

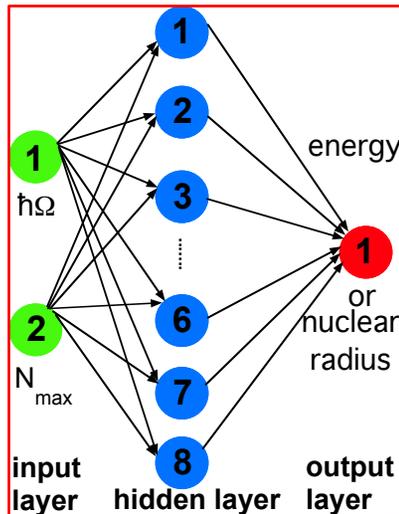
Deep Learning for Nuclear Binding Energy and Radius

Scientific Achievement

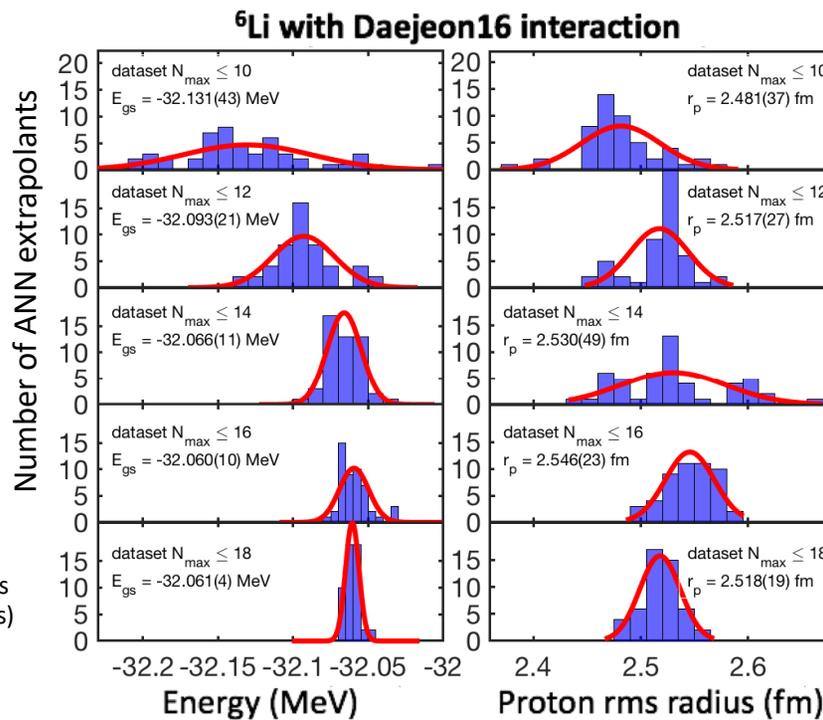
- Developed artificial neural networks (ANNs) for extending the application range of the *ab initio* No-Core Shell Model (NCSM)
- Demonstrated predictive power of ANNs for converged solutions of weakly converging simulations of the nuclear radius
- Provided a new paradigm for matching deep learning with results from high performance computing simulations

Significance and Impact

- Guides experimental programs at DOE's rare isotope facilities
- Extends the predictive power of *ab initio* nuclear theory beyond the reach of current high performance computing simulations
- Establishes foundation for deep learning tools in nuclear theory useful for a wide range of applications



Neural network (above) used to successfully extrapolate the ${}^6\text{Li}$ ground state energy and rms radius from modest basis spaces (N_{\max} datasets) to extreme basis spaces achieving basis parameter independence (histograms of extrapolation ensembles in right figure).



Research Details

- Develop ANNs that extend the reach of high performance computing simulations of nuclei
- Predict properties of nuclei based on *ab initio* structure calculations in achievable basis spaces
- Produce accurate predictions of nuclear properties with quantified uncertainties using fundamental inter-nucleon interactions such as Daejeon16