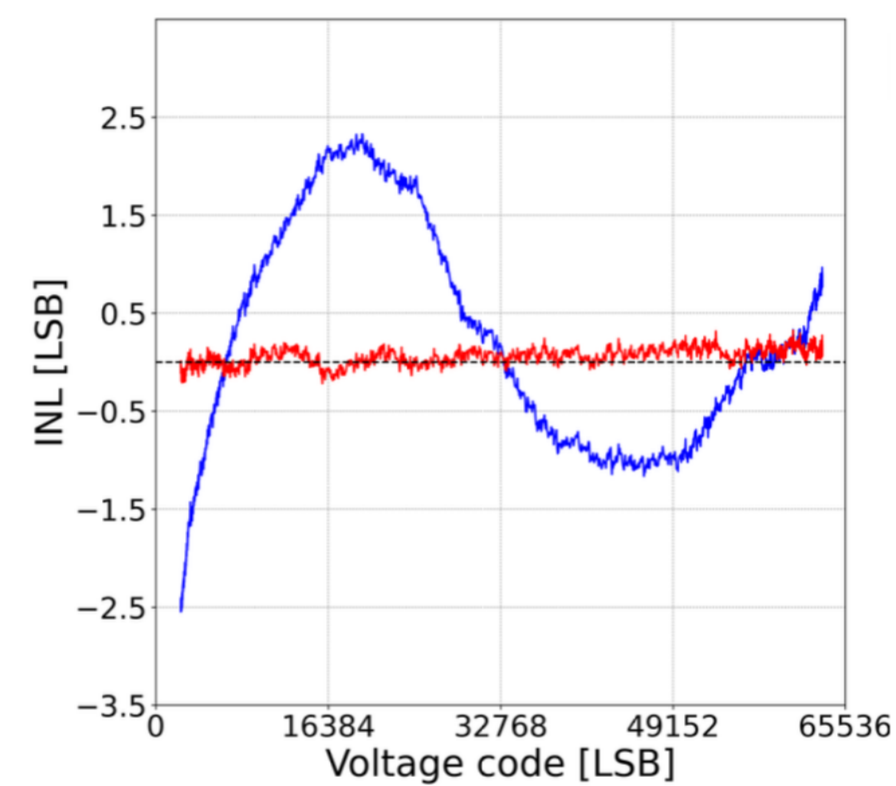
ADC calibration

Event Identification and Temperature Correction

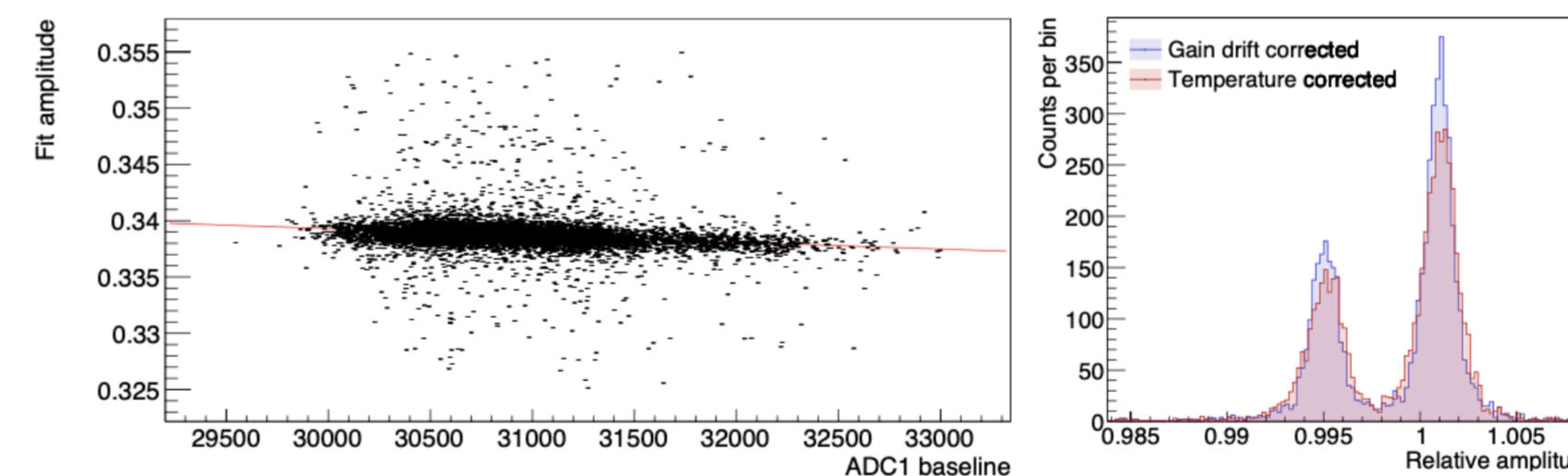
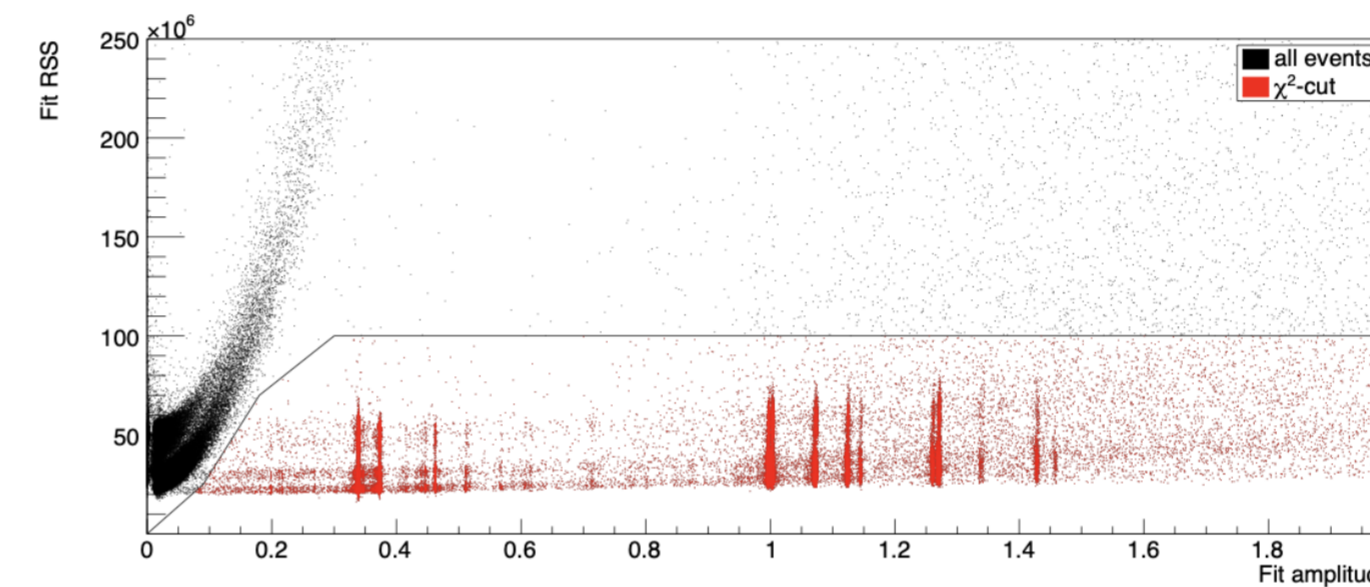
Calibration and Pixel Co-adding



- ✓ Amplitudes
- ✓ Goodness-of-fit



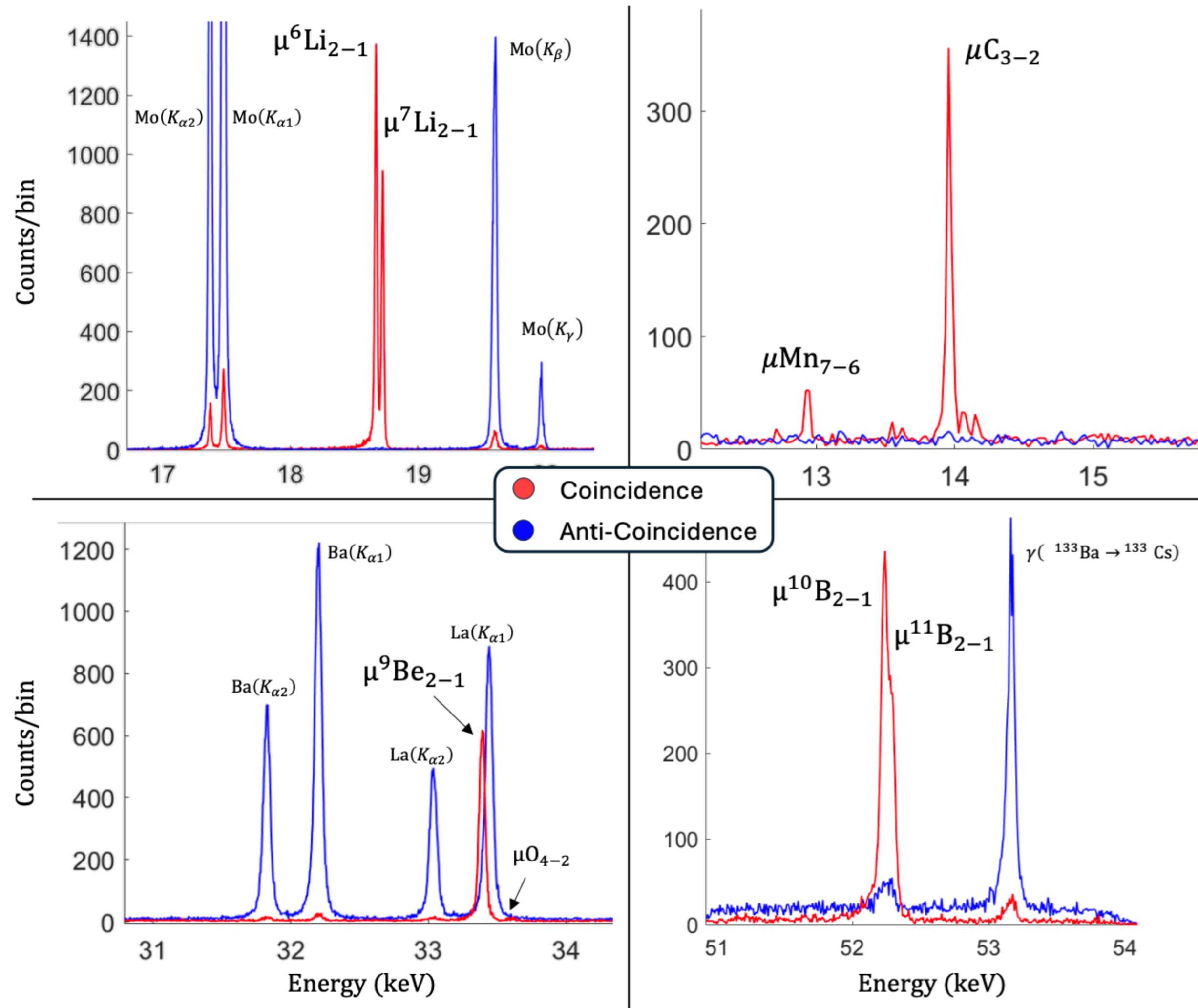
- ✓ Correct for non-linearities
- ✓ Stable, repeatable
- ✓ Reduce systematic non-linearities by 20 ($\ll 1$ eV)



- ✓ χ^2 cut to remove electron events
- ✓ Temperature correction for optimal resolution

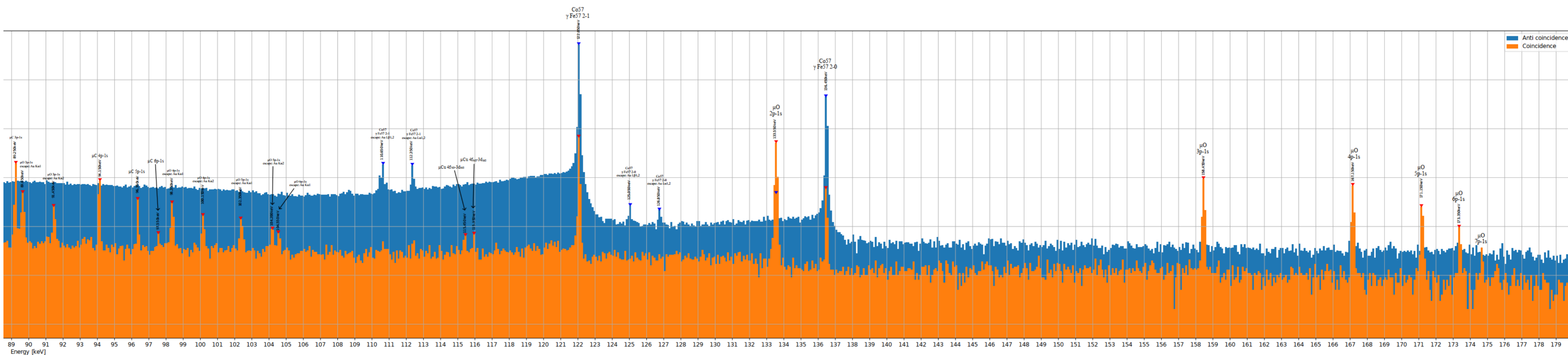
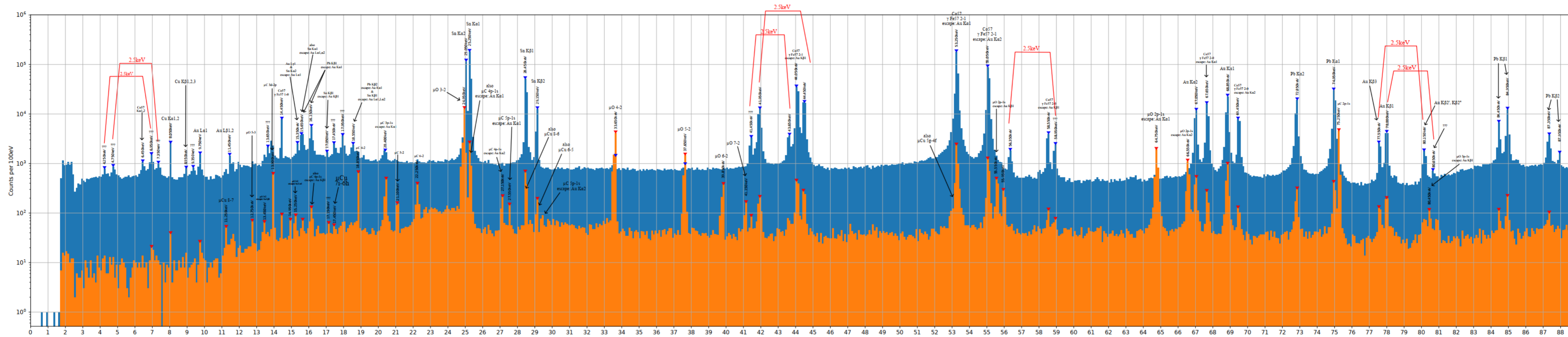
- ✓ Local calibration around line of interest, pixel-by-pixel
- ✓ Summed spectrum for physics analysis

QUARTET 2024 beamtime—first spectra

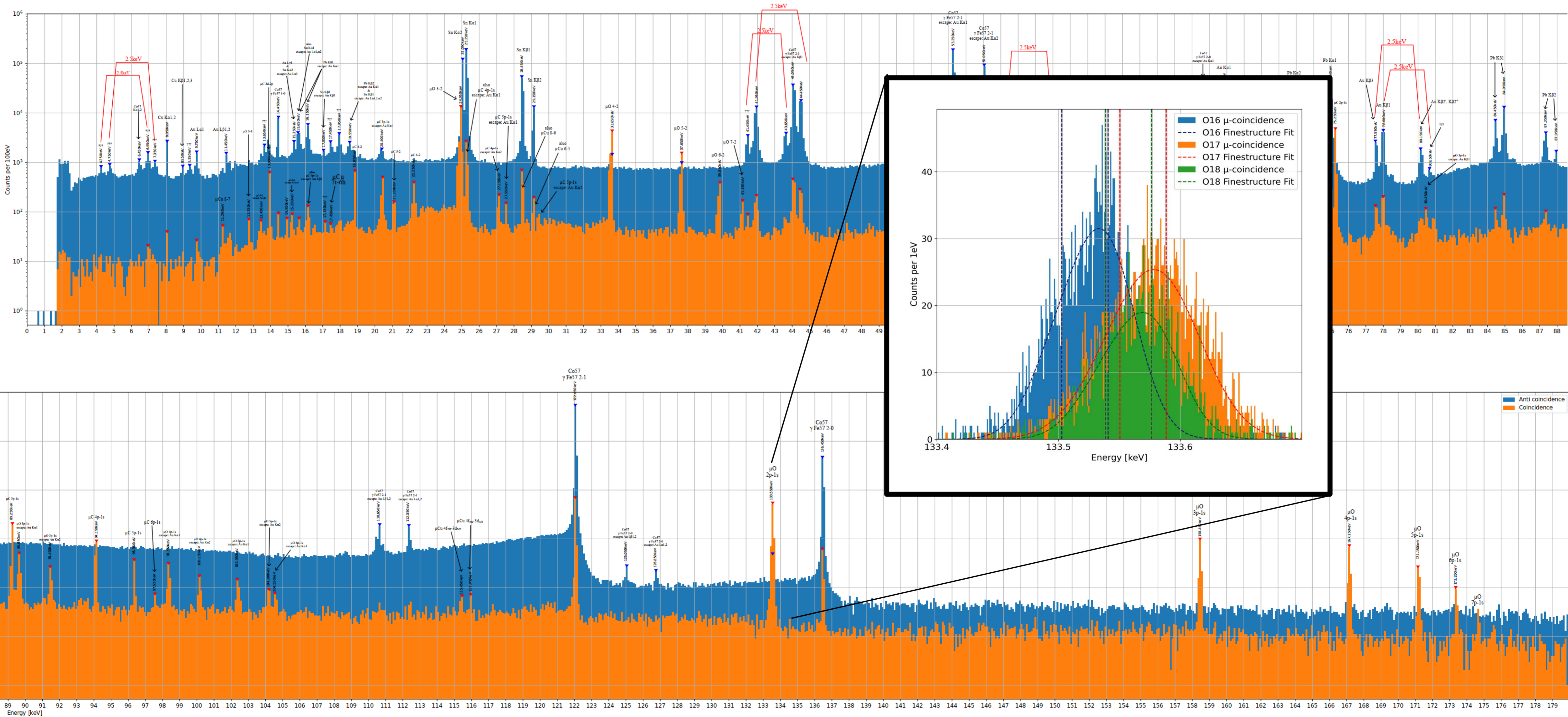


- ✓ High quality spectra for all main channels of interest
- ✓ Muon coincidence allows to separate muonic atom lines from calibration lines
- ✓ Main steps of spectral treatment and calibration have been accomplished for all channels.
- ✓ Statistics allow <1 eV centroid determination

QUARTET 2025 beamtime—Promising first spectra of muonic O

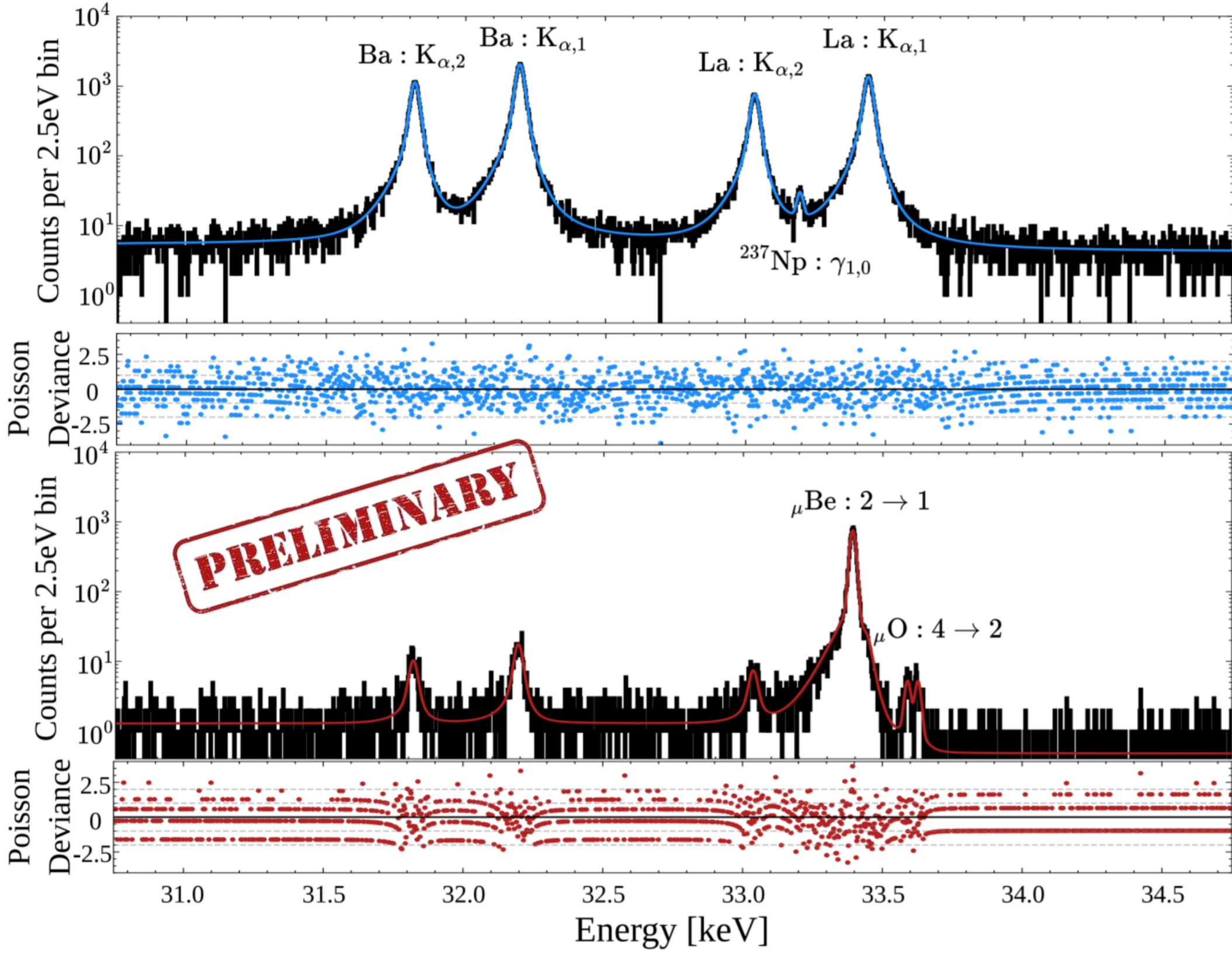


QUARTET 2025 beamtime—Promising first spectra of muonic $^{16,17,18}\text{O}$



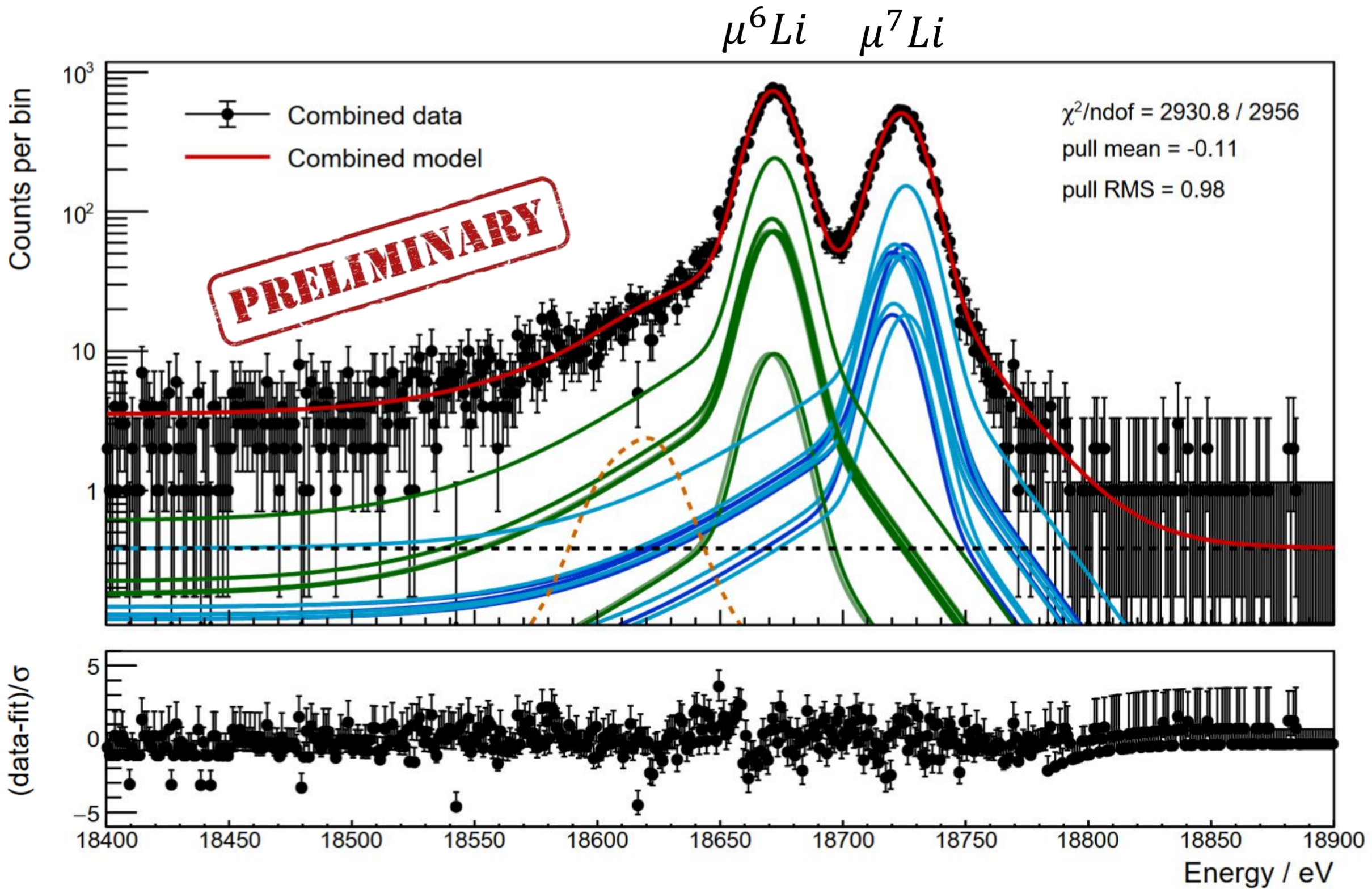
Preliminary results from 2024 beamtime:

O. Eizenberg et. al., *in preparation*



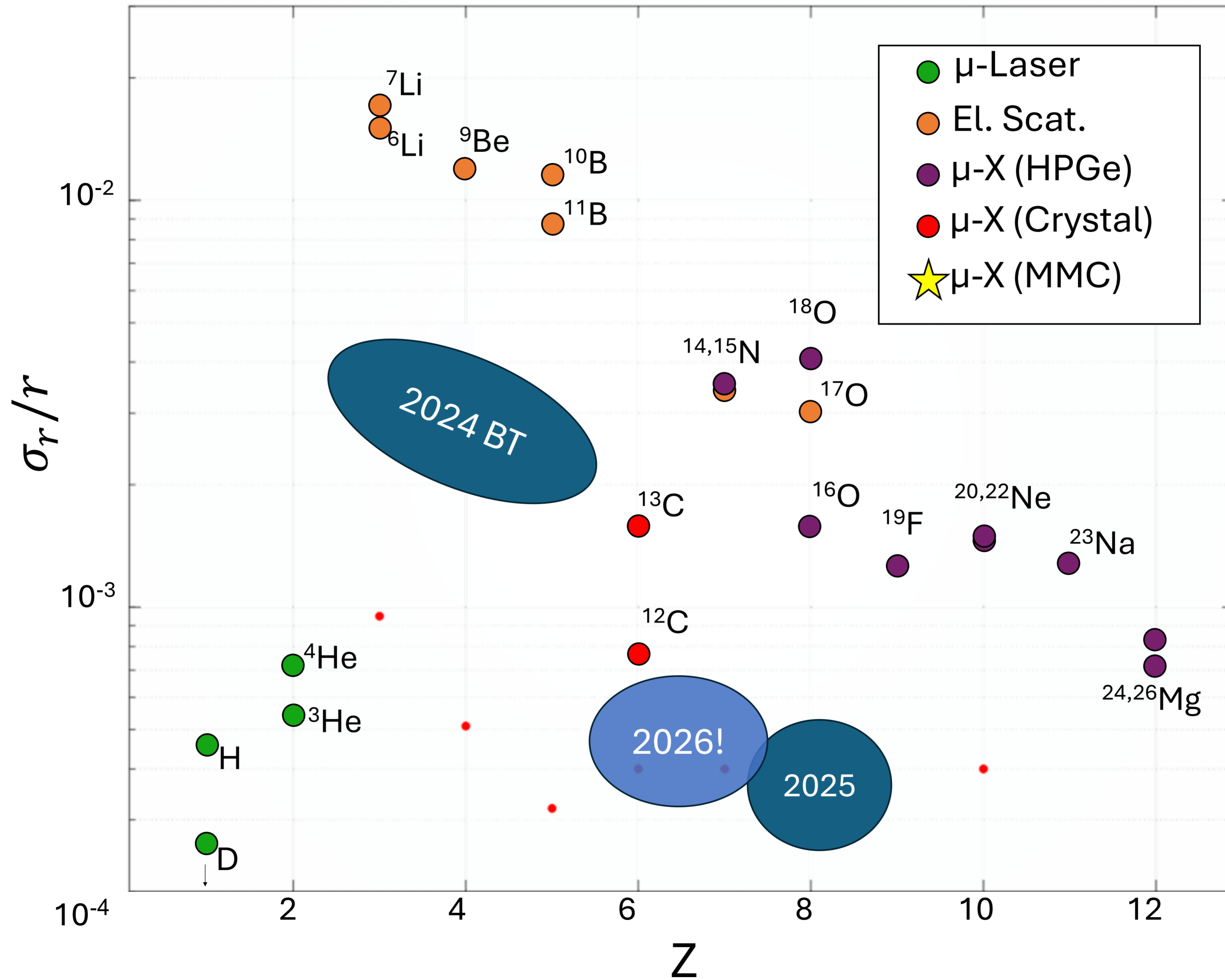
- Improve by factor of 30 upon best prior energy measurement
- Improve radius determination by a factor of 3-4

K. Von Schoeler et. al., *in preparation*



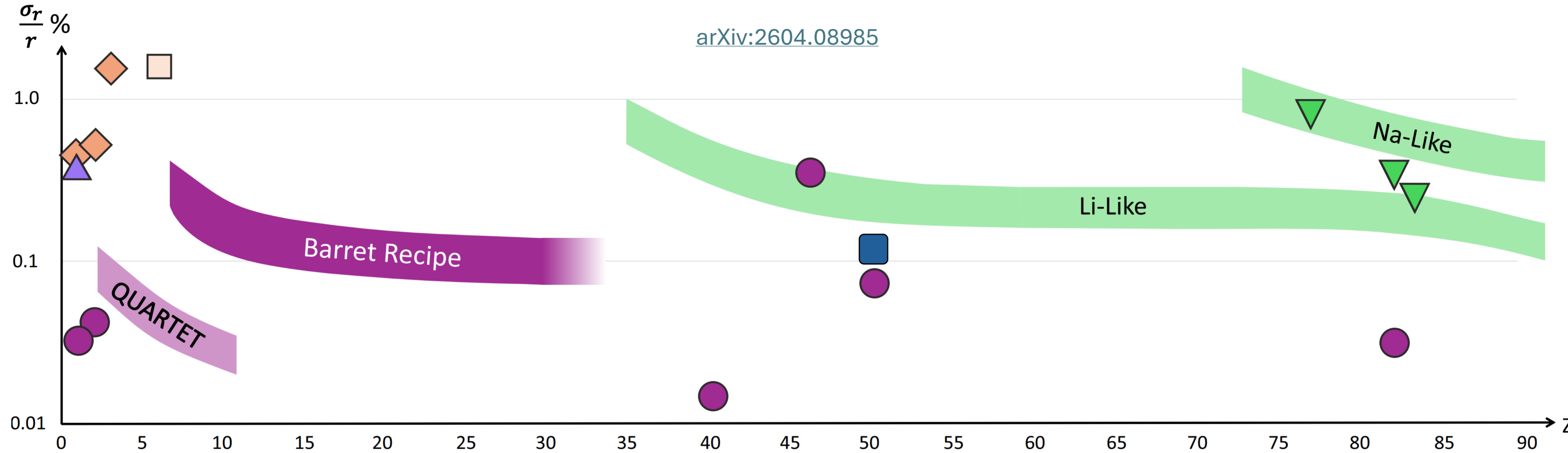
- Improve by factor of 300 upon best prior energy measurement
- Improve radius determination by a factor of 4-5

Outlook for 2026: $^{12,13}\text{C}$ & $^{14,15}\text{N}$:




Panorama of absolute radii determinations:

[arXiv:2604.08985](https://arxiv.org/abs/2604.08985)



 **H/D spectroscopy** (Lothar Maisenbacher, Soroosh Alighanbari, Christian Regenfus)

 **Scattering** (Clement Legris, Haiyan Gao, Jan Friedrich, Patrick Achenbach, Thomas Kraulik, Arjun Kumar, Chandan Ghosh, Michael Paolone, Christian Weiss, Nikos Sparveris, Martha Constantinou, Udit Raha, Steffen Strauch, Peter Blunden, Igor Akushevich, Dipangkar Dutta)

 **Helium-like atoms** (Kristian König)

 **Muonic Atoms** (BO)

 **Bound el. G-factors** (Fabian Heisse)

 **Highly charged ions** (Hunter Staiger)

Working group on nuclear charge radii
Whitepaper available: [arXiv:2604.08985](https://arxiv.org/abs/2604.08985)
Welcoming your feedback! bohayon@technion.ac.il



2025 Meeting of at IAEA headquarters

FROM NUCLEAR STRUCTURE TO NEW PHYSICS

3 - 7 August 2026

ECT* - Villa Tambosi, Villazzano

ORGANIZERS

Mikhail **Gorshteyn** - JGU Mainz

Ayala **Glick-Magid** - University of Tel Aviv

Ben **Ohayon** - Technion IIT

Chien-Yeah **Seng** - University of Tennessee

MAIN TOPICS

- Beta decays and CKM unitarity
- Nuclear radii, structure and reactions
- Muonic and ordinary atoms
- Precision measurements
- Global electroweak fit
- SMEFT

ECT* Director: Prof. Ubirajara van Kolck

The ECT* is part of the Fondazione Bruno Kessler. The Centre is funded by the Autonomous Province of Trento, funding agencies of EU Member and Associated states, and by INFN-TIFPA and has the support of the Department of Physics of the University of Trento.

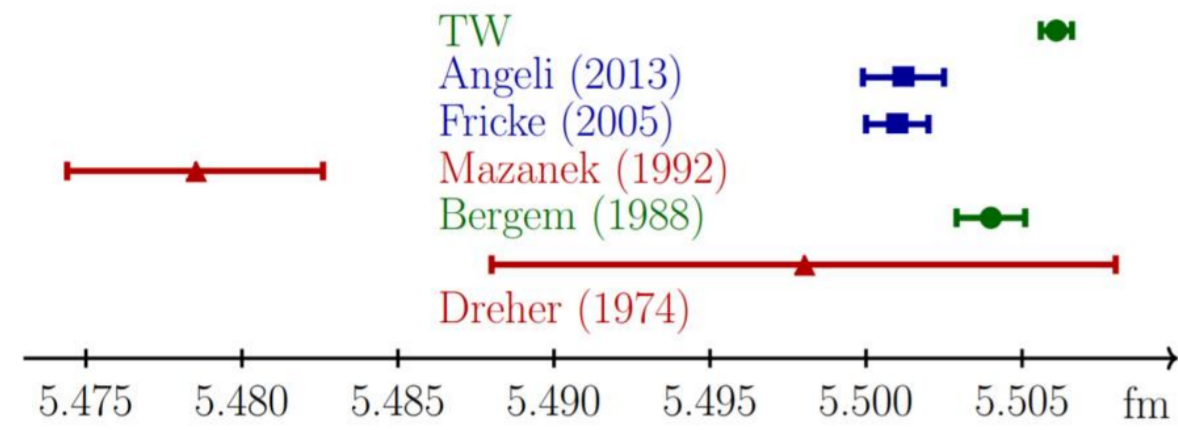
For the organization please contact: Anna Pancheri - ECT* Secretariat - Villa Tambosi
Strada delle Tabarelle 286 | 38123 Villazzano (Trento) - Italy | Tel.: (+39-0461) 314722
E-mail: apancheri@ectstar.eu or visit <http://www.ectstar.eu>



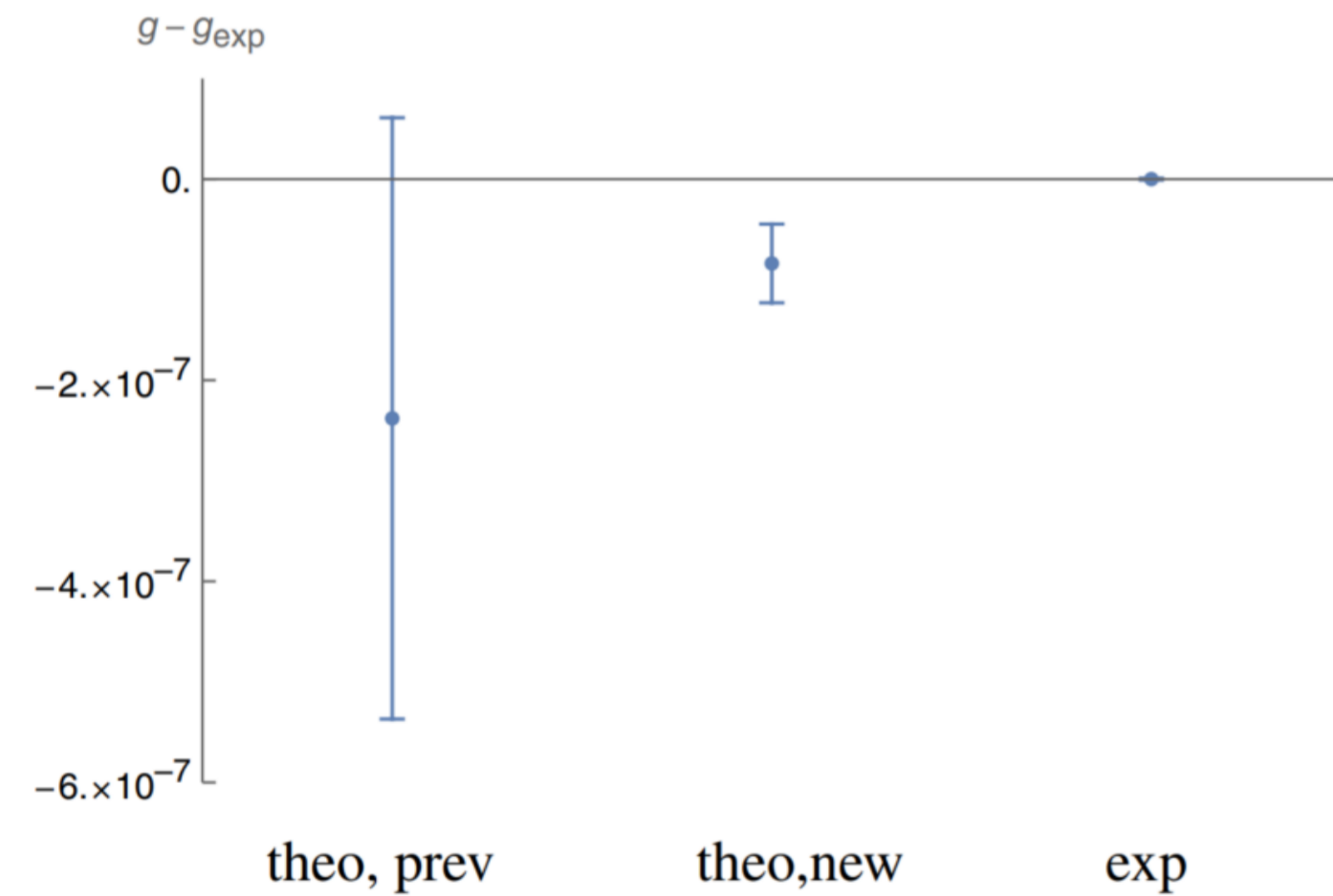


Thanks for listening!

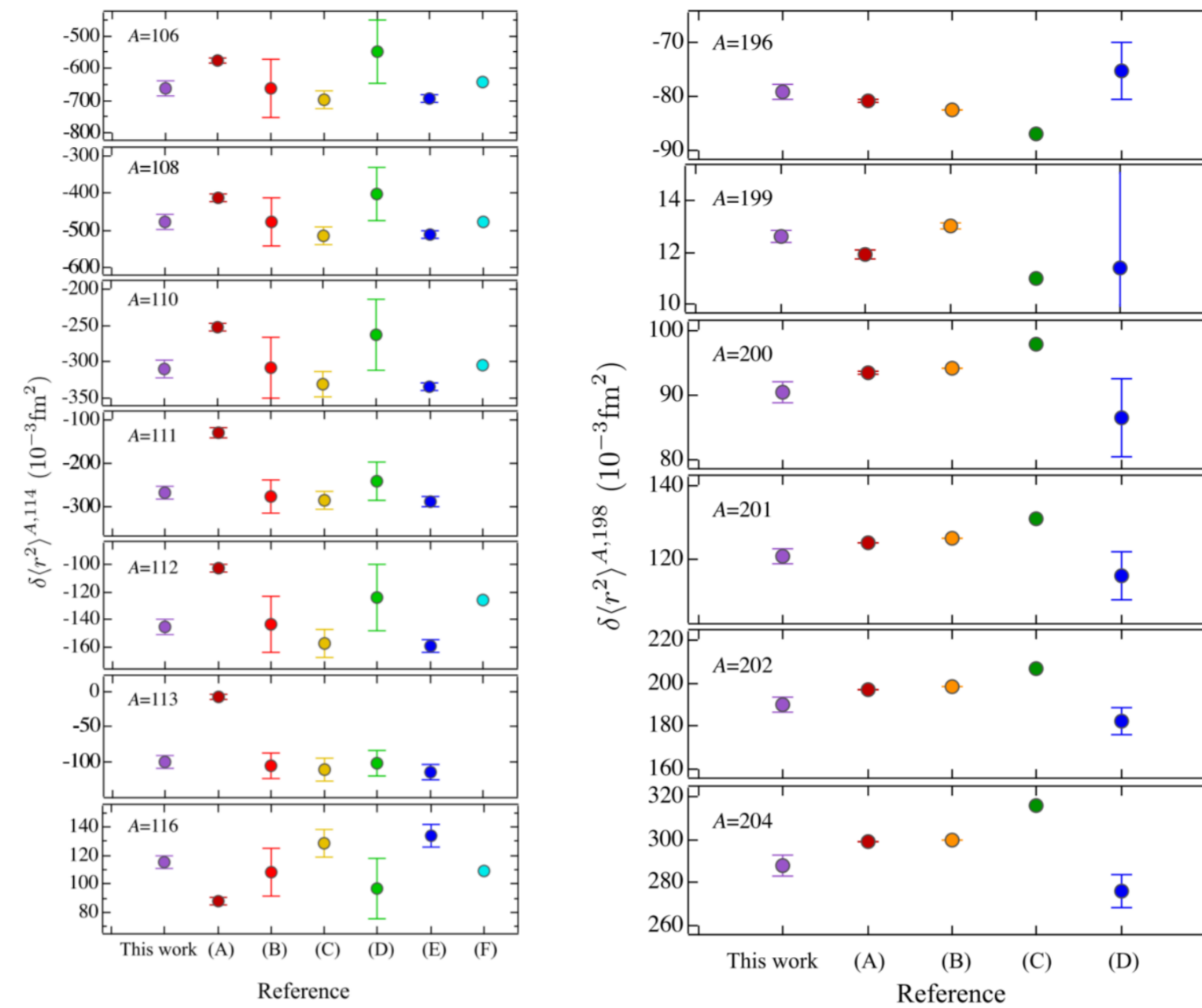
Illustrating the need for a new compilation



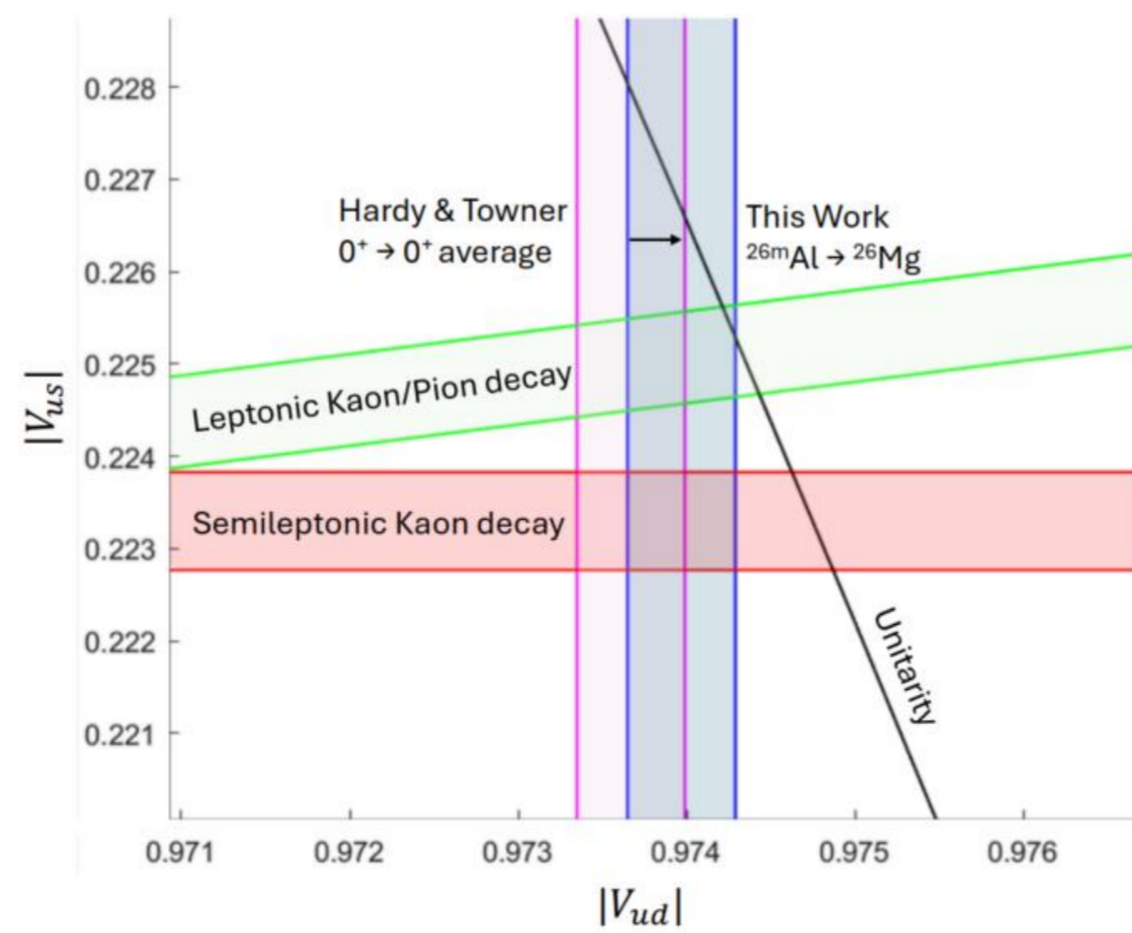
arXiv:2504.19977



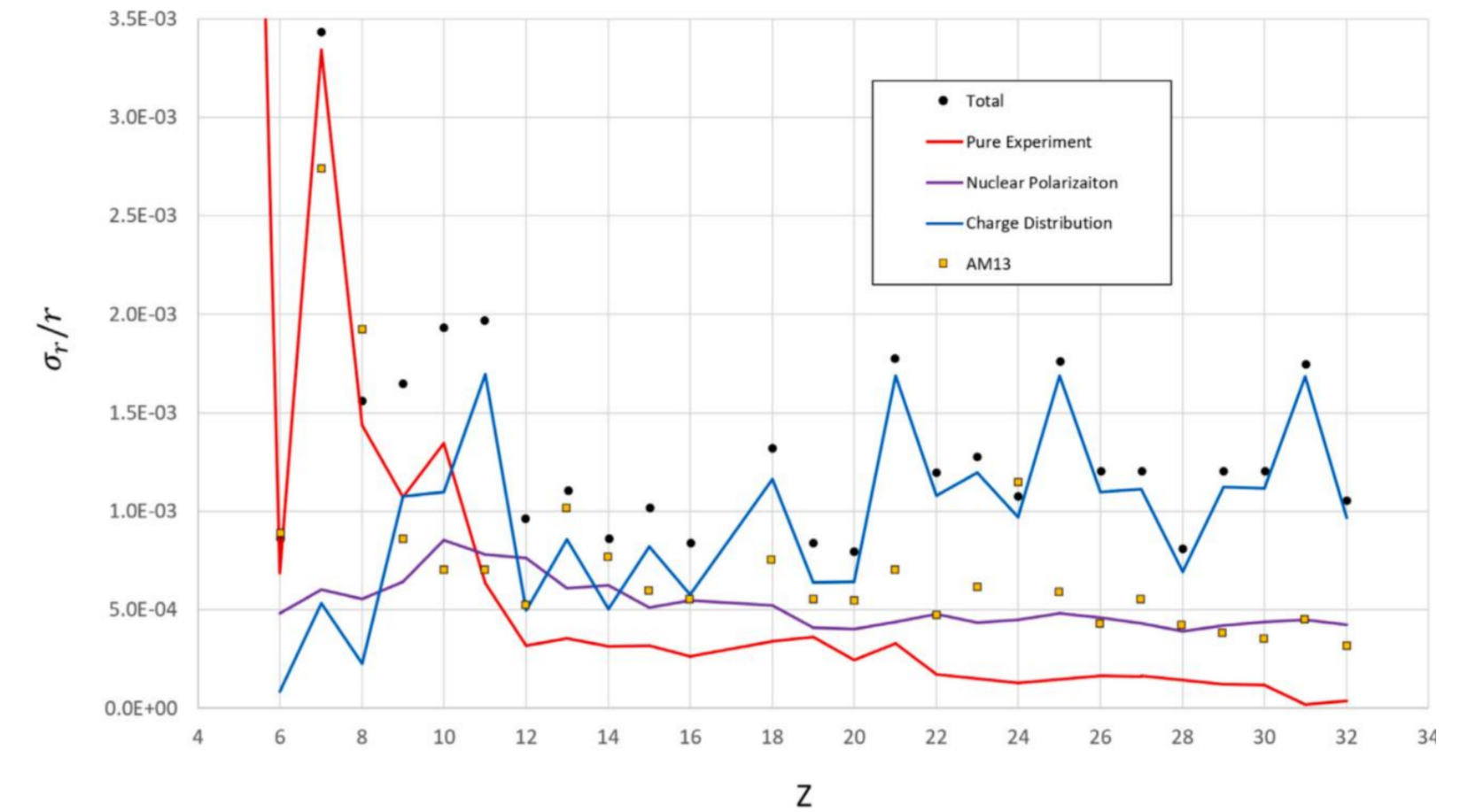
<https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevLett.134.123001>



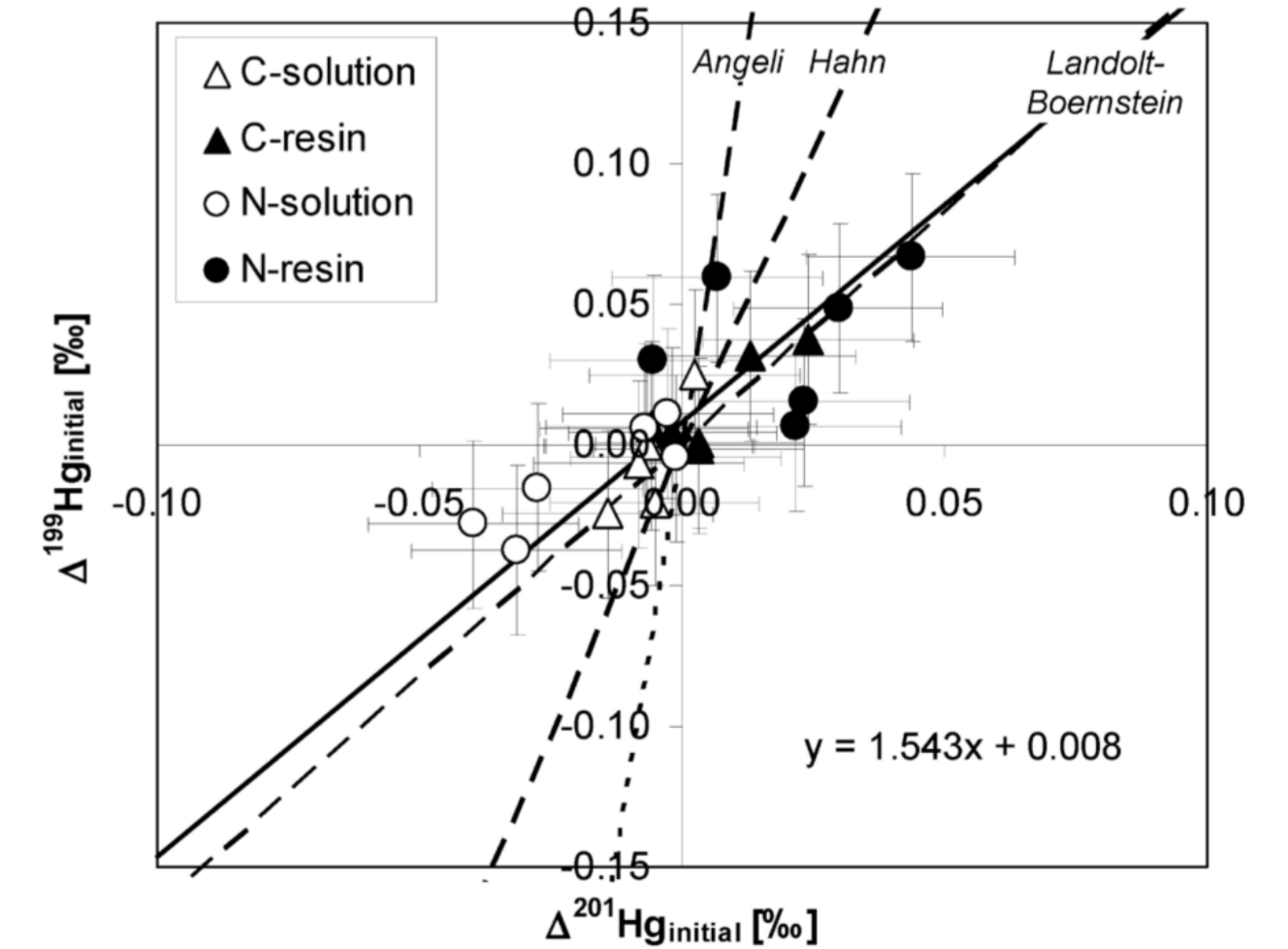
<https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevA.105.022805>



<https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2502.17070>



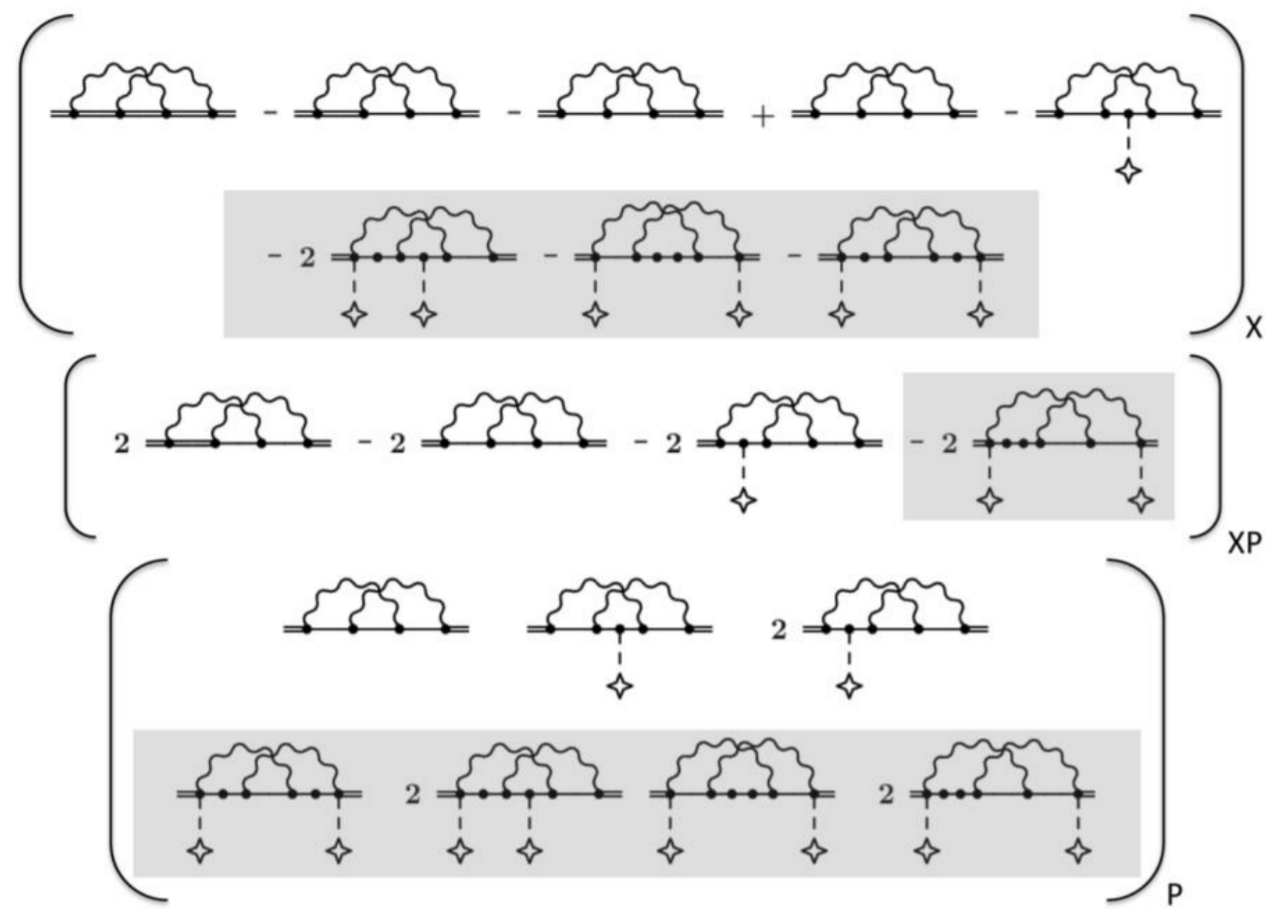
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.adt.2025.101732>



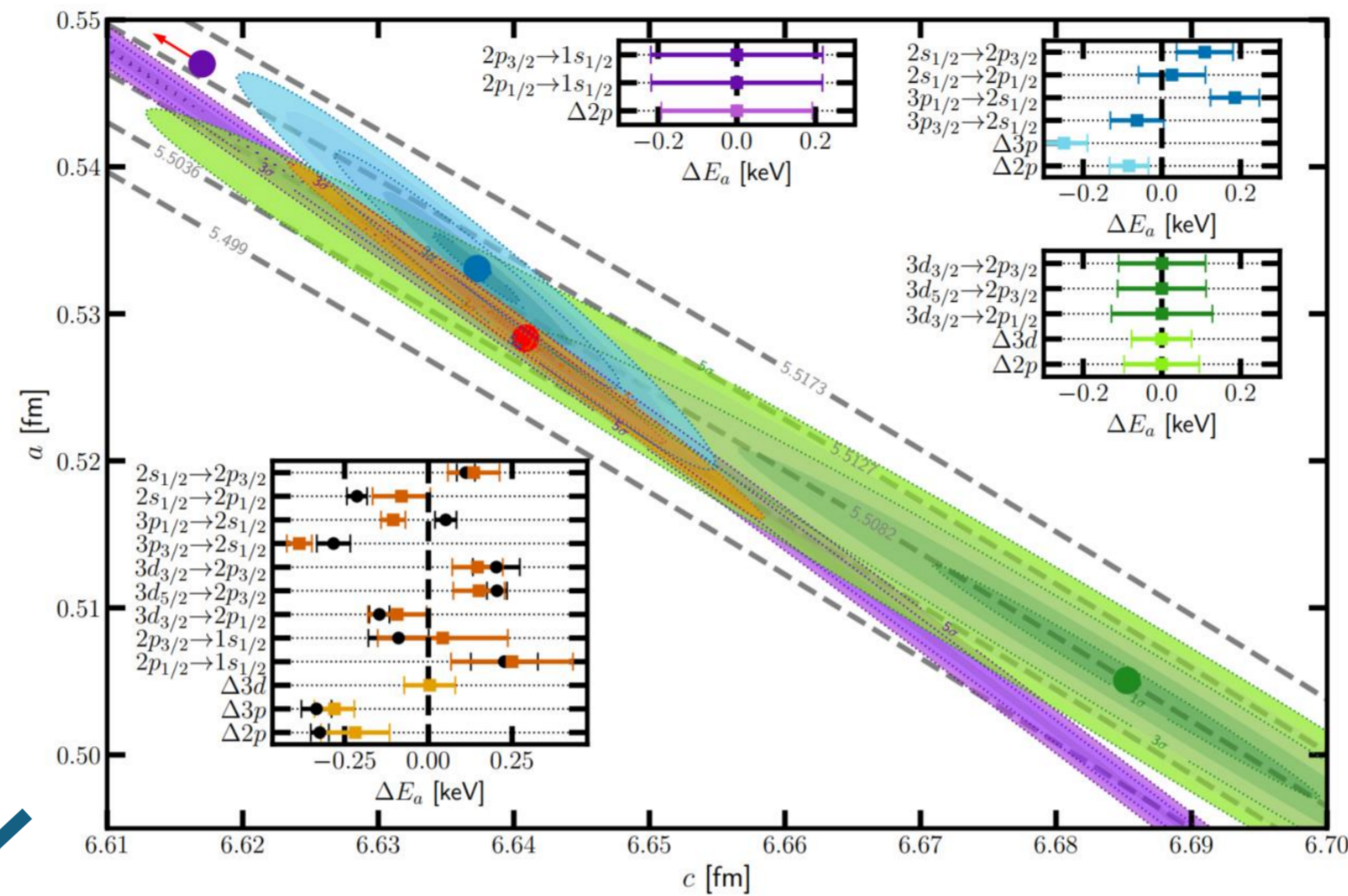
<https://pubs.acs.org/doi/10.1021/es100205t>

RADIANT – Radii Analysis and Data for Interactive Nuclear Table

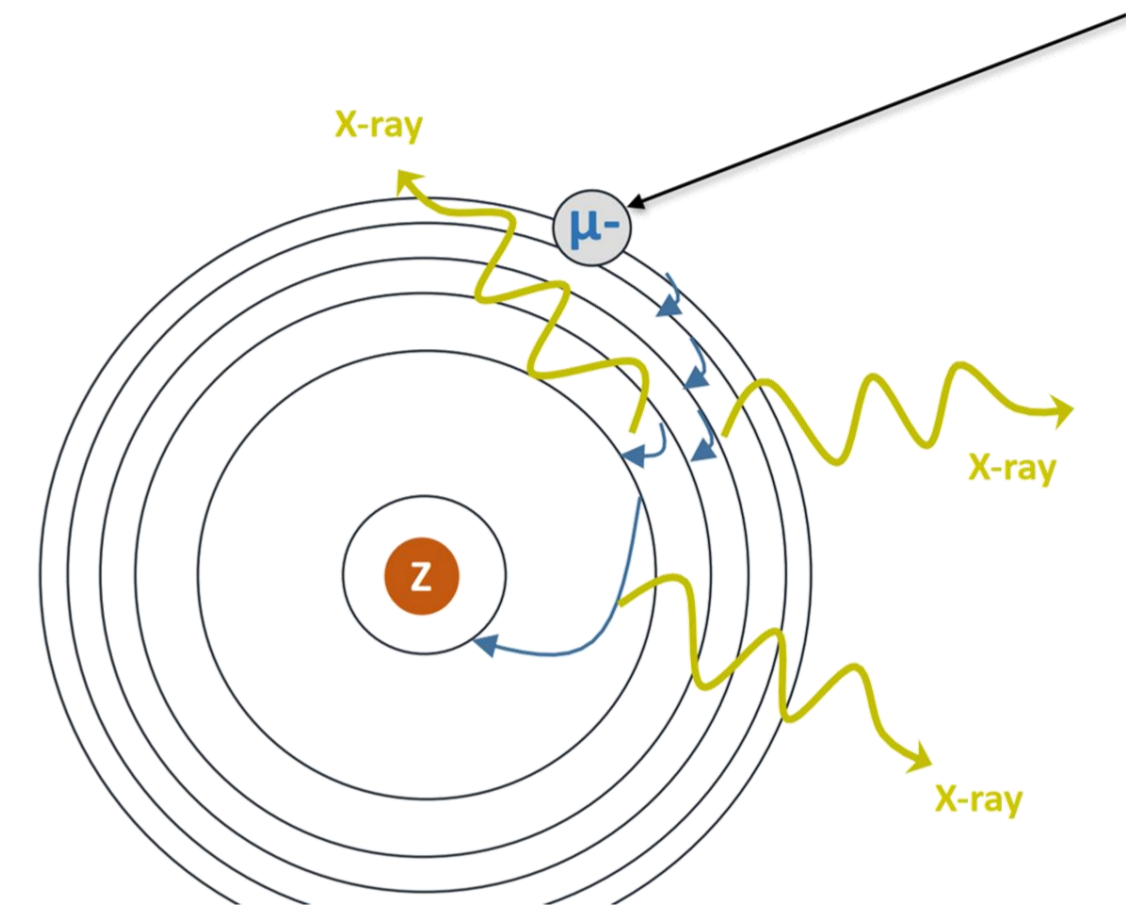
Theory



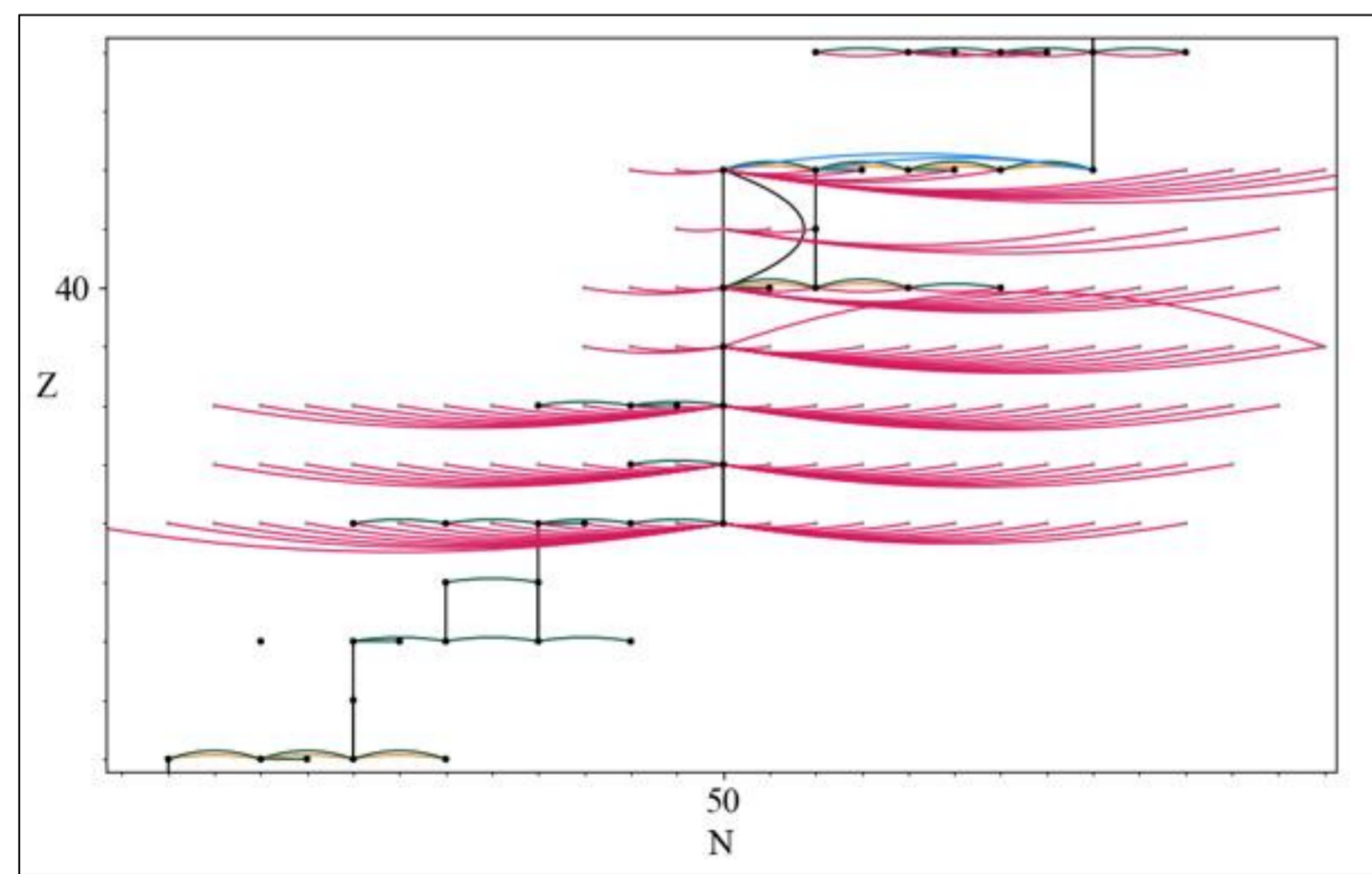
Combined analysis



Experiments



Combining data



Clemson

Curation & Dissemination

Group: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18

Period 1: 1 H 2 He

Period 2: 3 Li 4 Be 5 B 6 C 7 N 8 O 9 F 10 Ne

Period 3: 11 Na 12 Mg 13 Al 14 Si 15 P 16 S 17 Cl 18 Ar

Period 4: 19 K 20 Ca 21 Sc 22 Ti 23 V 24 Cr 25 Mn 26 Fe 27 Co 28 Ni 29 Cu 30 Zn 31 Ga 32 Ge 33 As 34 Se 35 Br 36 Kr

Period 5: 37 Rb 38 Sr 39 Y 40 Zr 41 Nb 42 Mo 43 Tc 44 Ru 45 Rh 46 Pd 47 Ag 48 Cd 49 In 50 Sn 51 Sb 52 Te 53 I 54 Xe

Period 6: 55 Cs 56 Ba * 71 Lu 72 Hf 73 Ta 74 W 75 Re 76 Os 77 Ir 78 Pt 79 Au 80 Hg 81 Tl 82 Pb 83 Bi 84 Po 85 At 86 Rn

Period 7: 87 Fr 88 Ra ** 103 Lr 104 Rf 105 Db 106 Sg 107 Bh 108 Hs 109 Mt 110 Ds 111 Rg 112 Cn 113 Nh 114 Fl 115 Mc 116 Lv 117 Ts 118 Og

*Lanthanides: 57 La 58 Ce 59 Pr 60 Nd 61 Pm 62 Sm 63 Eu 64 Gd 65 Tb 66 Dy 67 Ho 68 Er 69 Tm 70 Yb

**Actinides: 89 Ac 90 Th 91 Pa 92 U 93 Np 94 Pu 95 Am 96 Cm 97 Bk 98 Cf 99 Es 100 Fm 101 Md 102 No

IAEA