

Short-Range Correlations and the Quarks Within

Or Hen (MIT)



Hen Lab

Laboratory for Nuclear
Science @ 

Starting from the end:

- Short-range part of the NN interaction
still largely unknown.
 - Role of quark degrees of freedom in nuclei
still largely unknown.
 - Role of relativity in nuclei
still largely unknown.
- Exclusive electron scattering data can address all of these issues, and more!

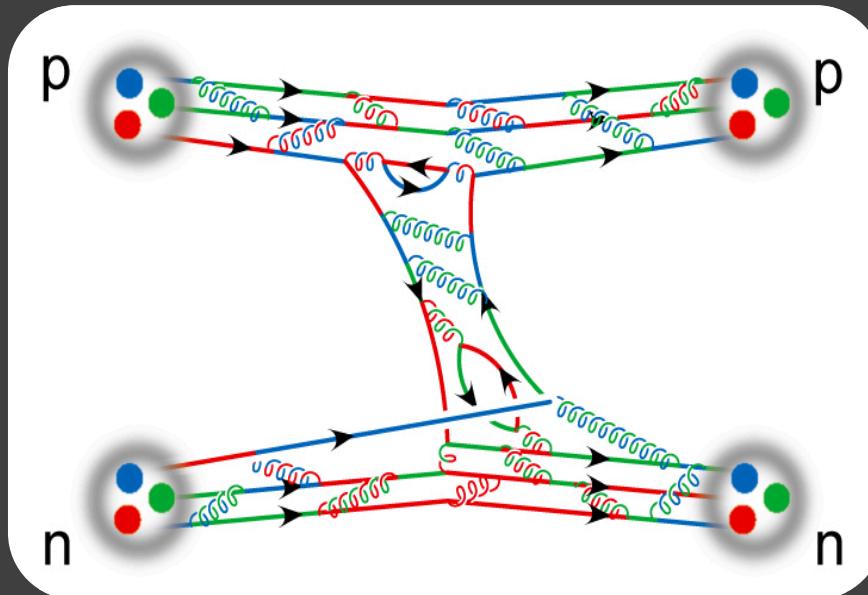
Now to the beginning....

The Nuclear Challenge

1. Many-body problem

$$\sum_i \left\{ -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m_i} \nabla_i^2 \Psi(\vec{r}_1, \dots, \vec{r}_N, t) \right\} + U(\vec{r}_1, \dots, \vec{r}_N) \Psi(\vec{r}_1, \dots, \vec{r}_N, t) = i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Psi(\vec{r}_1, \dots, \vec{r}_N, t)$$

2. Complex QCD interaction

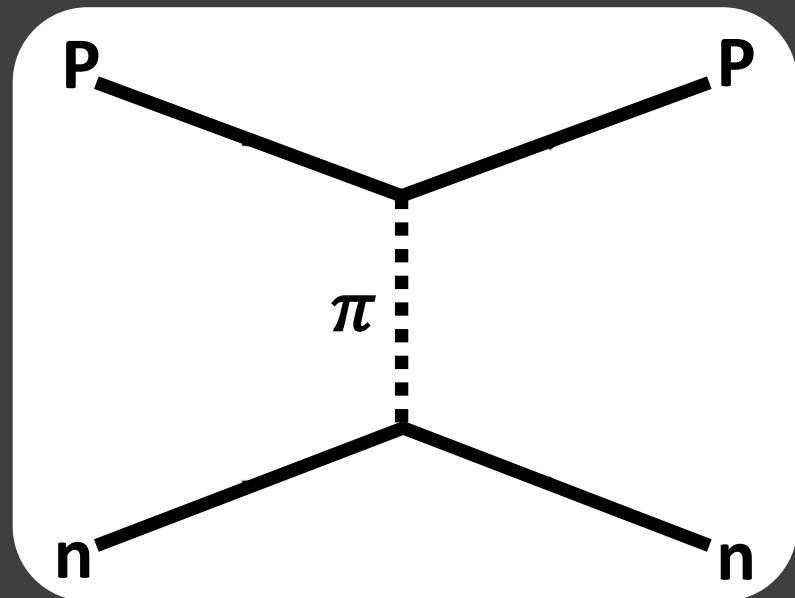
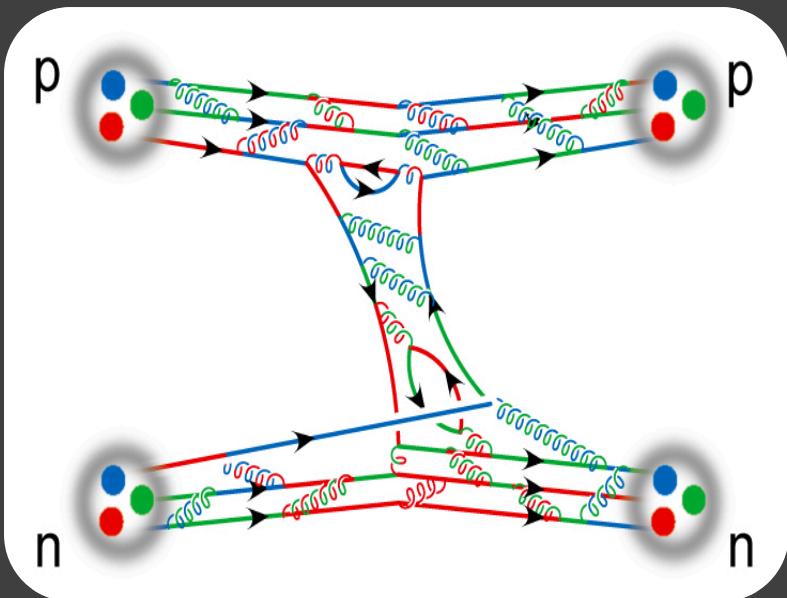


The Nuclear Challenge

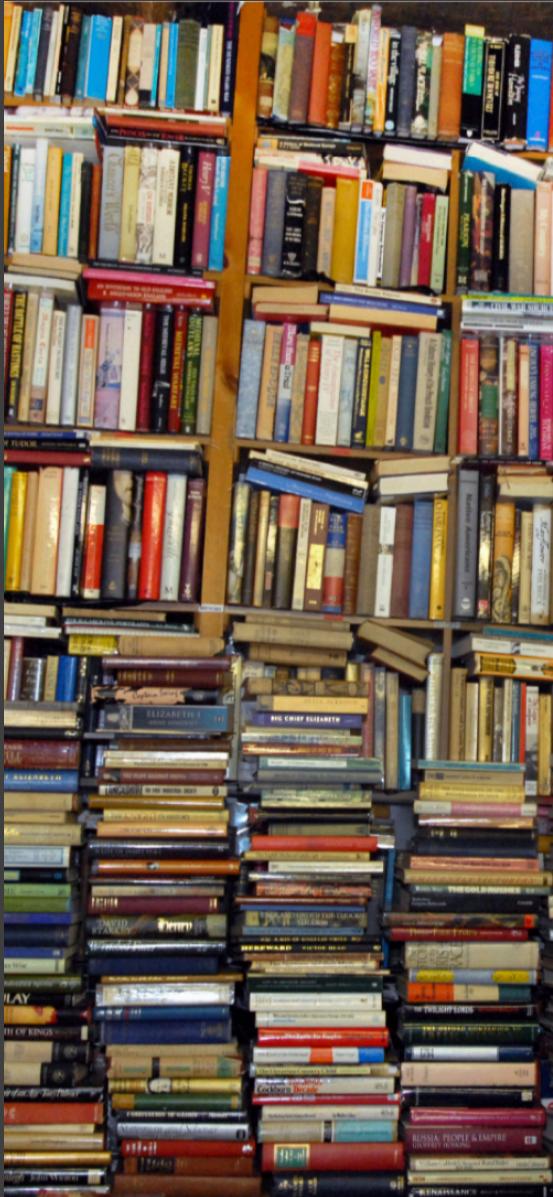
1. Many-body problem

→ Numerical techniques (Quantum Monte Carlo, Lattice, SCGF, HH, Coupled Clusters, ...)

2. Complex QCD Effective interactions



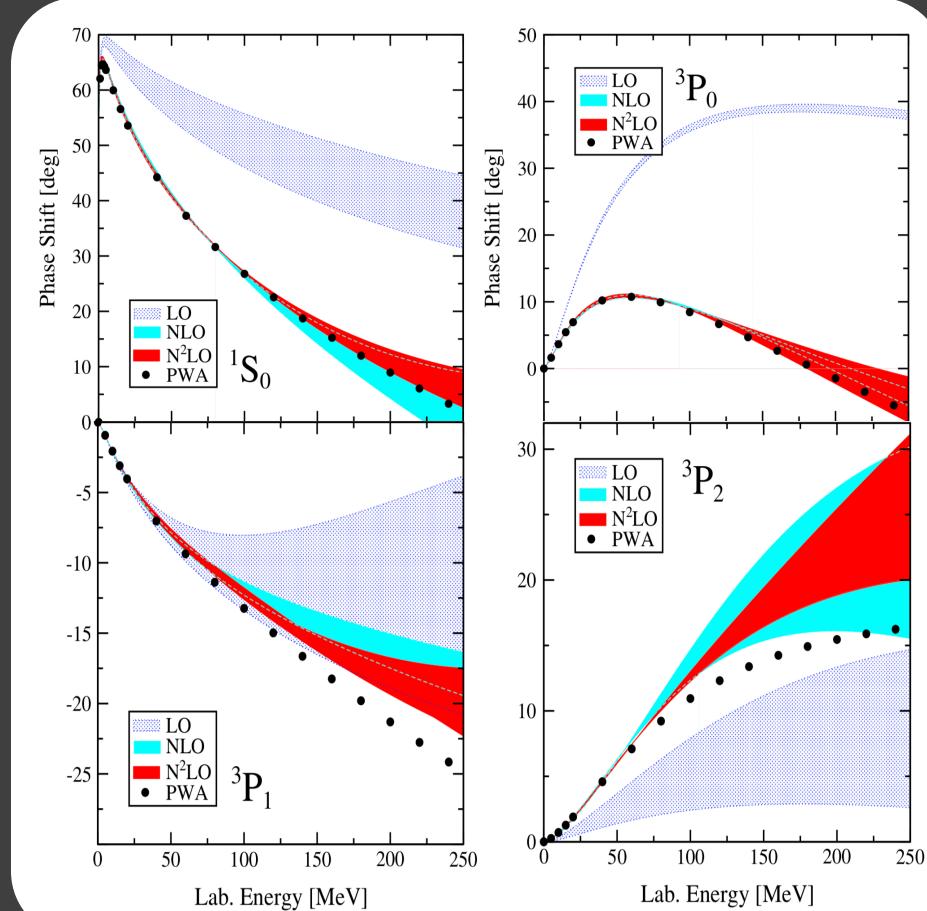
Many ways to derive effective interactions



- Hamada-Johnston Potential
- Yale-Group Potential
- Reid68 Potential
- Reid-Day Potential
- Partovi-Lomon Potential
- Paris-Group Potentials
- Stony-Brook Potential
- dTRS Super-Soft-Core Potentials
- Funabashi Potentials
- Urbana-Group Potentials
- Argonne-Group Potentials
 - Argonne V14
 - Argonne V28
 - Argonne V18
- Bonn-Group Potentials
 - Full-Bonn Potential
 - CD-Bonn Potential
- Padua-Group Potential
- Nijmegen-Group Potentials
 - Nijm78 Potential
 - Partial-Wave-Analysis
 - Nijm93
 - Nijm1
- Nijmll
- Reid93 Potential
- Extended Soft-Core
- Nijmegen Optical Potentials
- Hamburg-Group Potentials
- Moscow-Group Potentials
- Budapest(IS)-Group Potential
- MIK-Group Potential
- Imaginary Potentials
- QCD-Inspired Potentials
- The Oxford Potential
- The First CHPT NN Potentials
- Sao Paulo-Group CHPT Potentials
- Munich-Group CHPT Potentials
- Idaho-Group CHPT Potentials
- Bochum-Julich-Group CHPT Potentials
 - LO Potentials
 - NLO Potentials
 - NNLO Potentials
 - NNNLO Potentials
- **and more!**

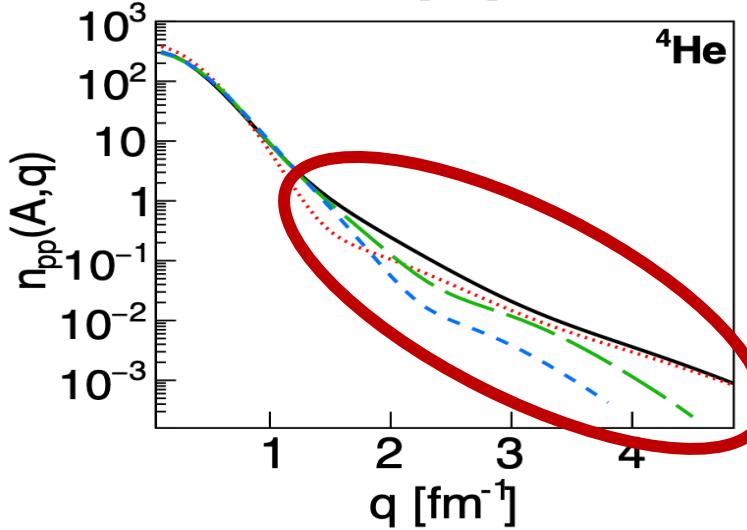
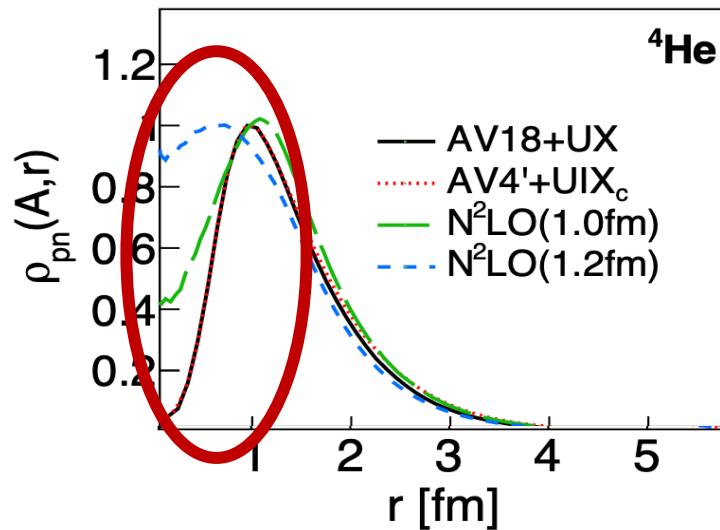
Common features of all models

1. Contain experimentally determined parameters.



Common features of all models

1. Contain experimentally determined parameters.
2. Large model dependence at short-distance / high-momentum.

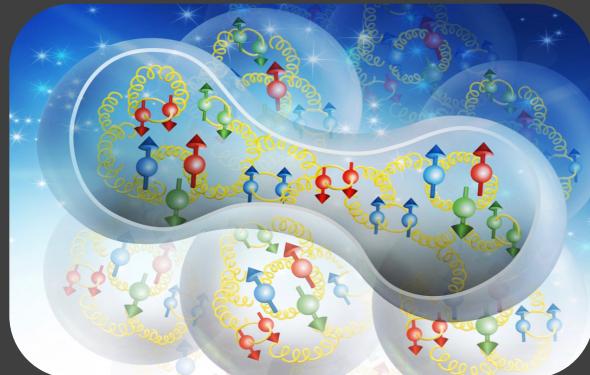


Short-distance interactions: still a challenge

Short-distance interactions: still a challenge

Required for a high-resolution,
first principle, description of
nuclear systems &
processes.

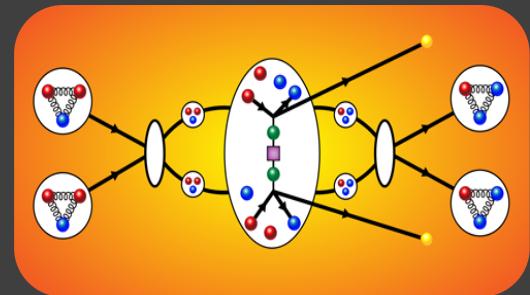
NN interaction from QCD
& QCD in nuclei

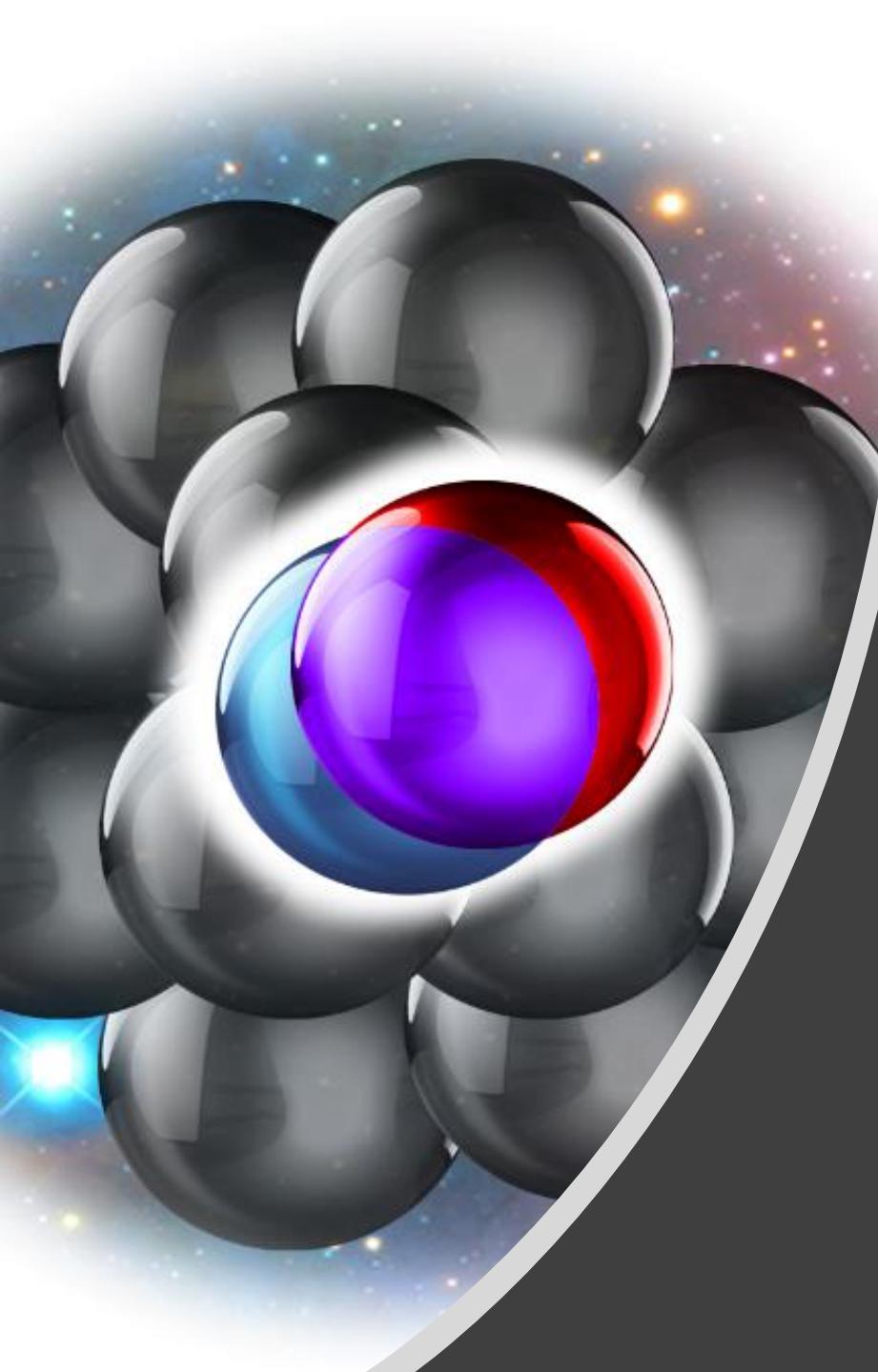


High-density
systems



High-q processes
(e.g. $0\nu\beta\beta$ decay)

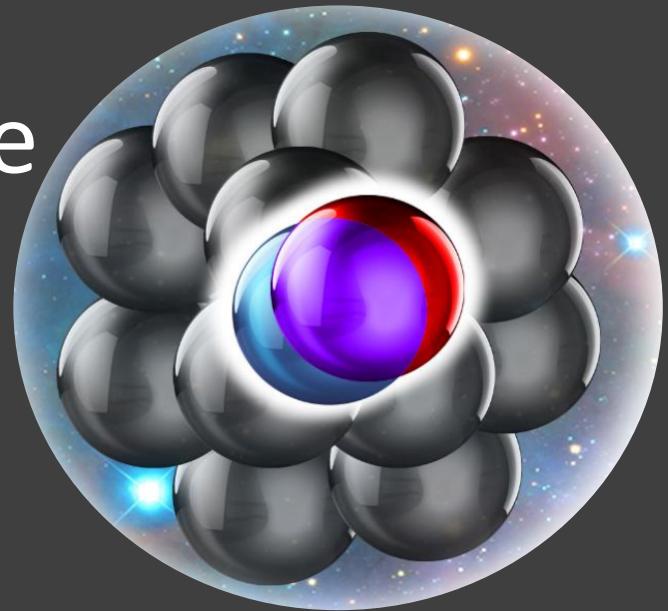




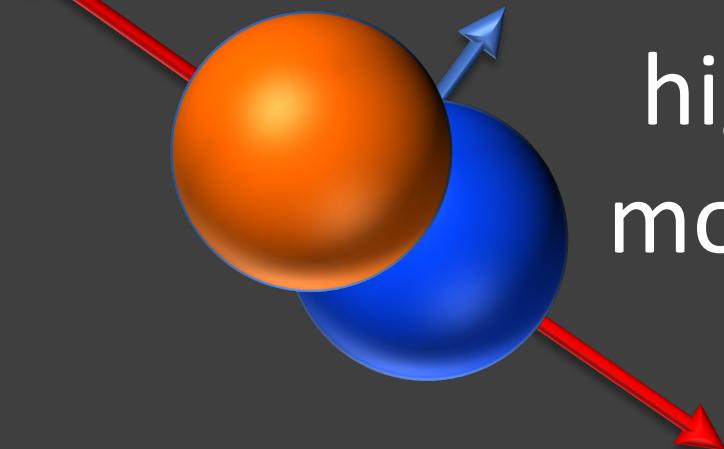
Short-Range Correlations (SRC)

r-space

Nucleon pairs that are close together in the nucleus



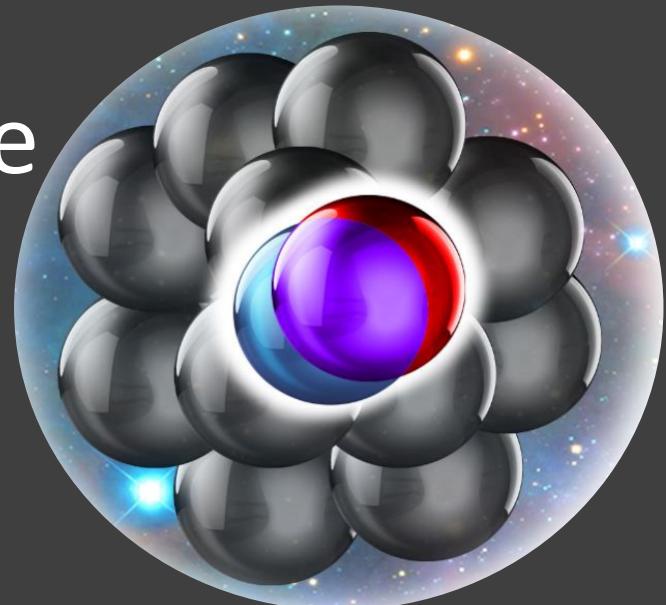
k-space



high *relative* and low *c.m.*
momentum compared to k_F

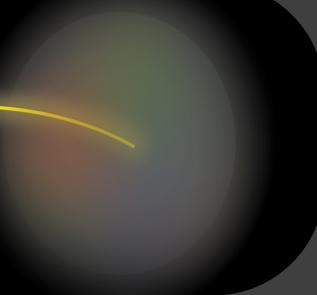
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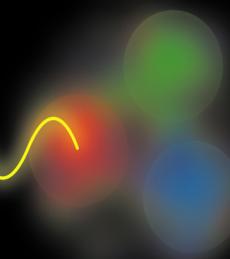


Today: SRCs Across Scales

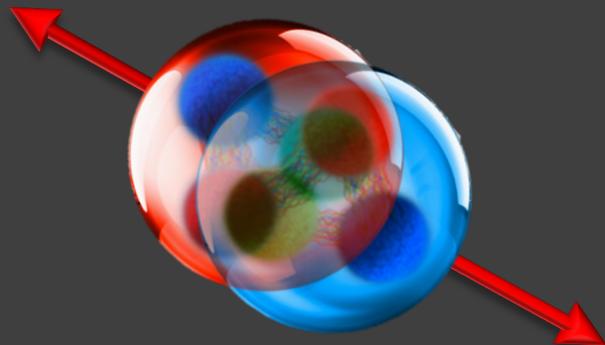
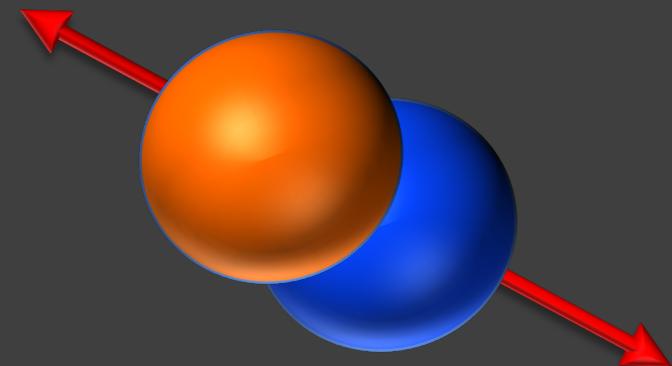
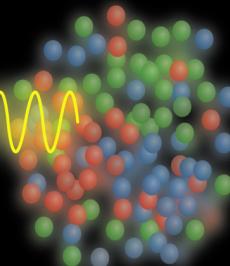
Many-Body System



NN Interaction



Nucleon
Sub-Structure



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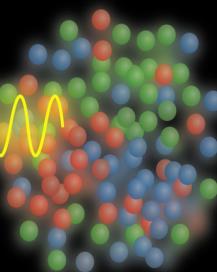
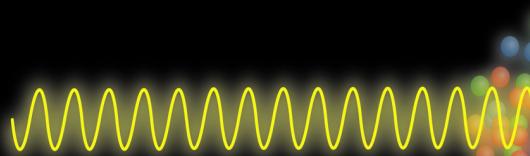
Many-Body System



NN Interaction



Nucleon
Sub-Structure



2018-20 SRC Publications:

- Nature, In-Print (2020)
- Nature 566, 354 (2019)
- Nature 560, 617 (2018)
- PRL 122, 172502 (2019)
- PRL 121, 092501 (2018)
- Phys. Lett. B 800, 135110 (2019)
- Phys. Lett. B 797, 134890 (2019)
- Phys. Lett. B 797, 134792 (2019)
- Phys. Lett. B 791, 242 (2019)
- Phys. Lett. B 793, 360 (2019)
- Phys. Lett. B 785, 304 (2018)
- Phys. Lett. B 780, 211 (2018)
- Chin Phys. C 42, 064105 (2018)
arXiv: 1908.02223; 1907.03658

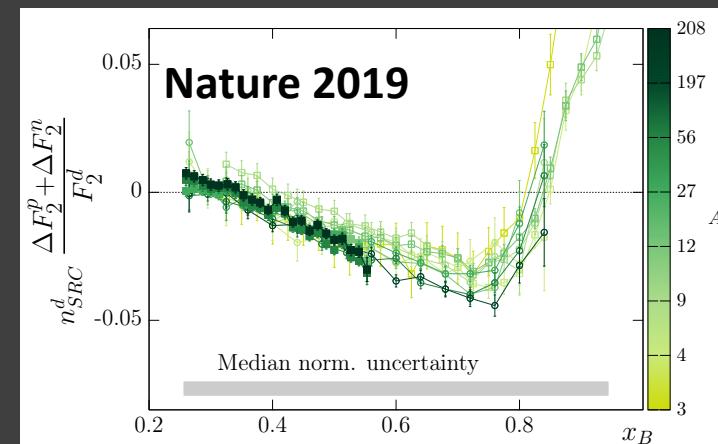
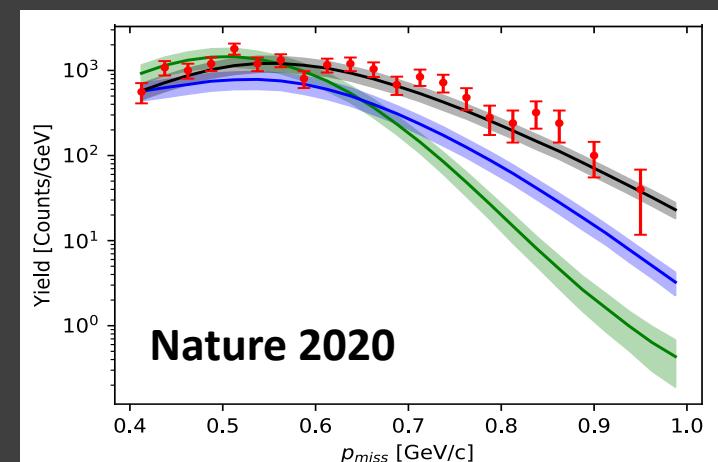
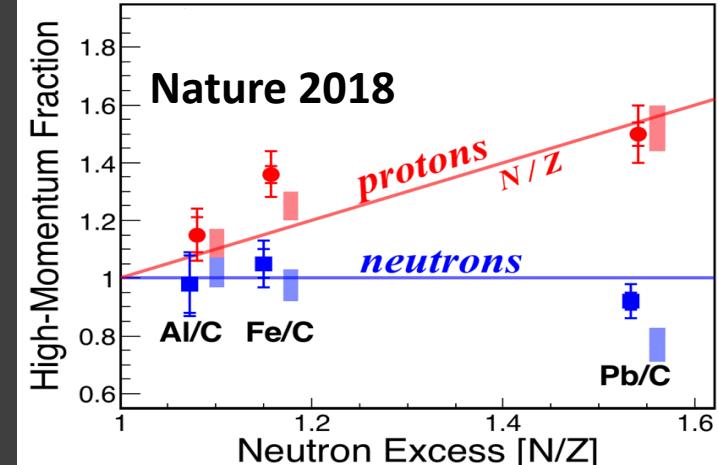
Many-Body System



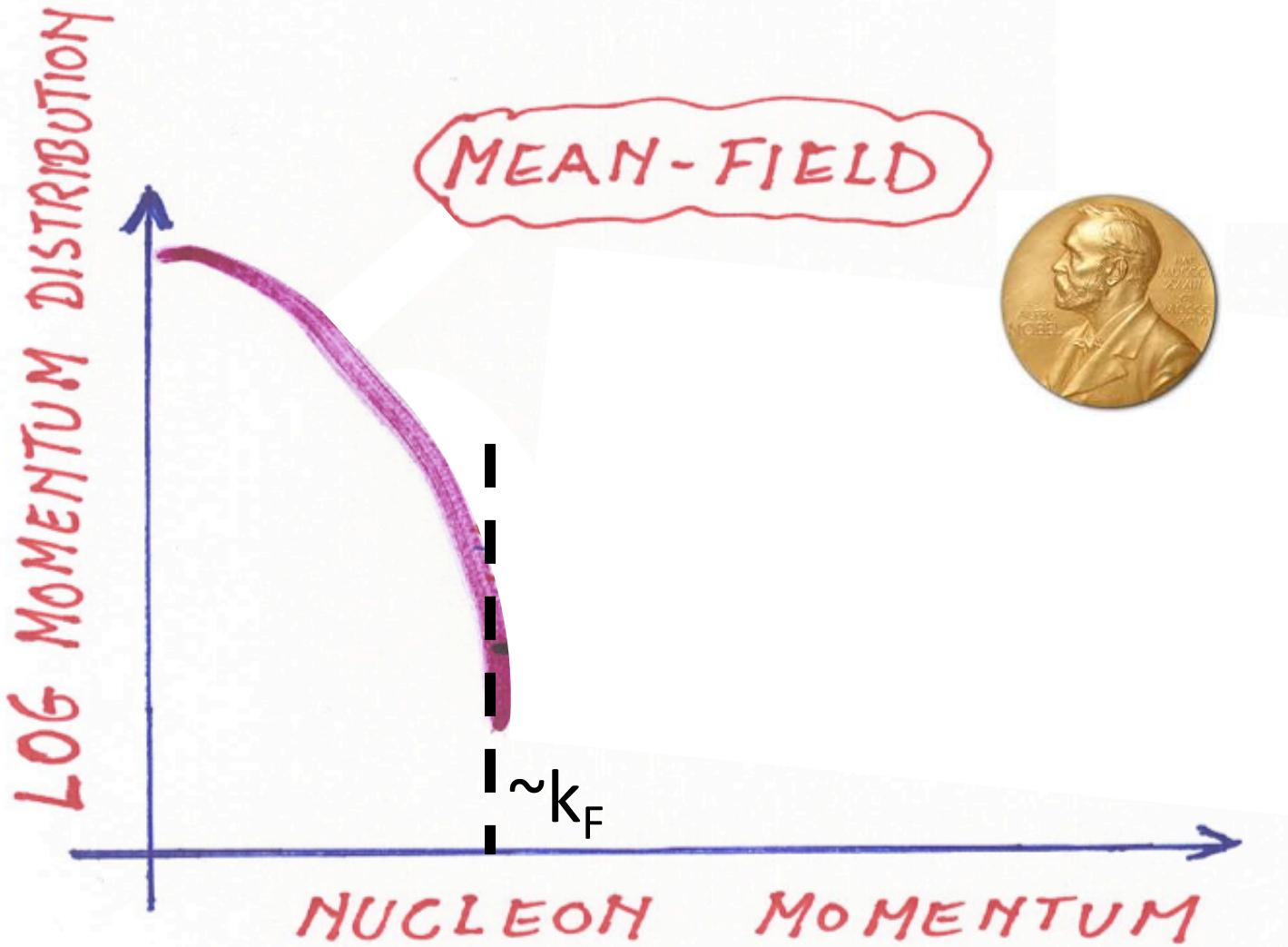
NN Interaction

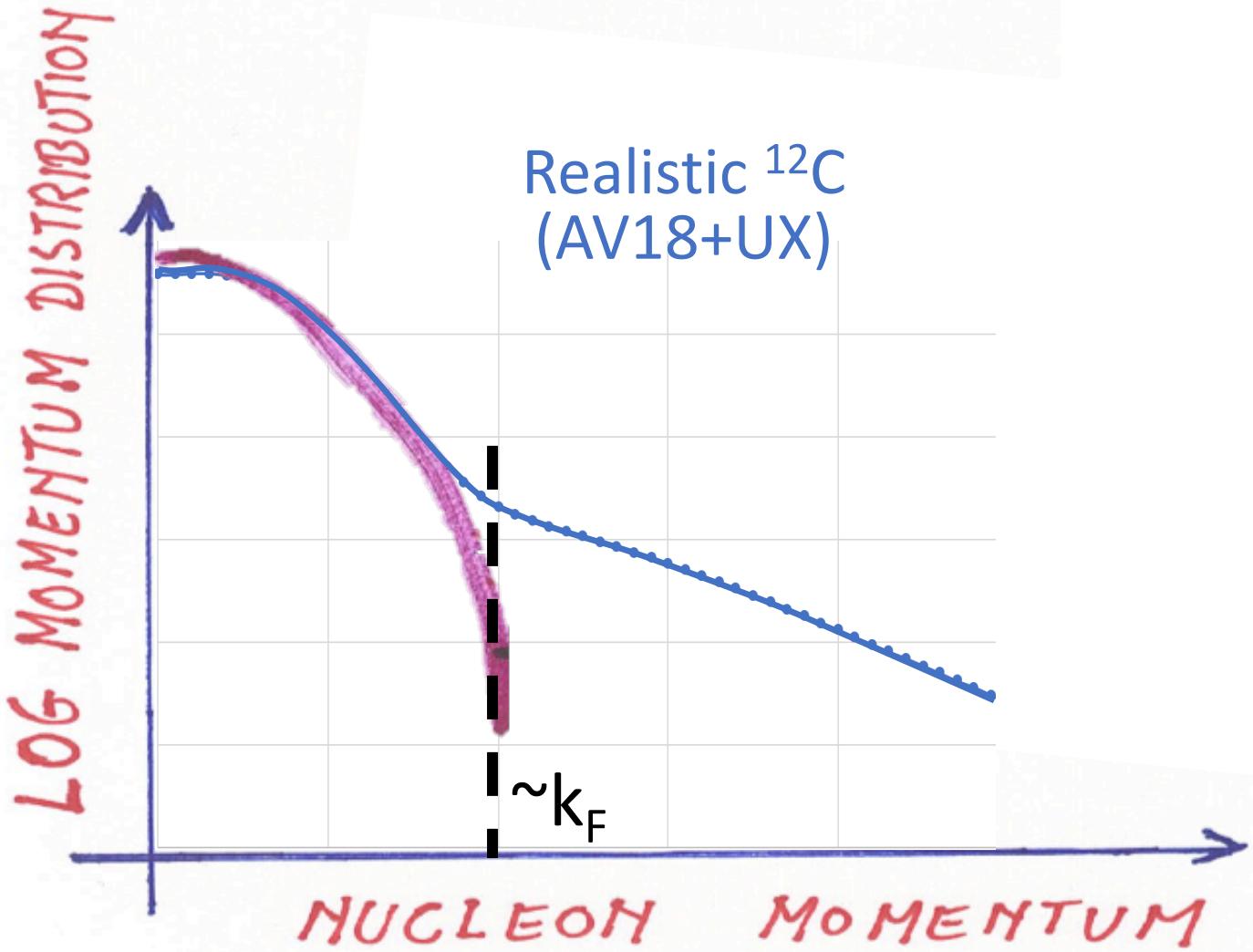


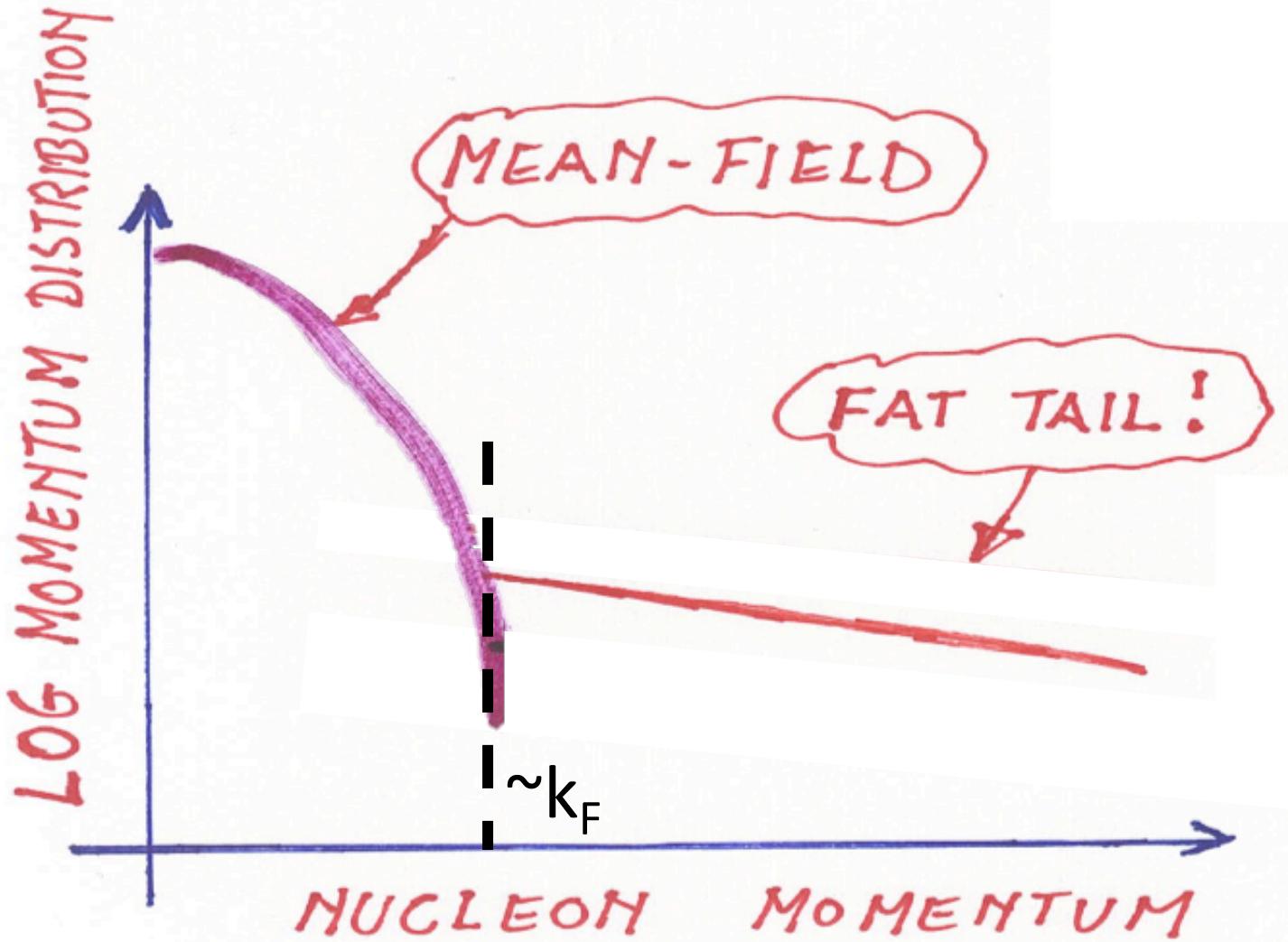
Nucleon Sub-Structure

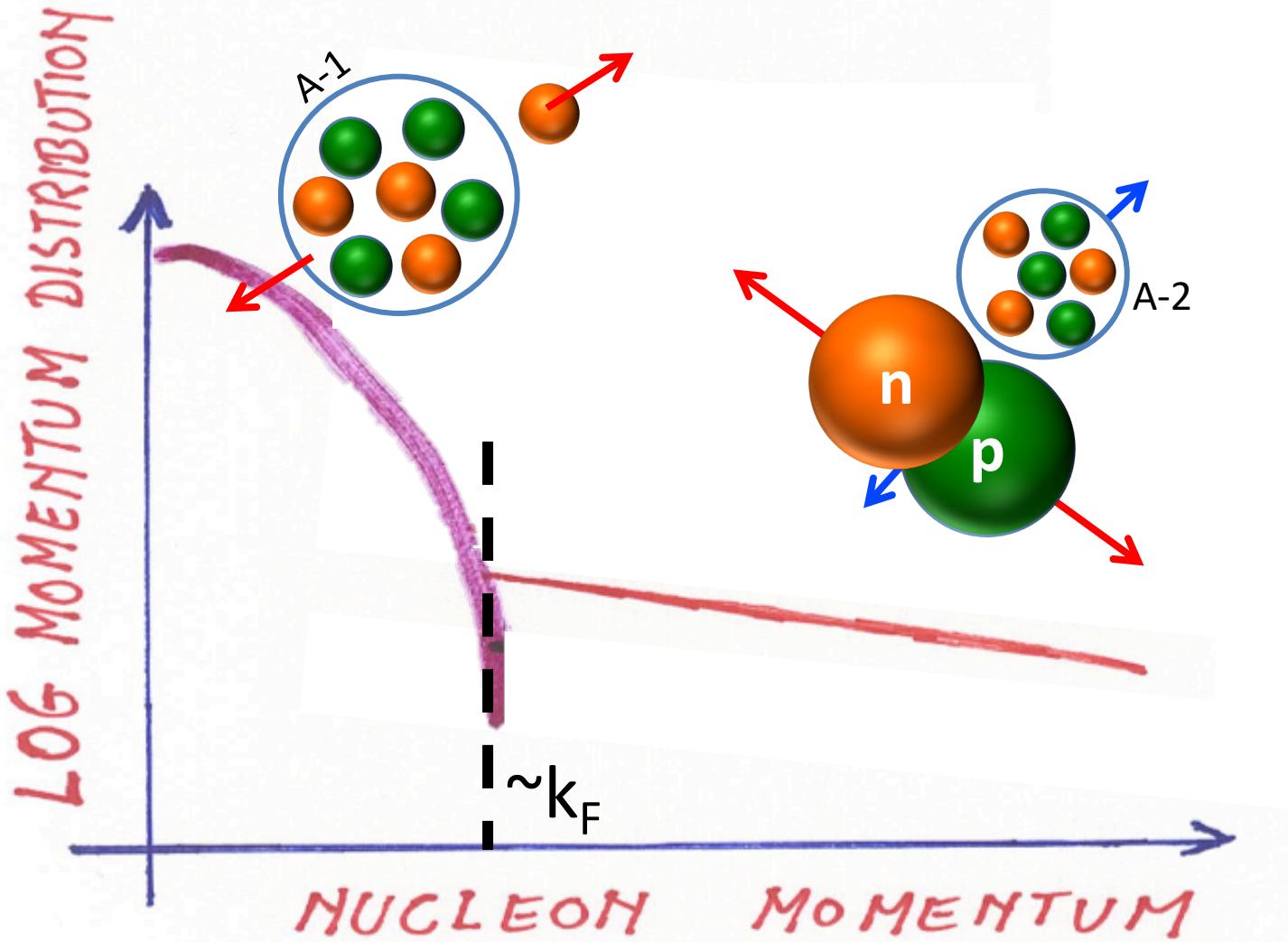


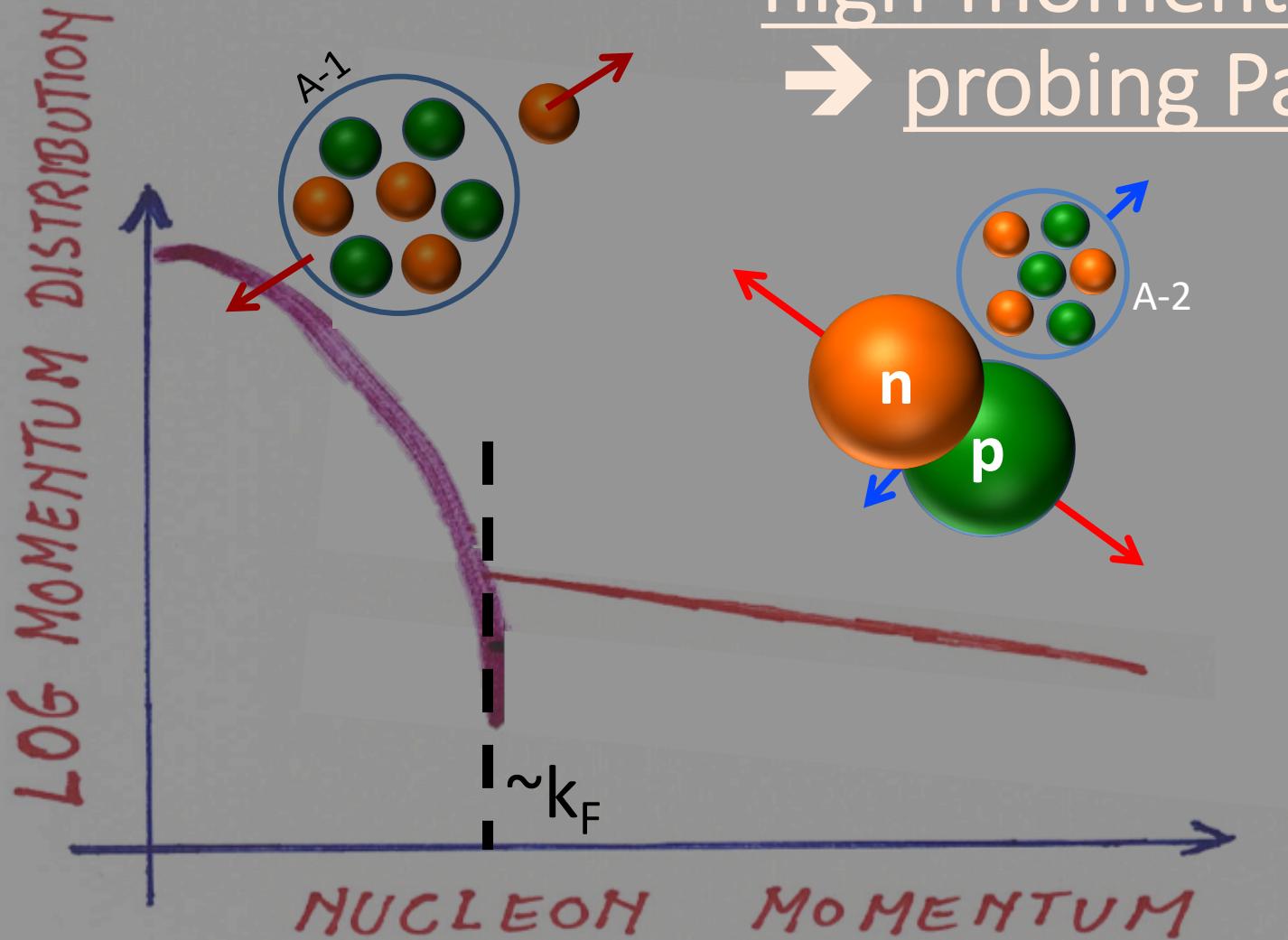
Looking For Correlations





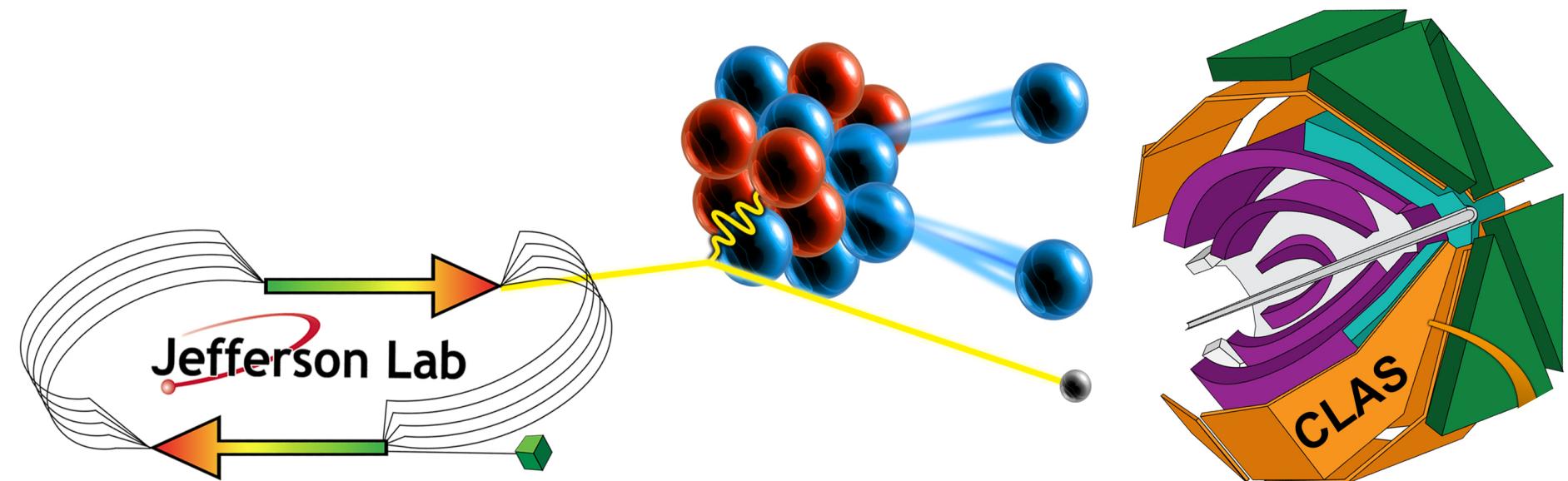




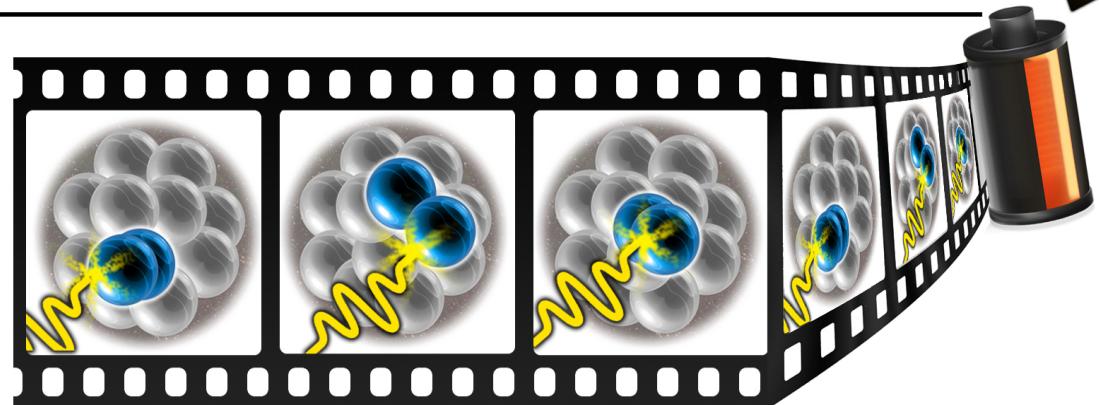
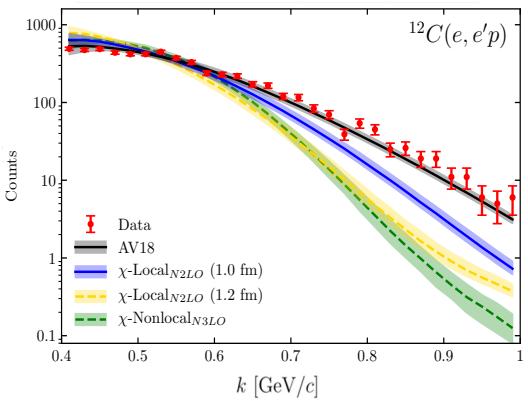
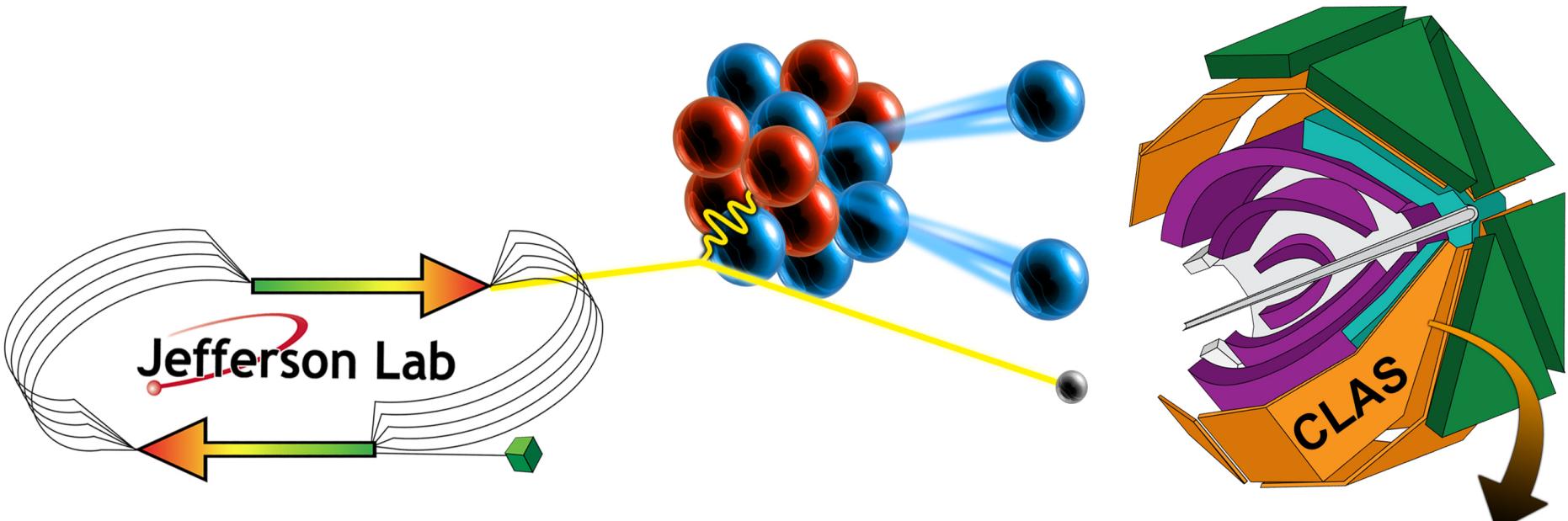


high-momenta
→ probing Pairs

Breakup the pair =>
Detect **both** nucleons

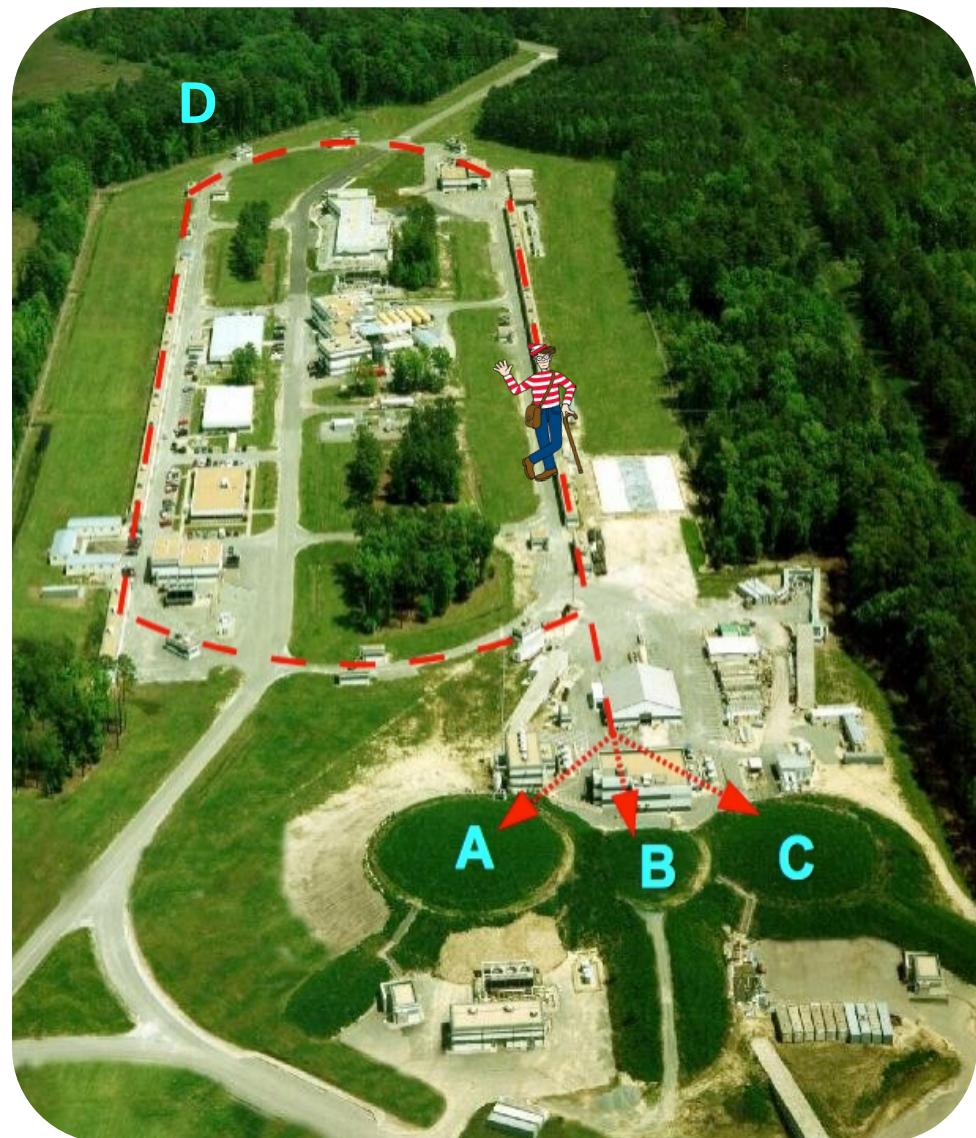


Breakup the pair =>
Detect **both** nucleons =>
Reconstruct ‘initial’ state

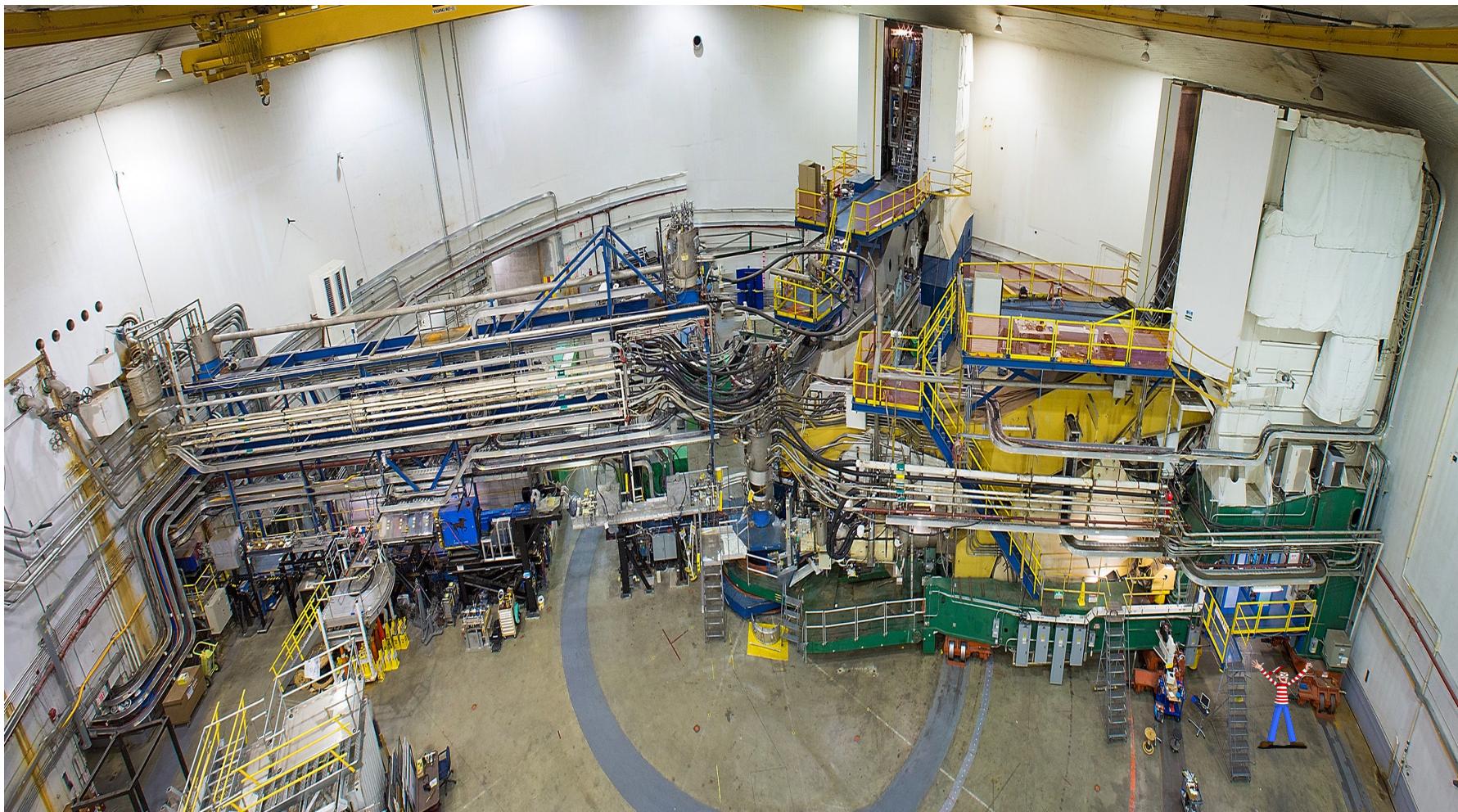


Jefferson-Lab National Accelerator Facility

- Virginia, USA.
- Electron beam.
[12 GeV; ~80 uA; polarized]
- 4 experimental halls.
- Approved program
for coming decade;
Leading to EIC.



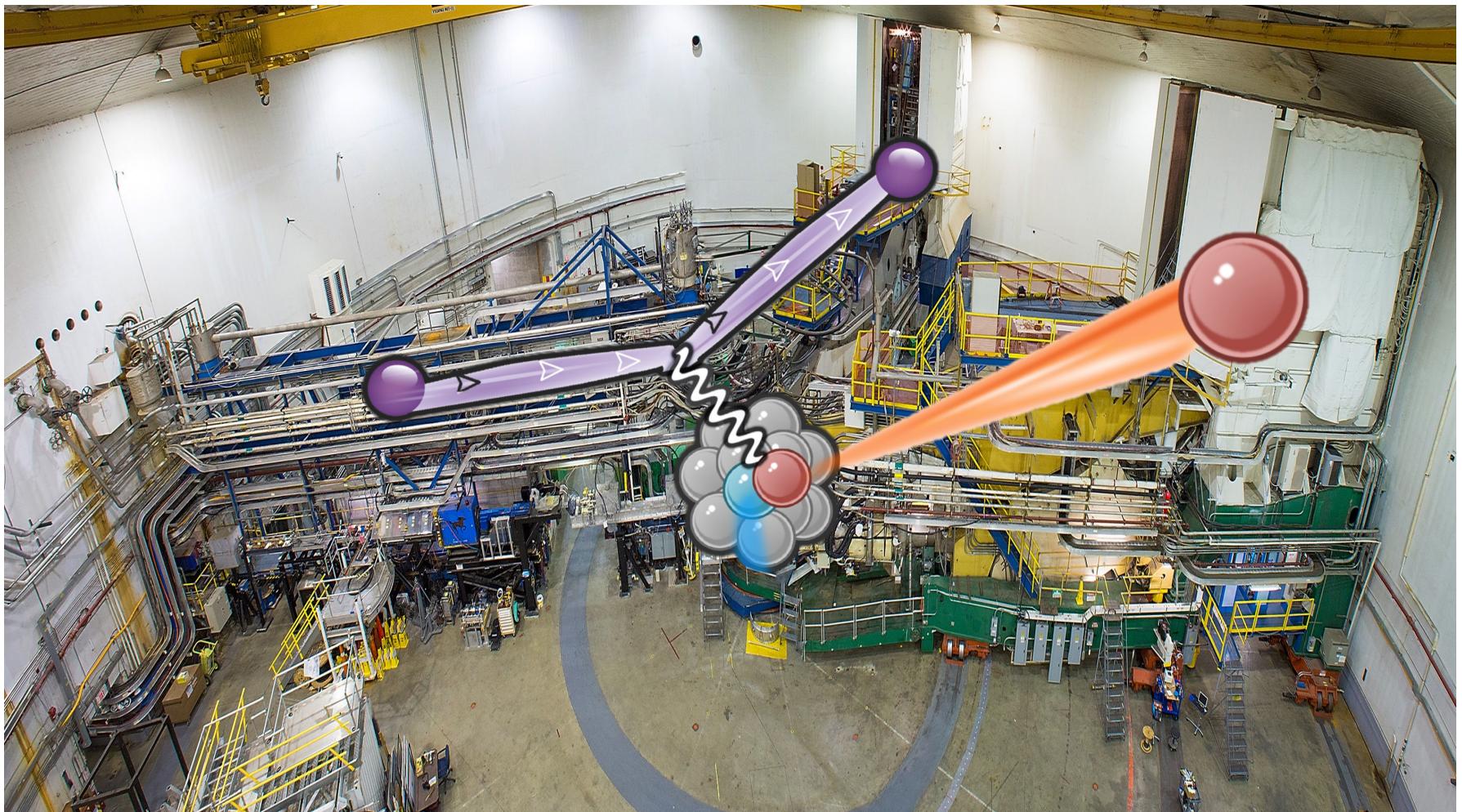
Hall-A: High-Resolution Spectrometers

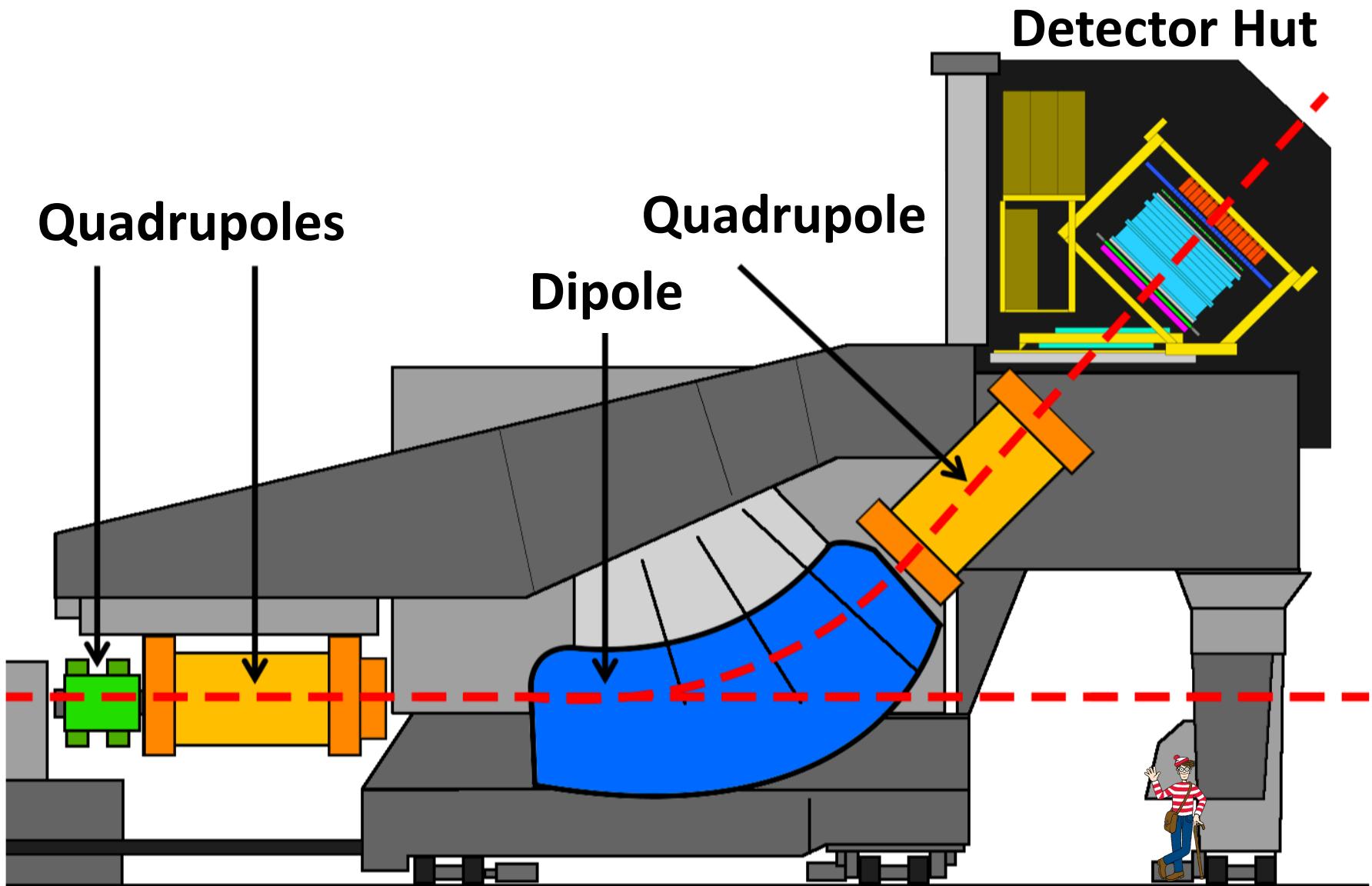


Hall-A: High-Resolution Spectrometers

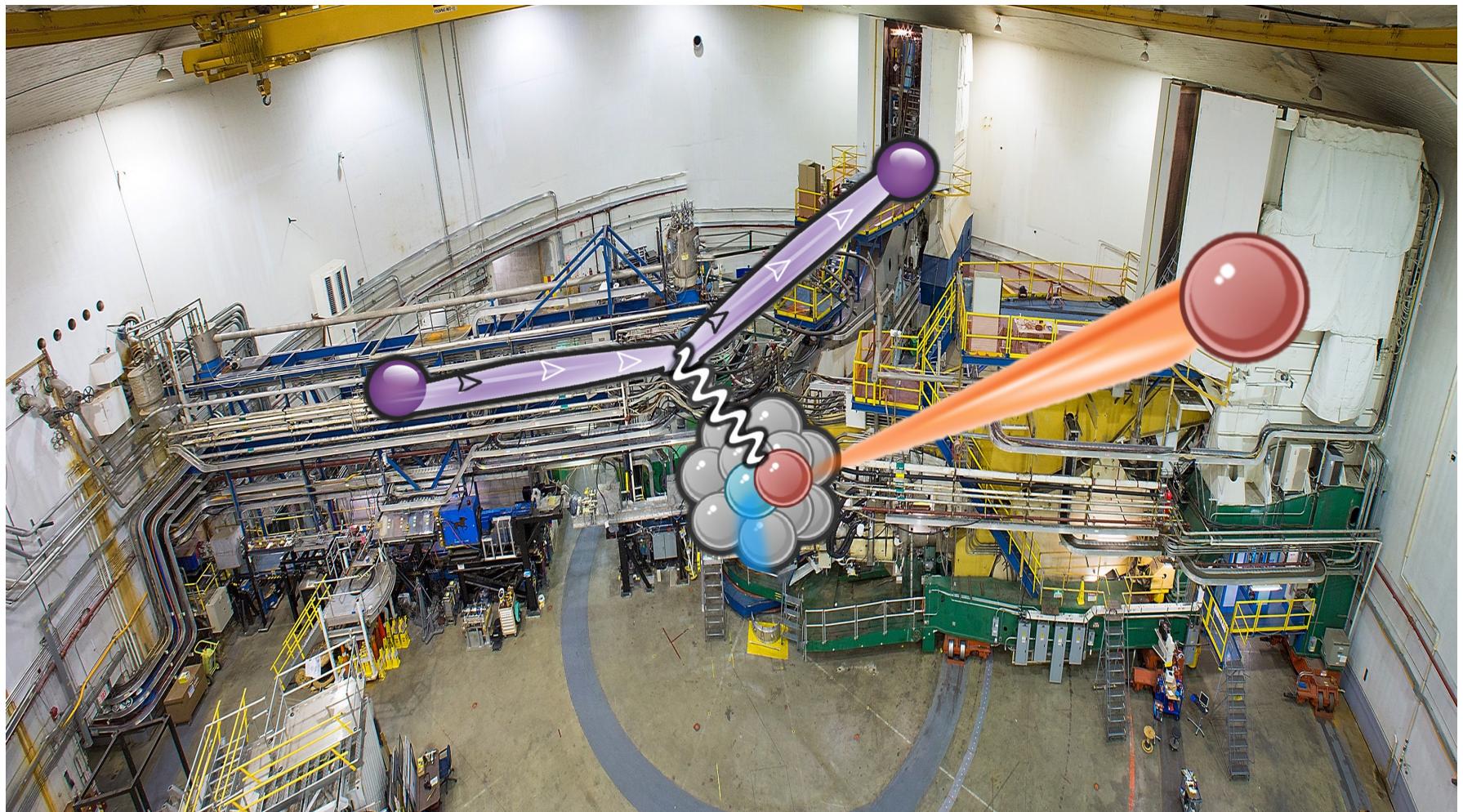


Hall-A: High-Resolution Spectrometers

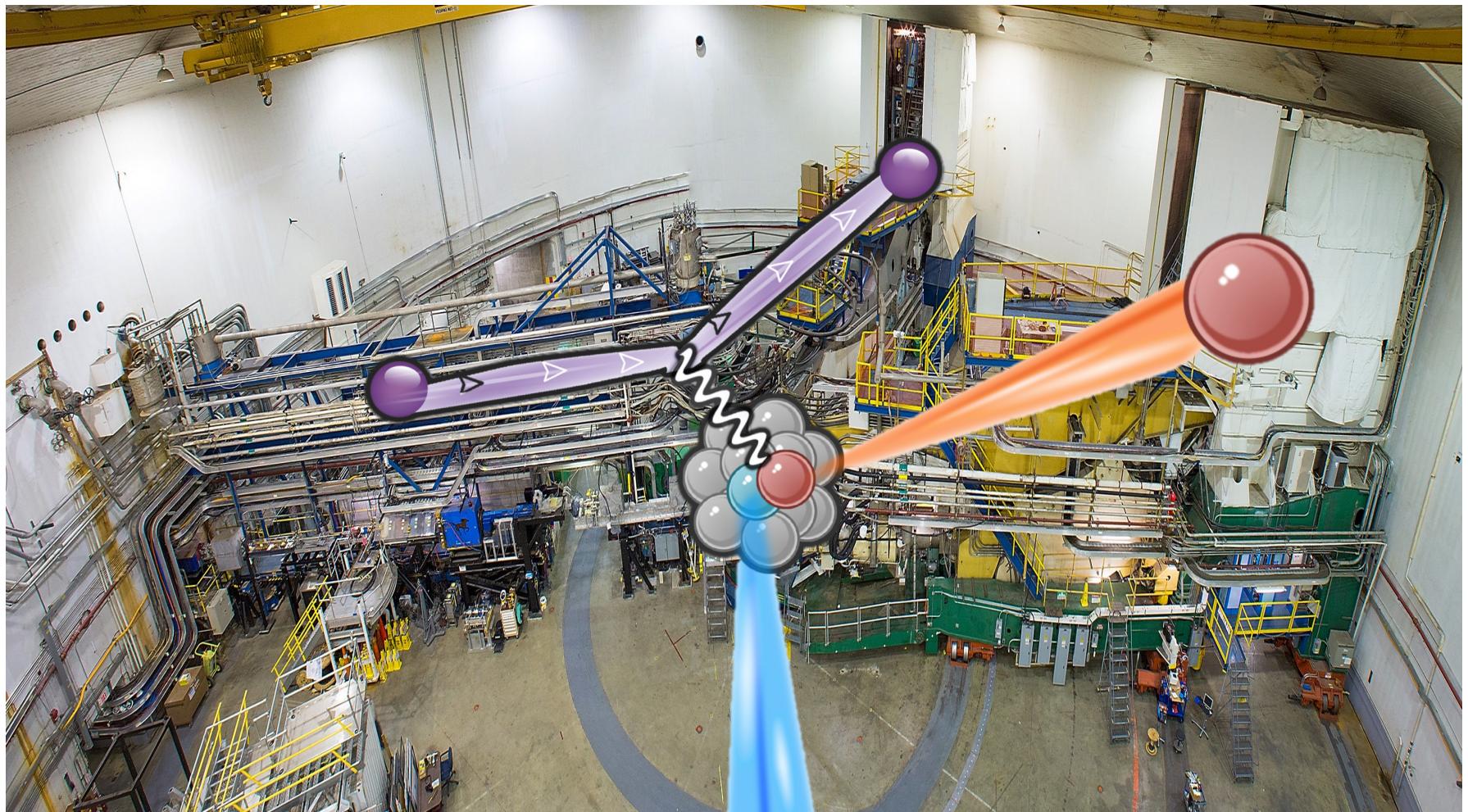




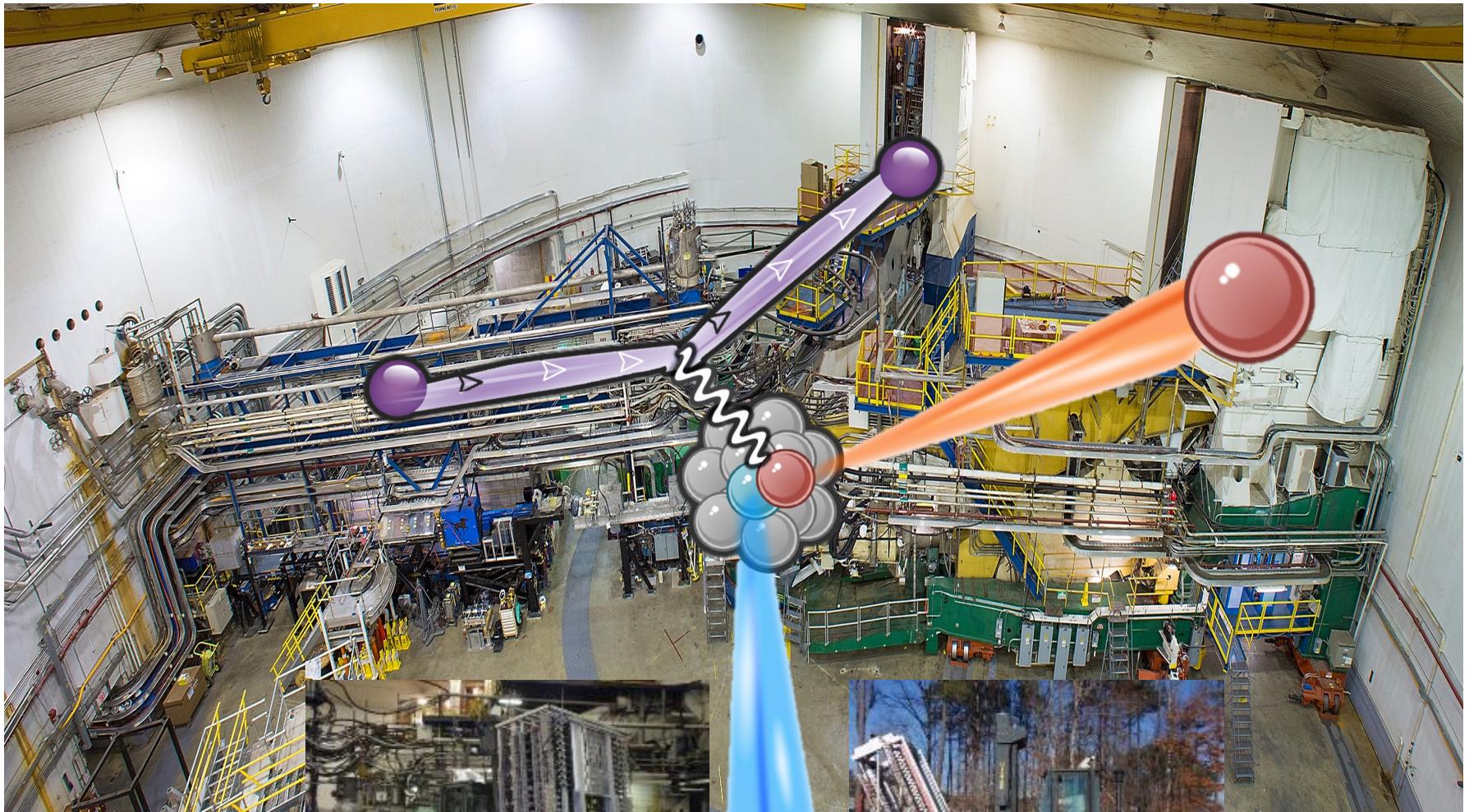
Hall-A: High-Resolution Spectrometers



Hall-A: High-Resolution Spectrometers



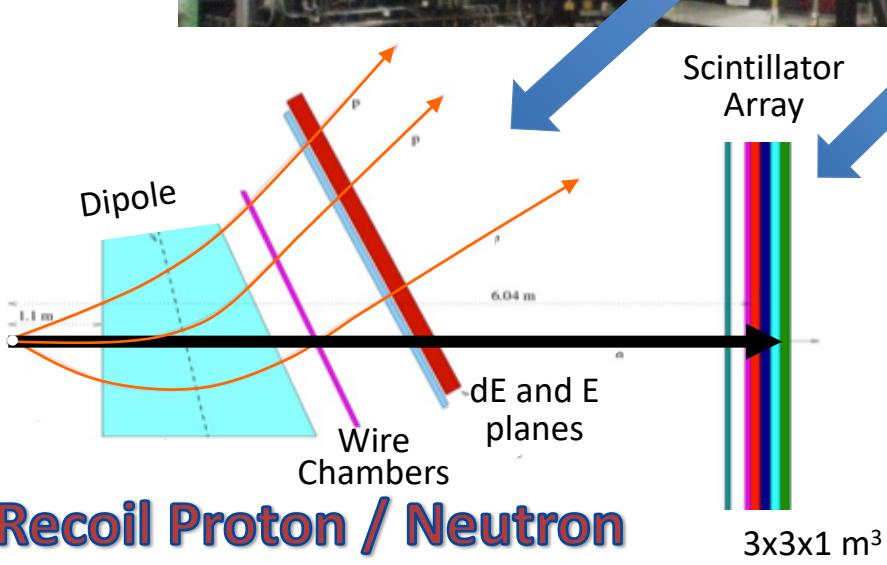
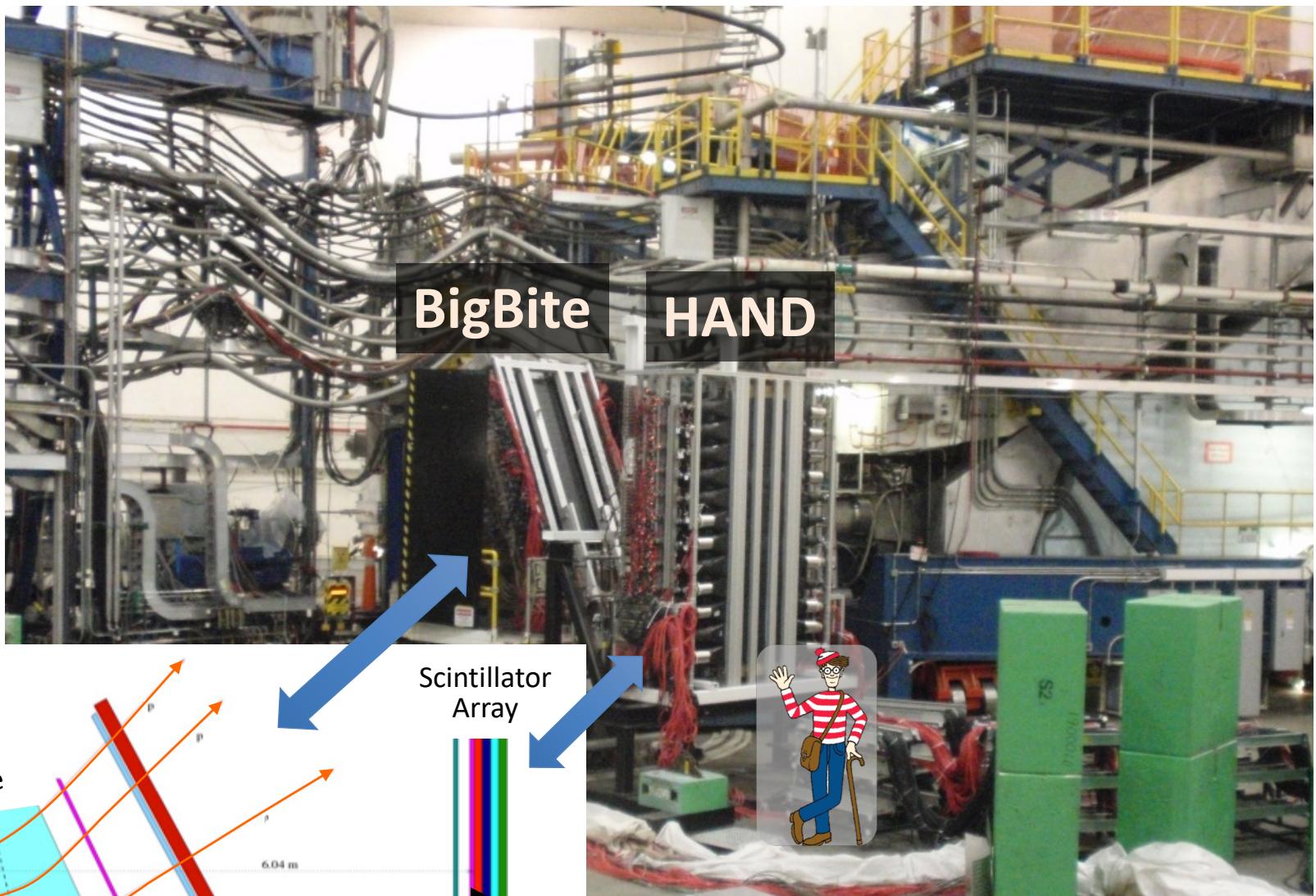
Hall-A: High-Resolution Spectrometers



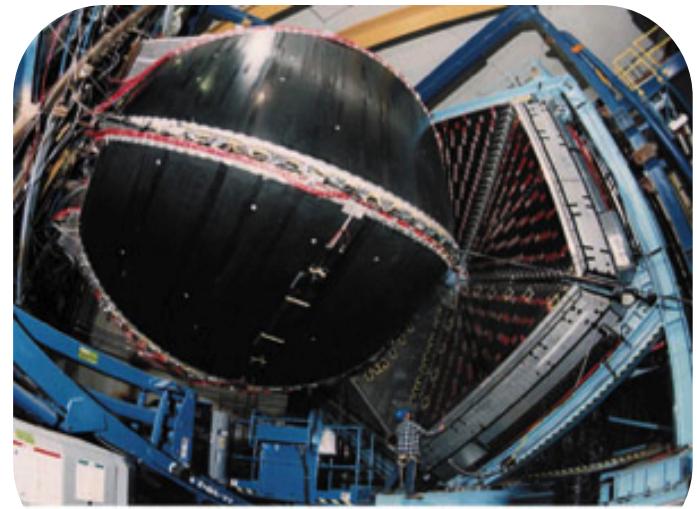
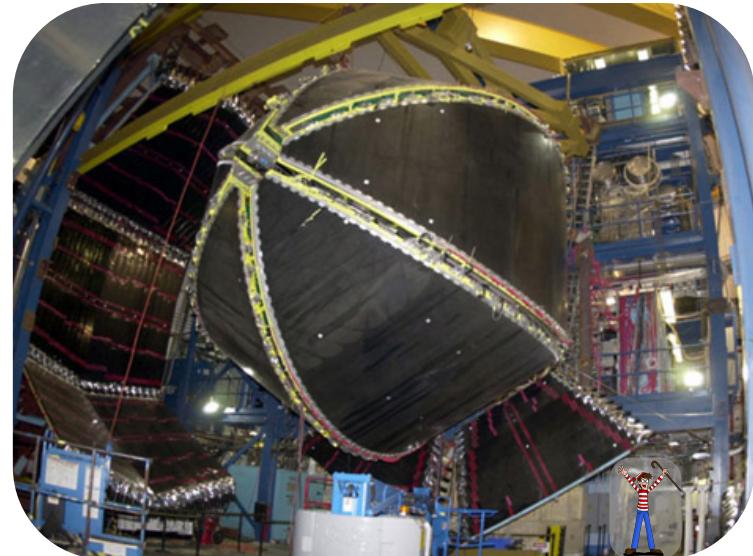
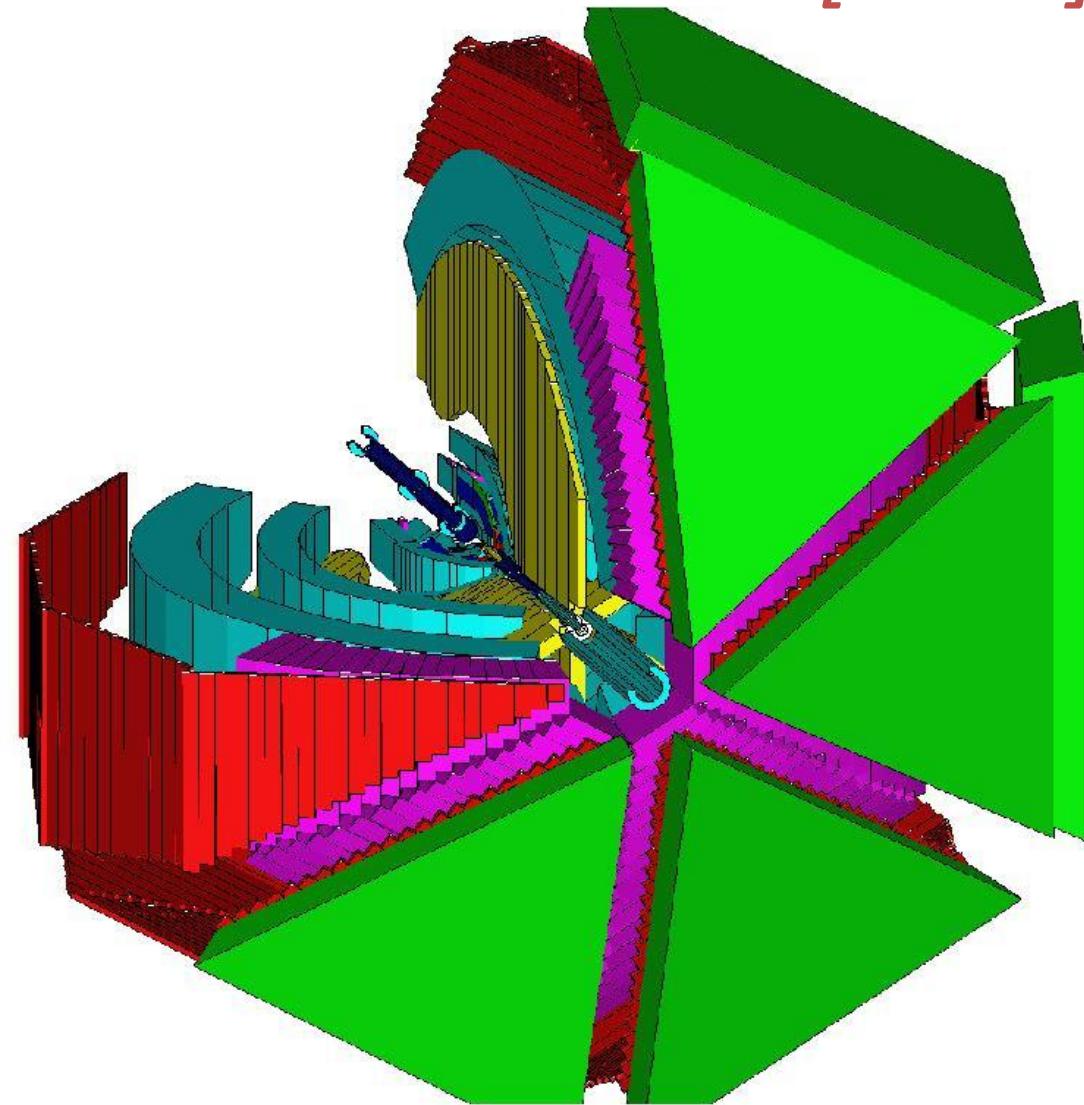
**Neutron
Detector**



BigBite Spectrometer



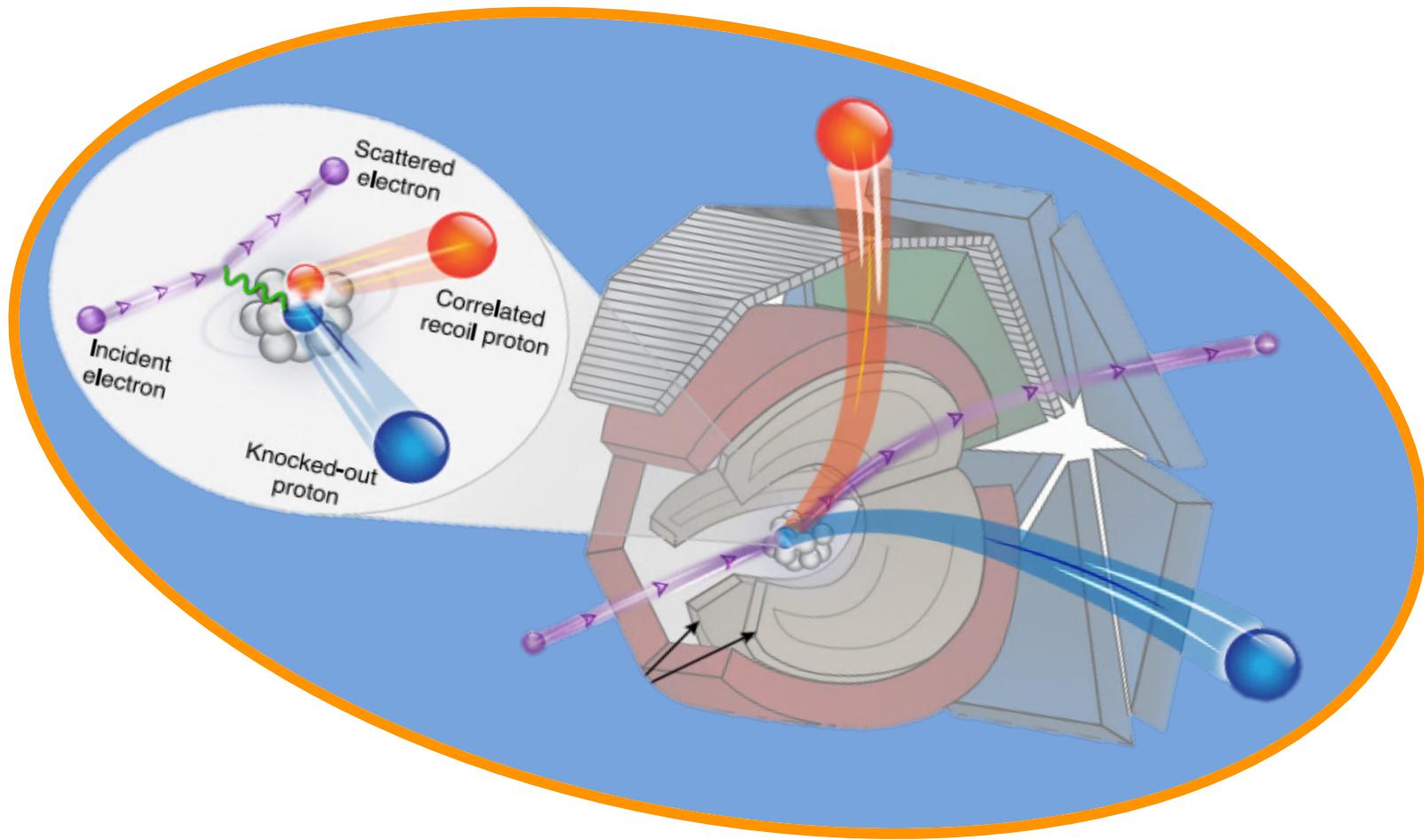
CEBAF Large Acceptance Spectrometer [CLAS]



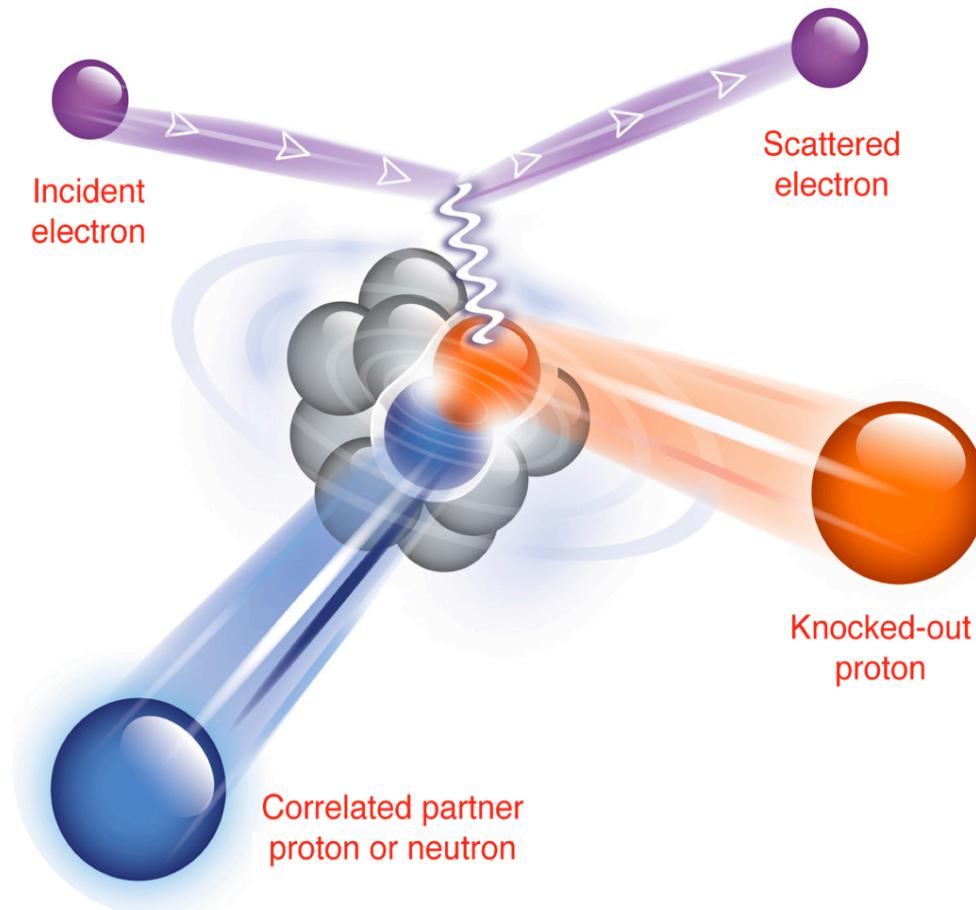
Hall B Large Acceptance Spectrometer

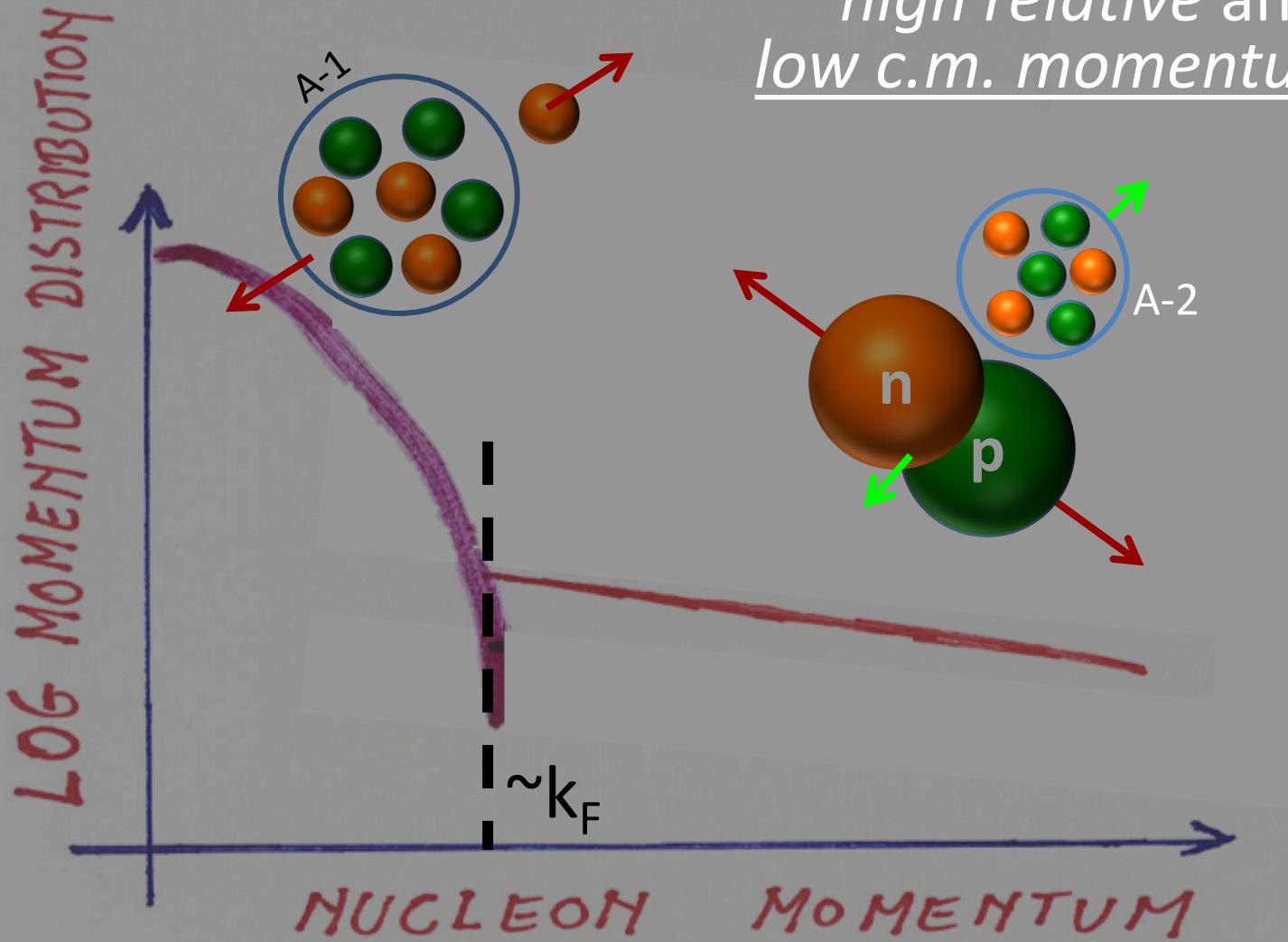
Open (e, e') trigger, Large-Acceptance, Low luminosity ($\sim 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ sec}^{-1}$)

Breakup the pair =>
Detect **both** nucleons =>
Reconstruct ‘initial’ state

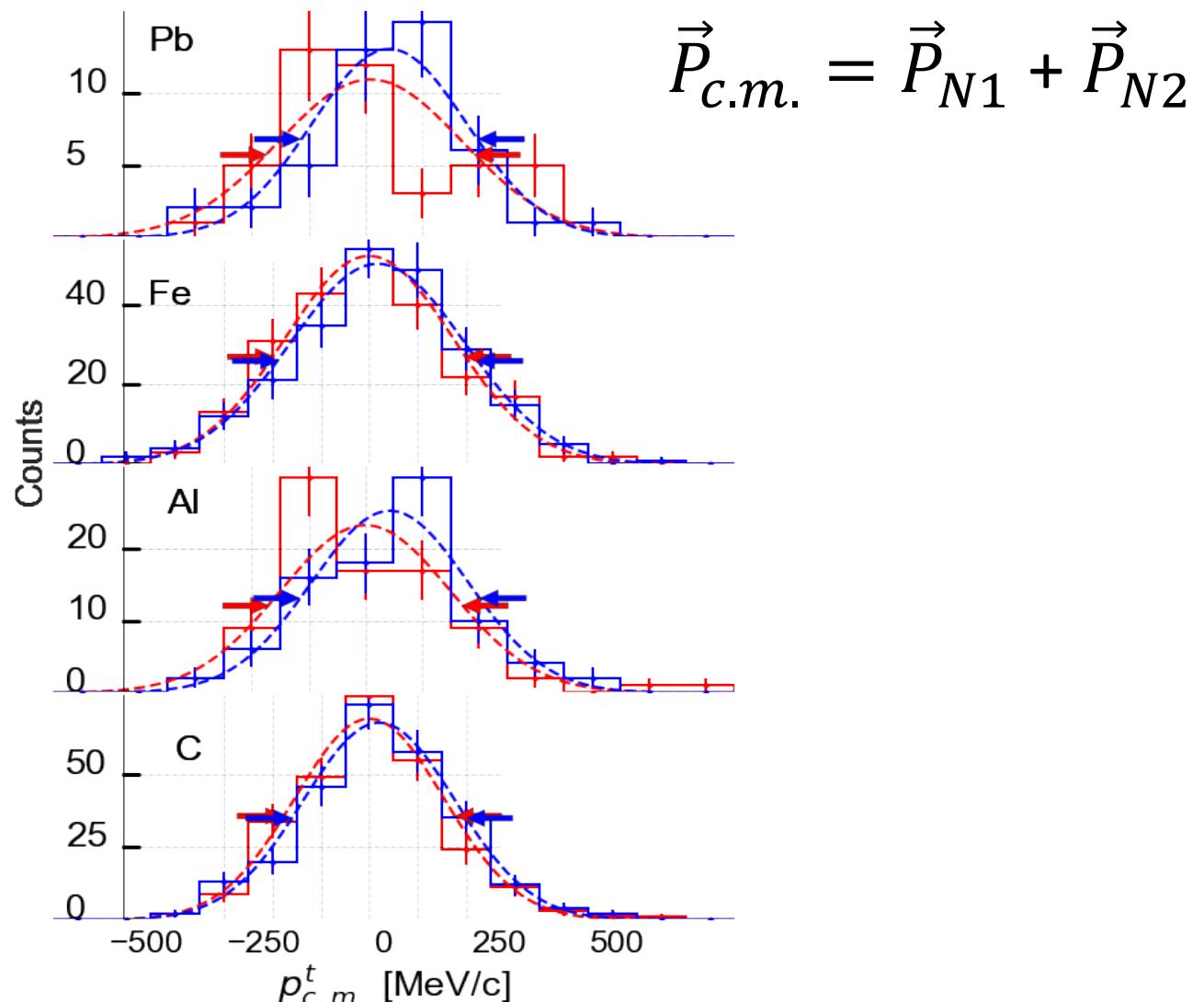


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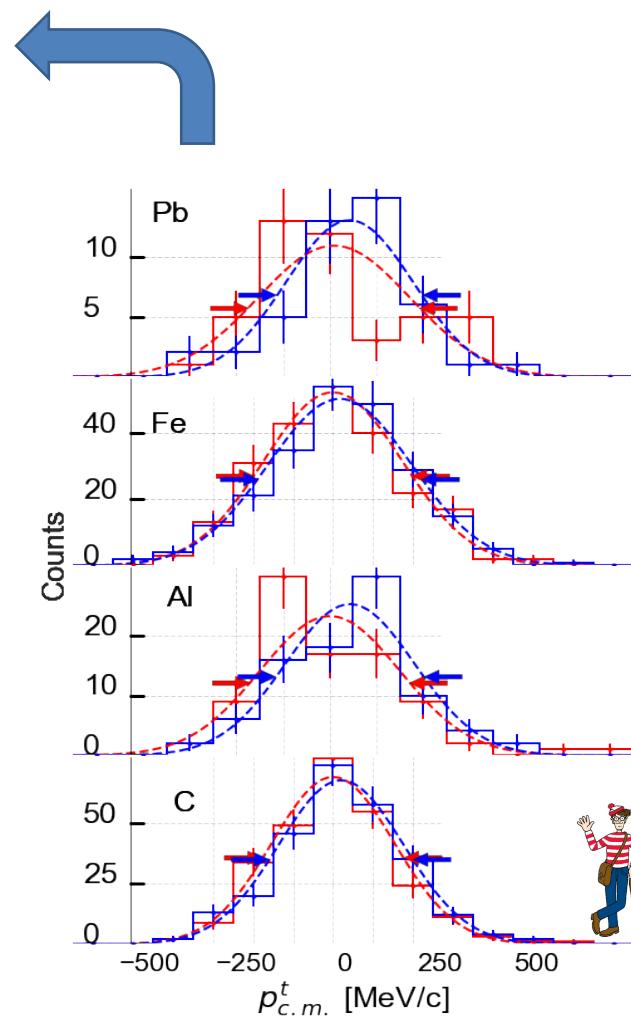
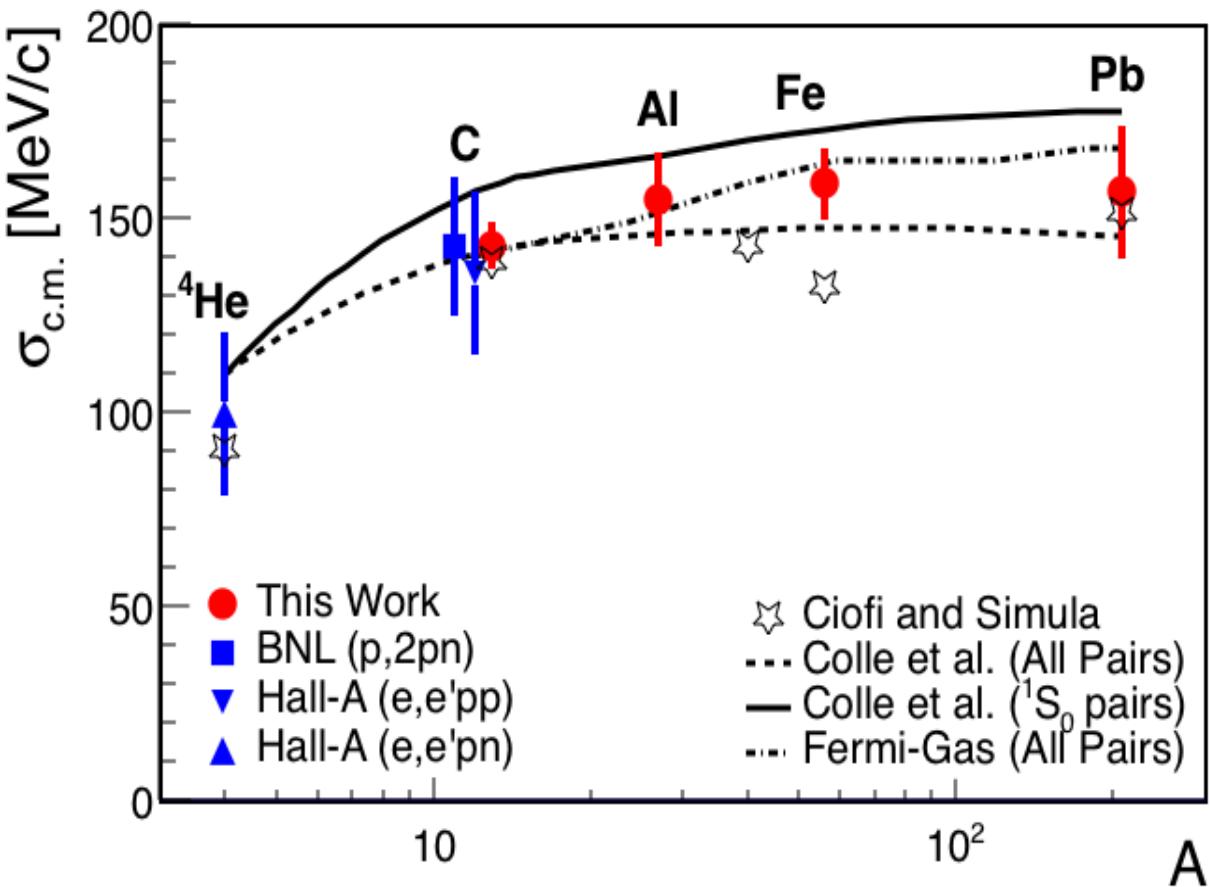


Low Pair C.M. Motion

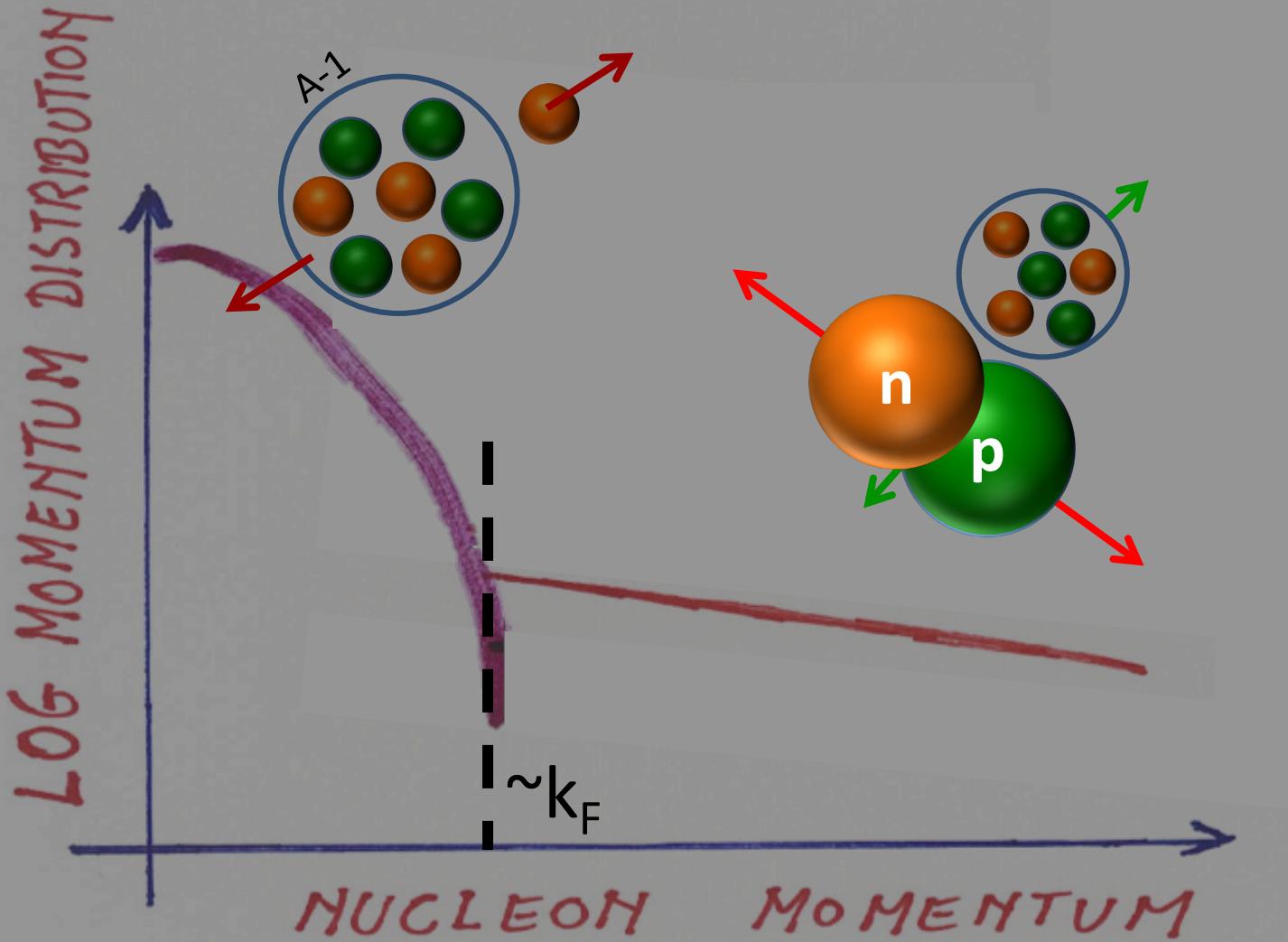


Cohen, PRL (2018).

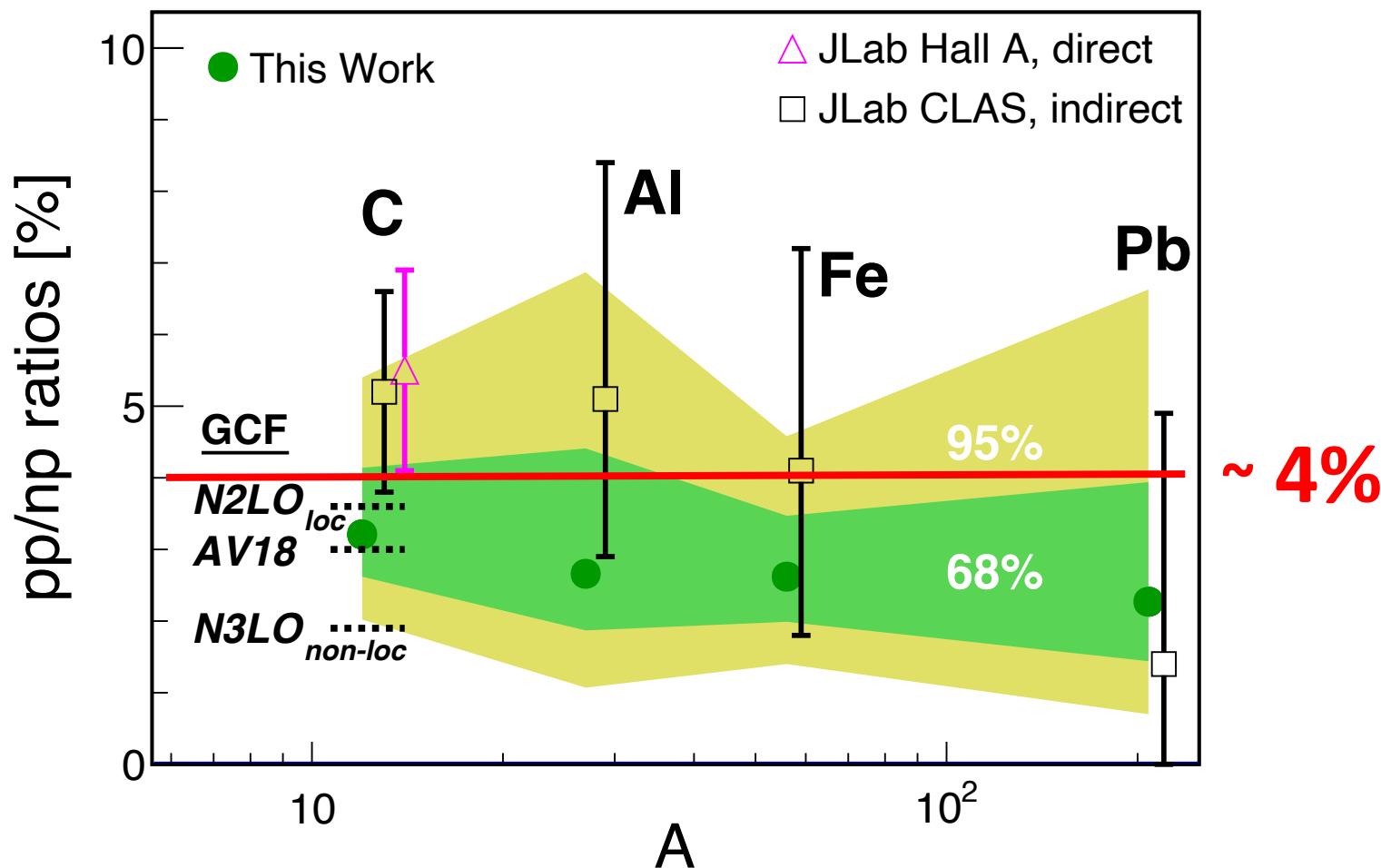
Consistent \w combining two mean-field nucleons



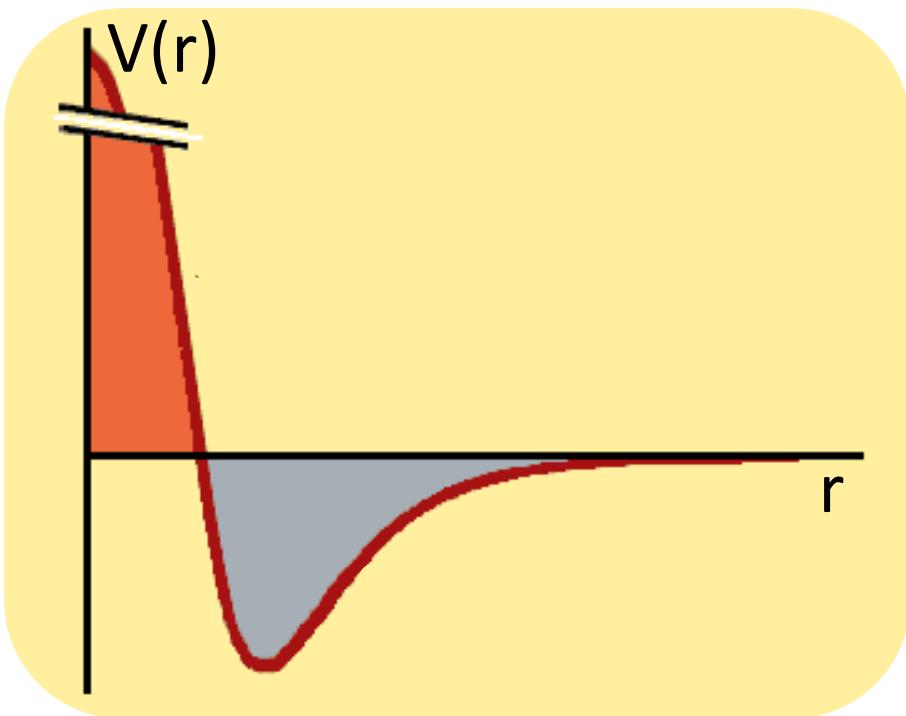
Cohen, PRL (2018),
Korover, PRL (2014),
Shneor, PRL (2007),
Tang, PRL (2003).

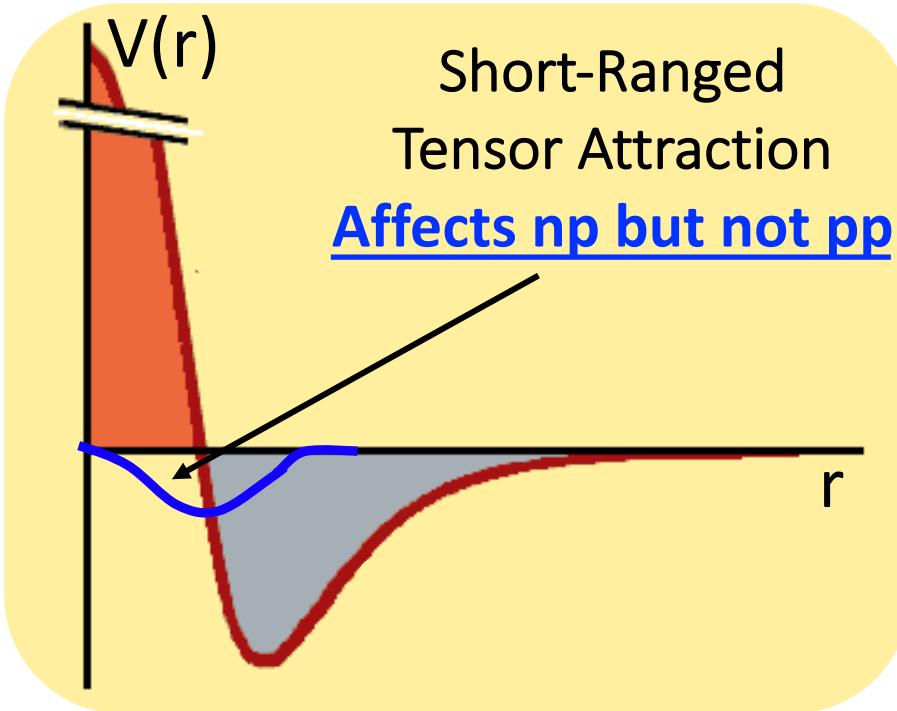


np pairs predominate

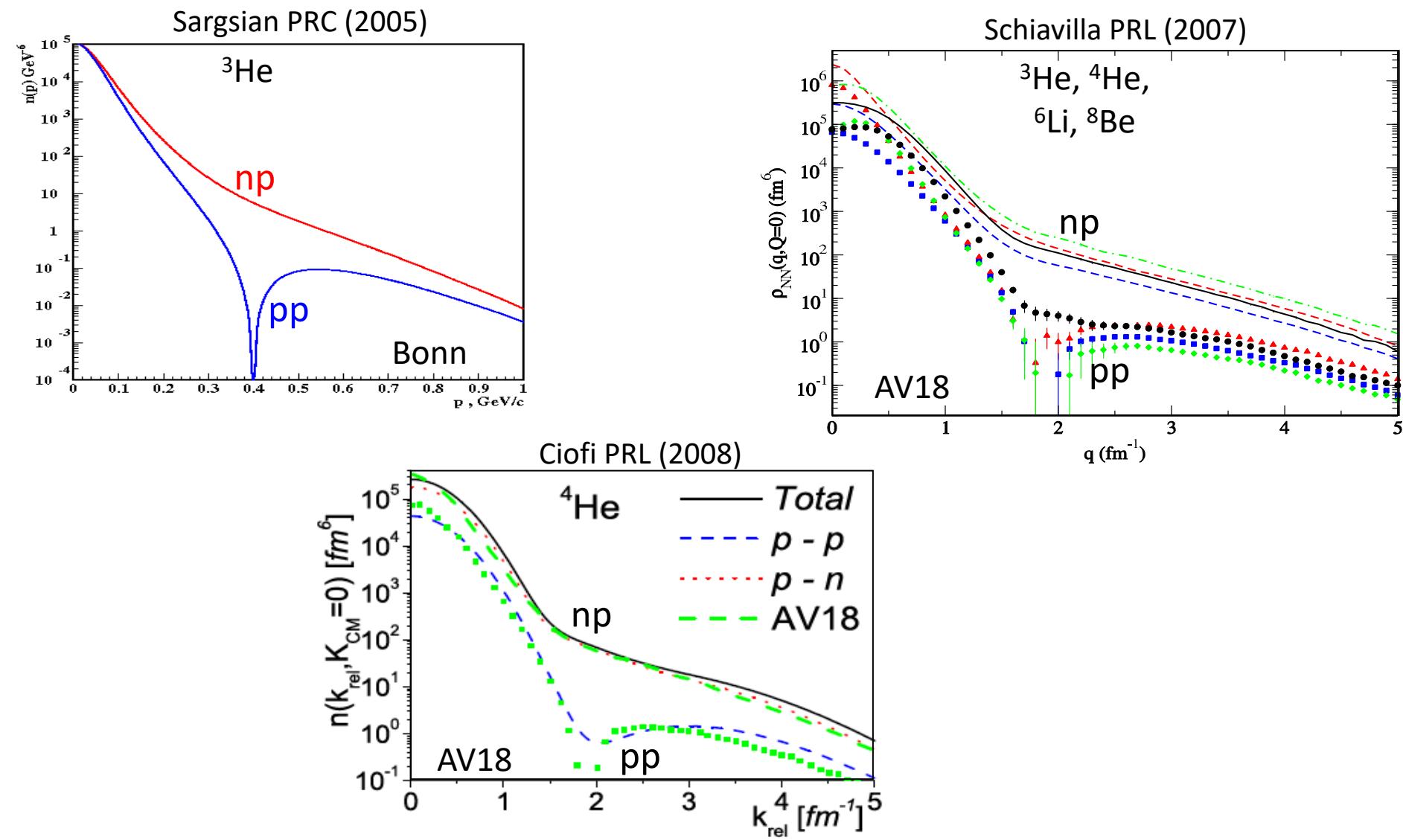


Duer, PRL (2019); Duer, Nature (2018); Hen, Science (2014); Korover, PRL (2014); Subedi, Science (2008); Shneor, PRL (2007); Piasetzky, PRL (2006); Tang, PRL (2003); Review: Hen RMP (2017);

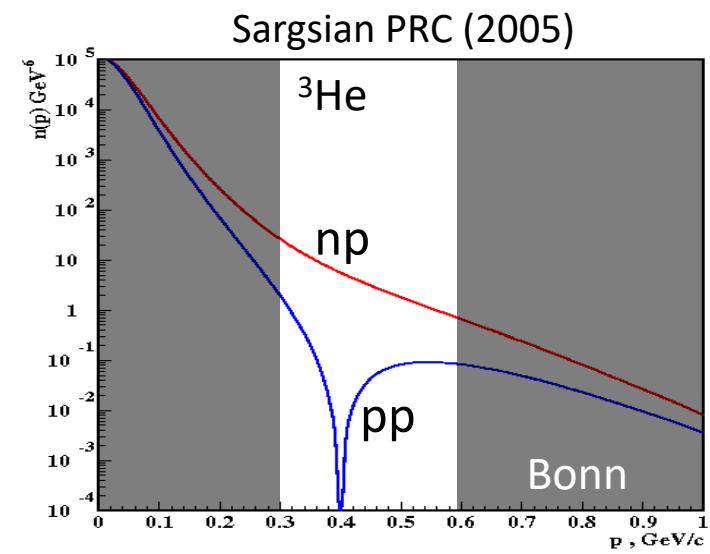




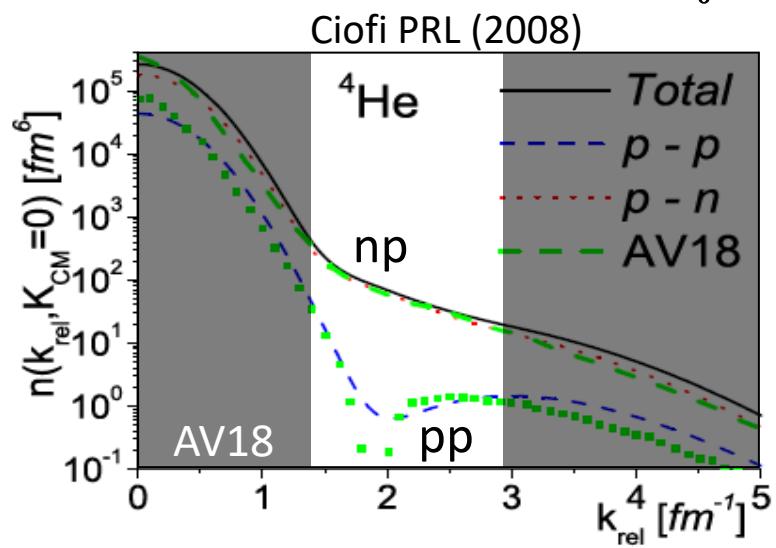
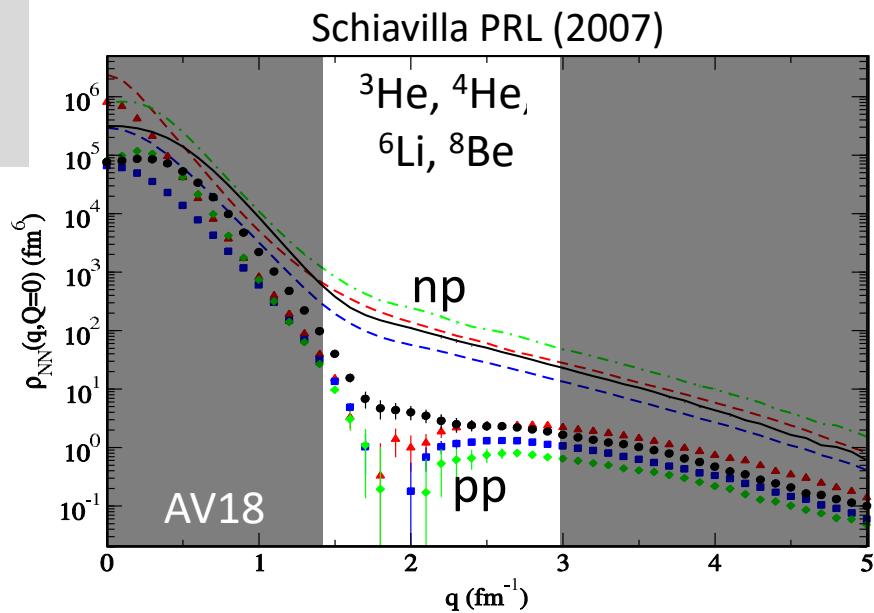
Also seen in ab-initio pair distributions

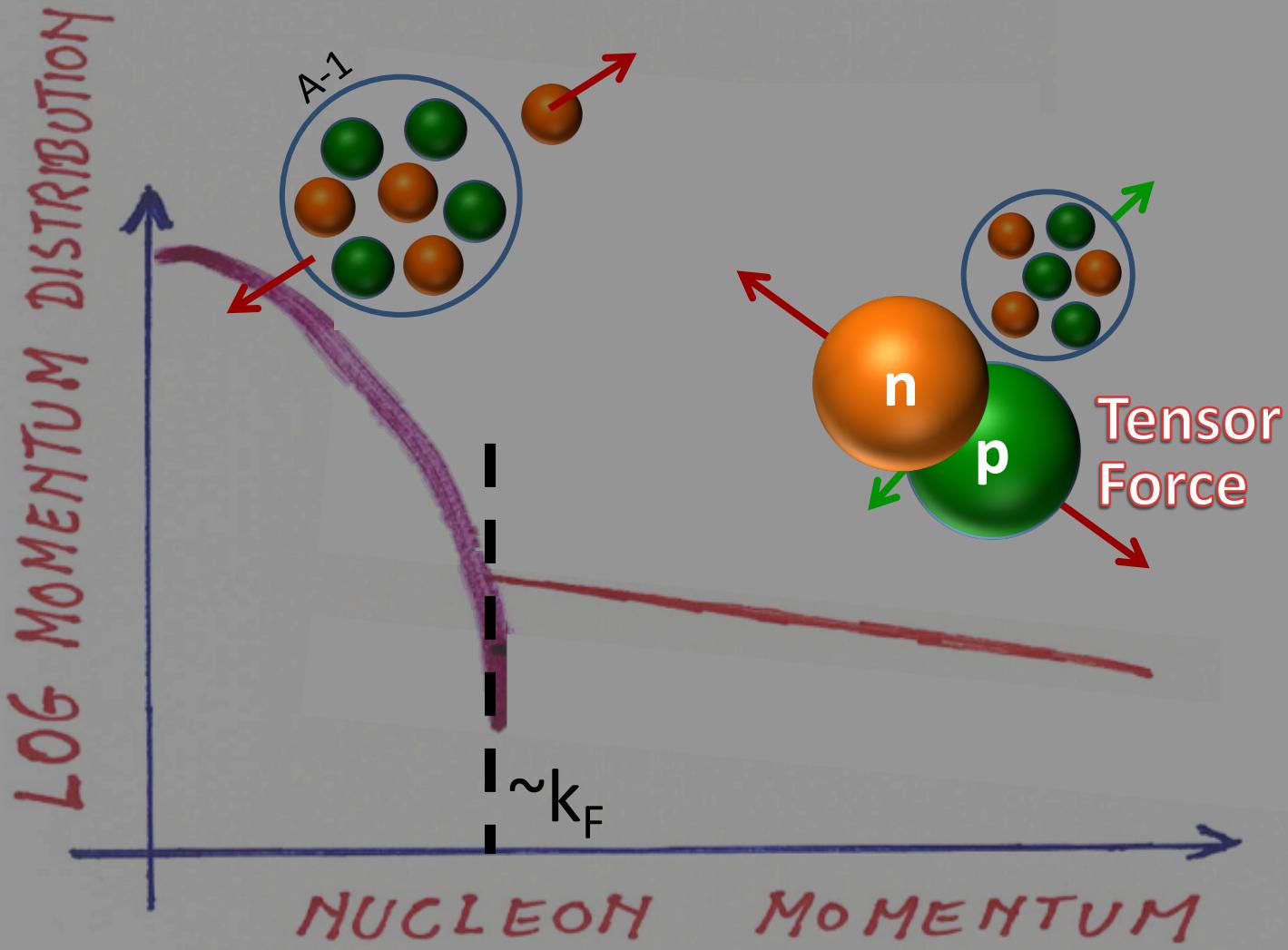


Also seen in ab-initio pair distributions



300 – 600
MeV/c
Window





Going neutron rich:

What do excess neutrons do?

don't
correlate?

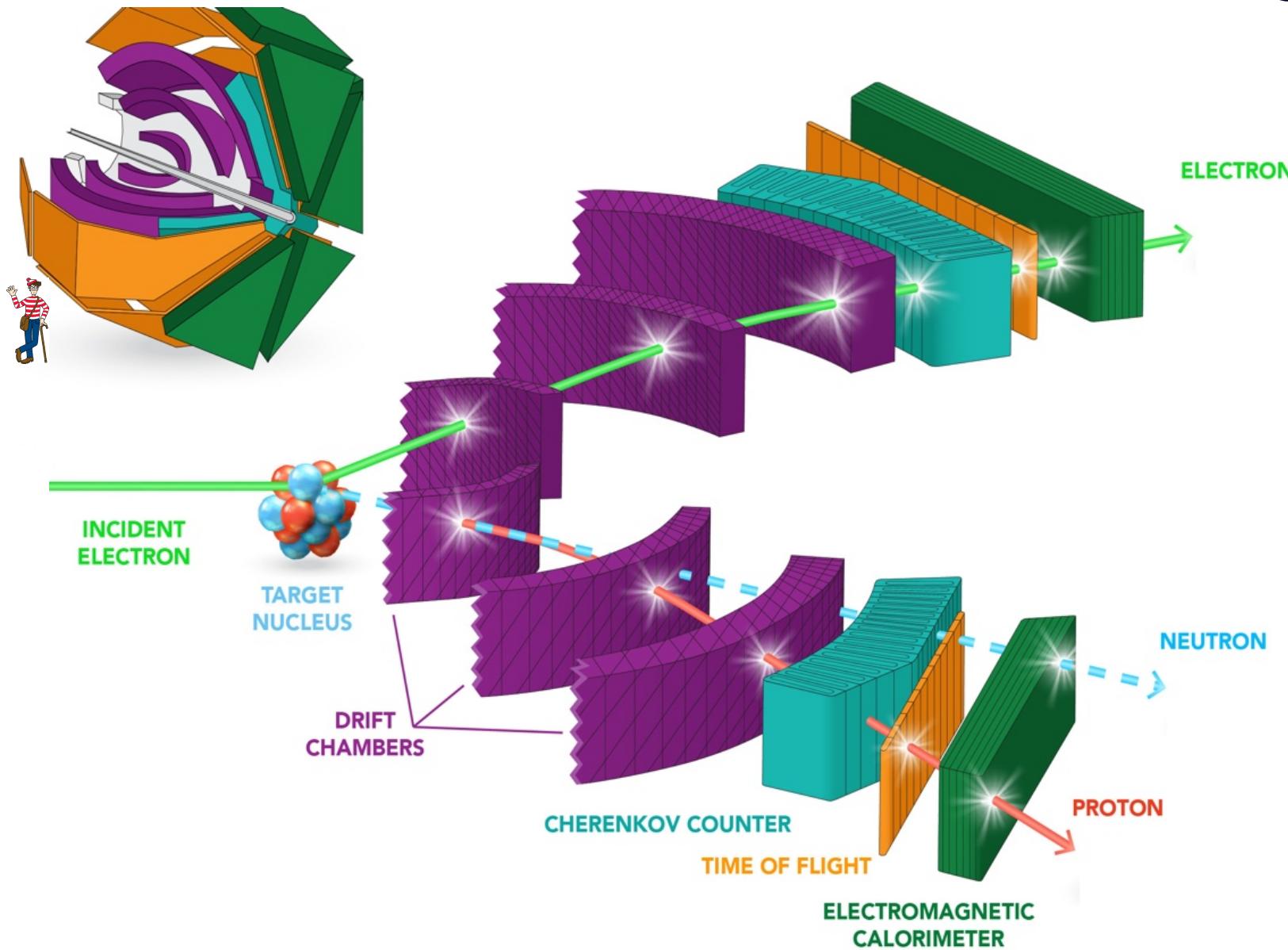
correlate with
core protons?

correlate with
each other?

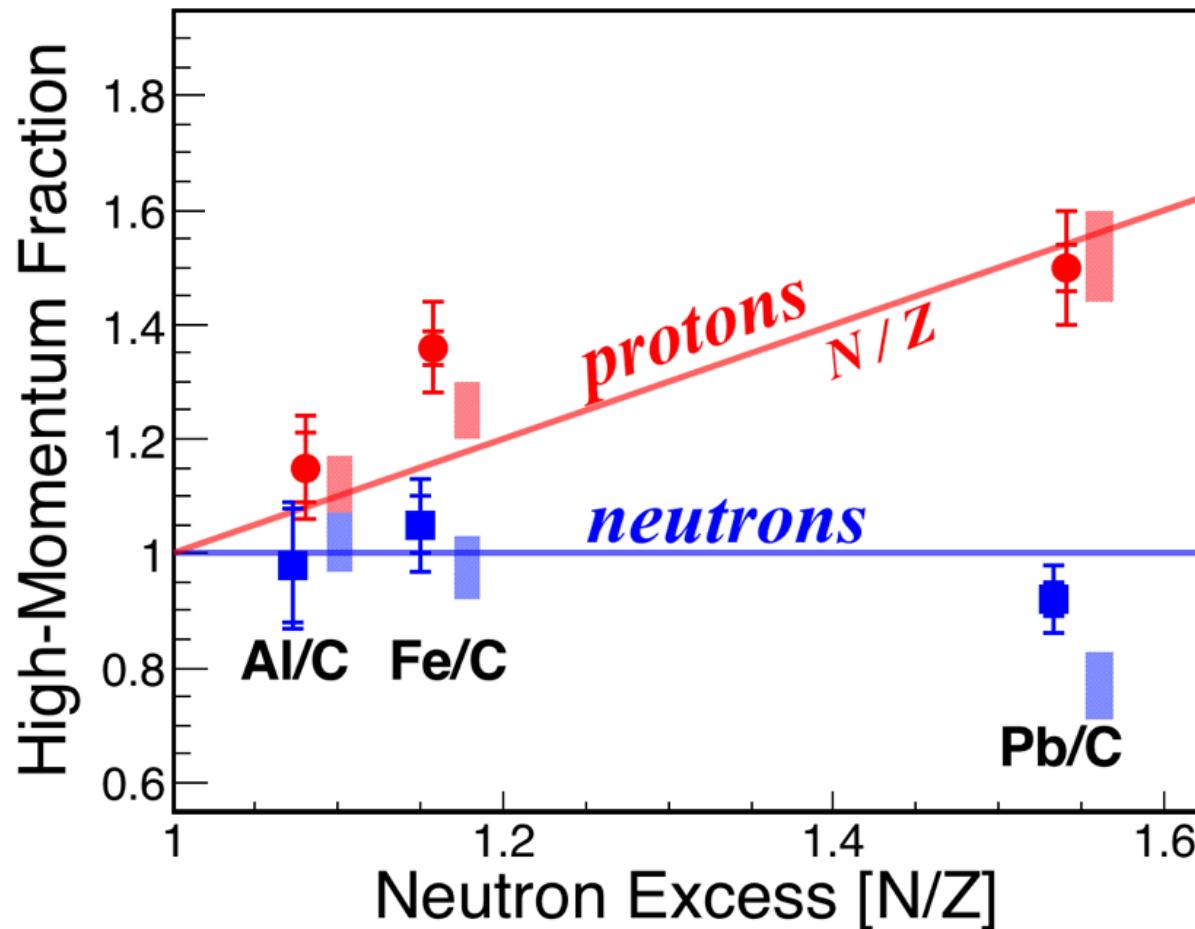
Proton vs. Neutron Knockout



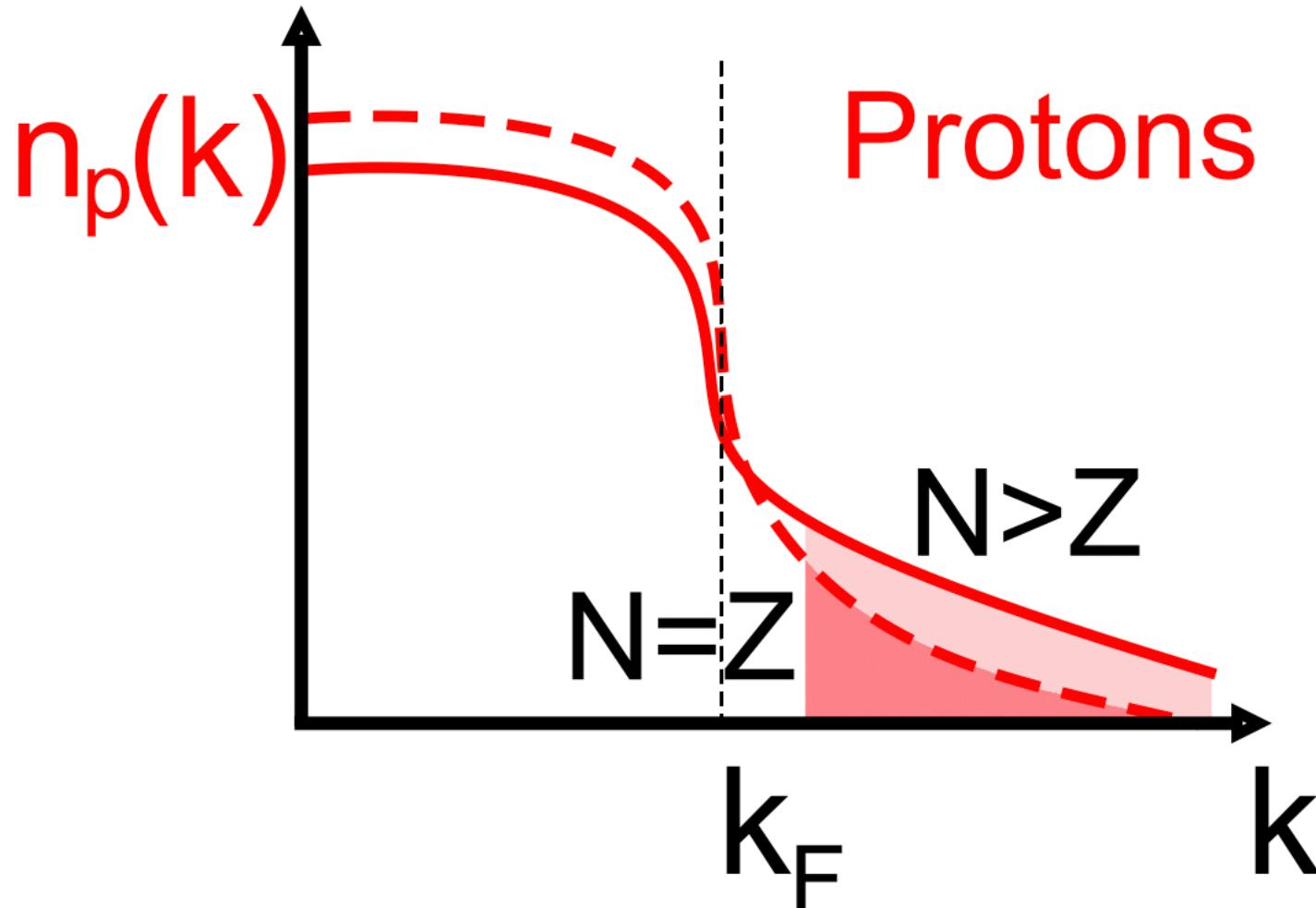
M. Duer



Correlation Probability: Neutrons saturate Protons grow

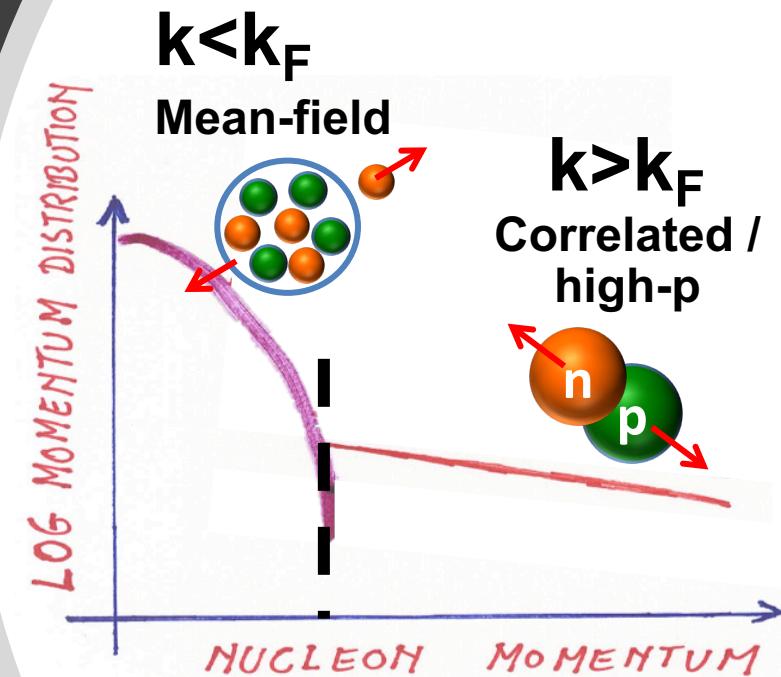


Protons ‘Speed-Up’ In Neutron-Rich Nuclei



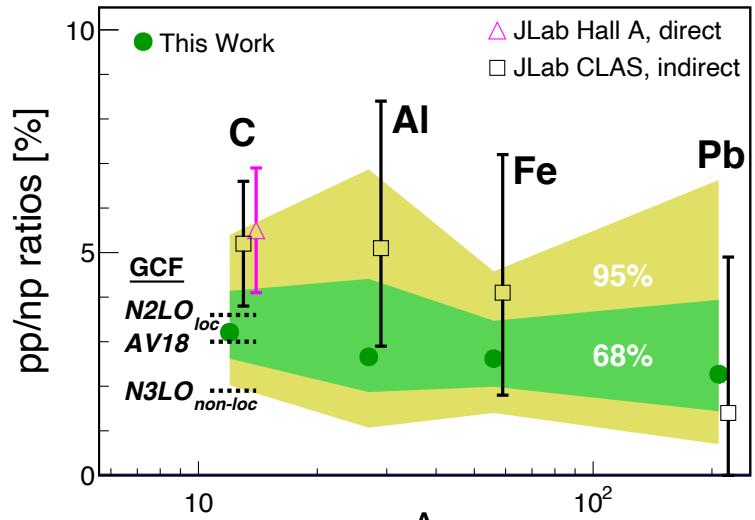
Interim Summary

- Nuclear momentum distribution has two distinct regions.



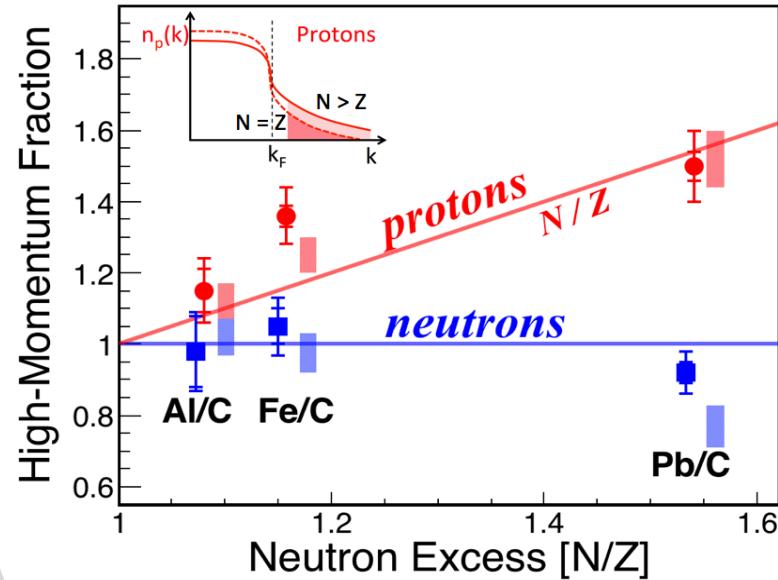
Interim Summary

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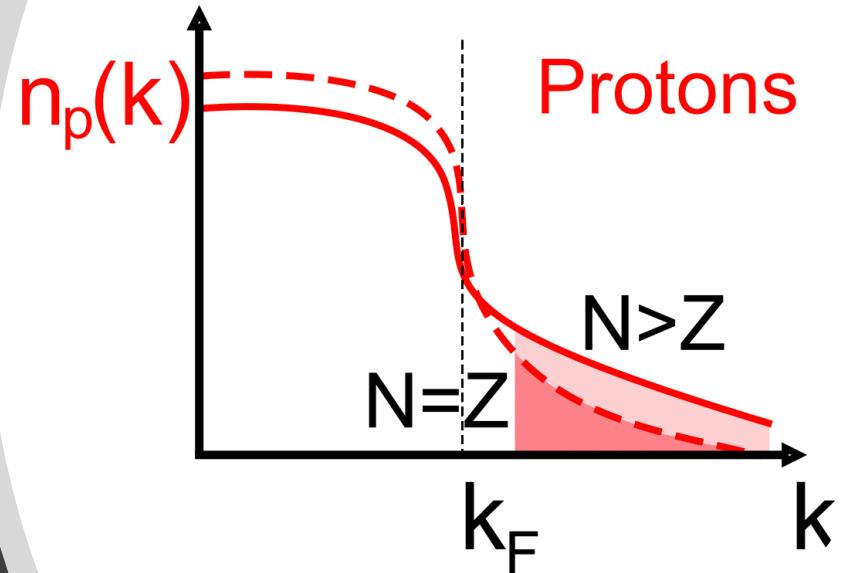
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- The fraction of correlated **protons / neutrons** grow / saturate with neutron excess.

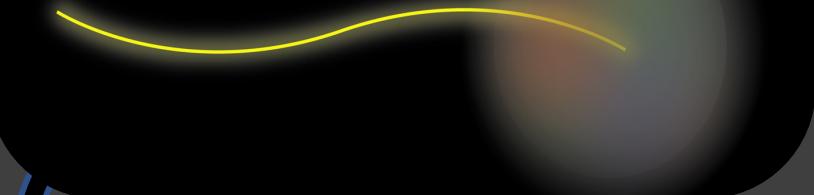


Interim Summary

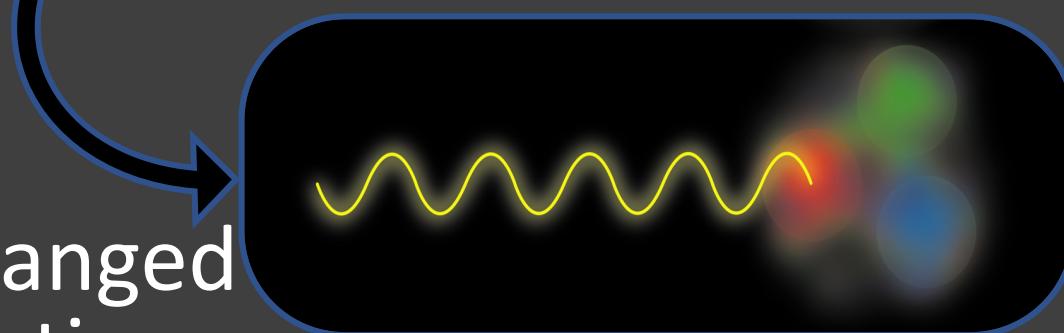
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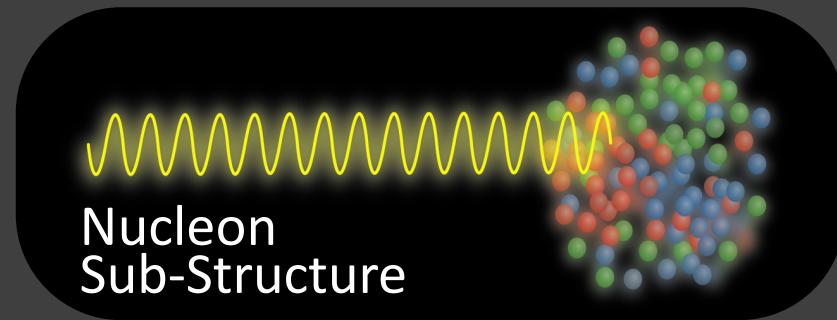
Many-Body System



Short-Ranged
Interaction



Nucleon
Sub-Structure



Probing the NN Interaction

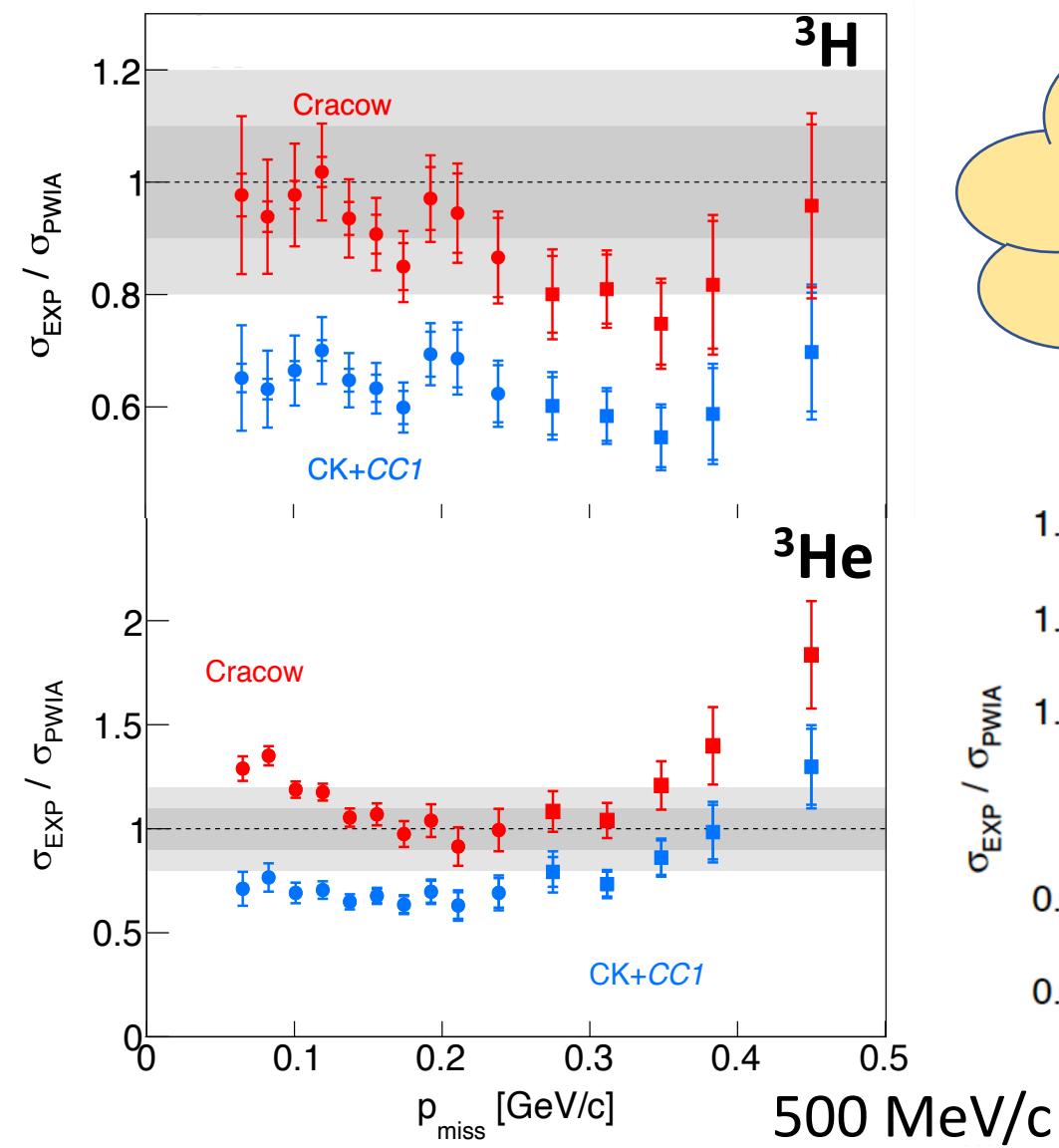
- Measure one- and two-nucleon knockout cross-sections.
- Compare with calculations using different NN interactions.
- See which one works best

Probing the NN Interaction

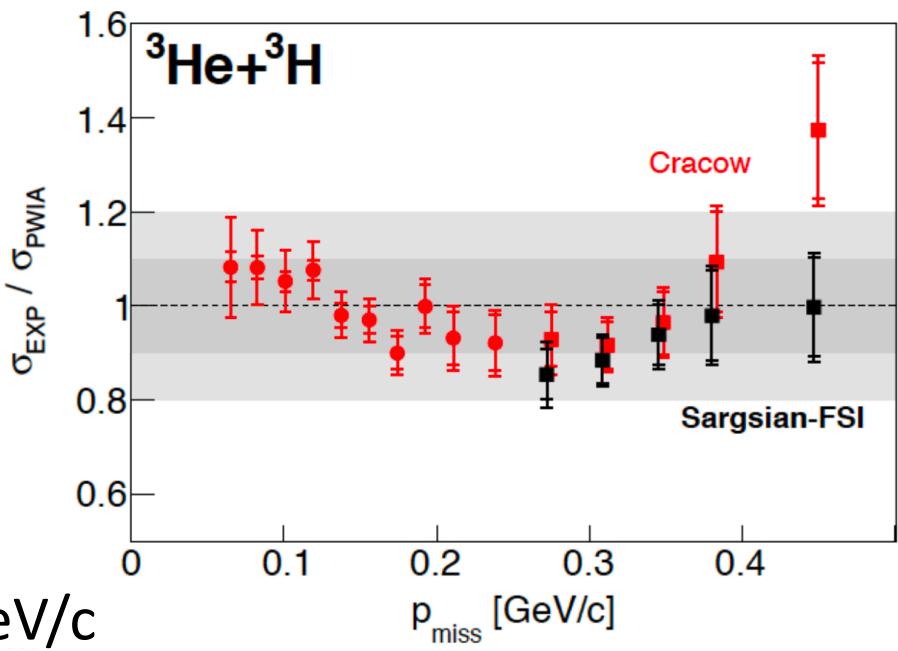
What's needed?

- Data
- Ab-initio
cross-section
calculations

First high- Q^2 A=3 Studies



Great success for few-body physics!
But... Data statistically limited



What About Heavier Nuclei?

What's needed?

- ✓ Data (\w high stat)
- ~~Ab initio
cross-section
calculations~~

What About Heavier Nuclei?

What's needed?

- ✓ Data
- ~~Ab initio cross-section calculations~~ ✓ Factorization \w spectral functions from NN interaction

$$\frac{d^4\sigma}{d\Omega_{k'} d\epsilon'_k d\Omega_{p'_1} d\epsilon'_1} = p'_1 \epsilon'_1 \sigma_{eN} S^N(\mathbf{p}_1, \epsilon_1)$$

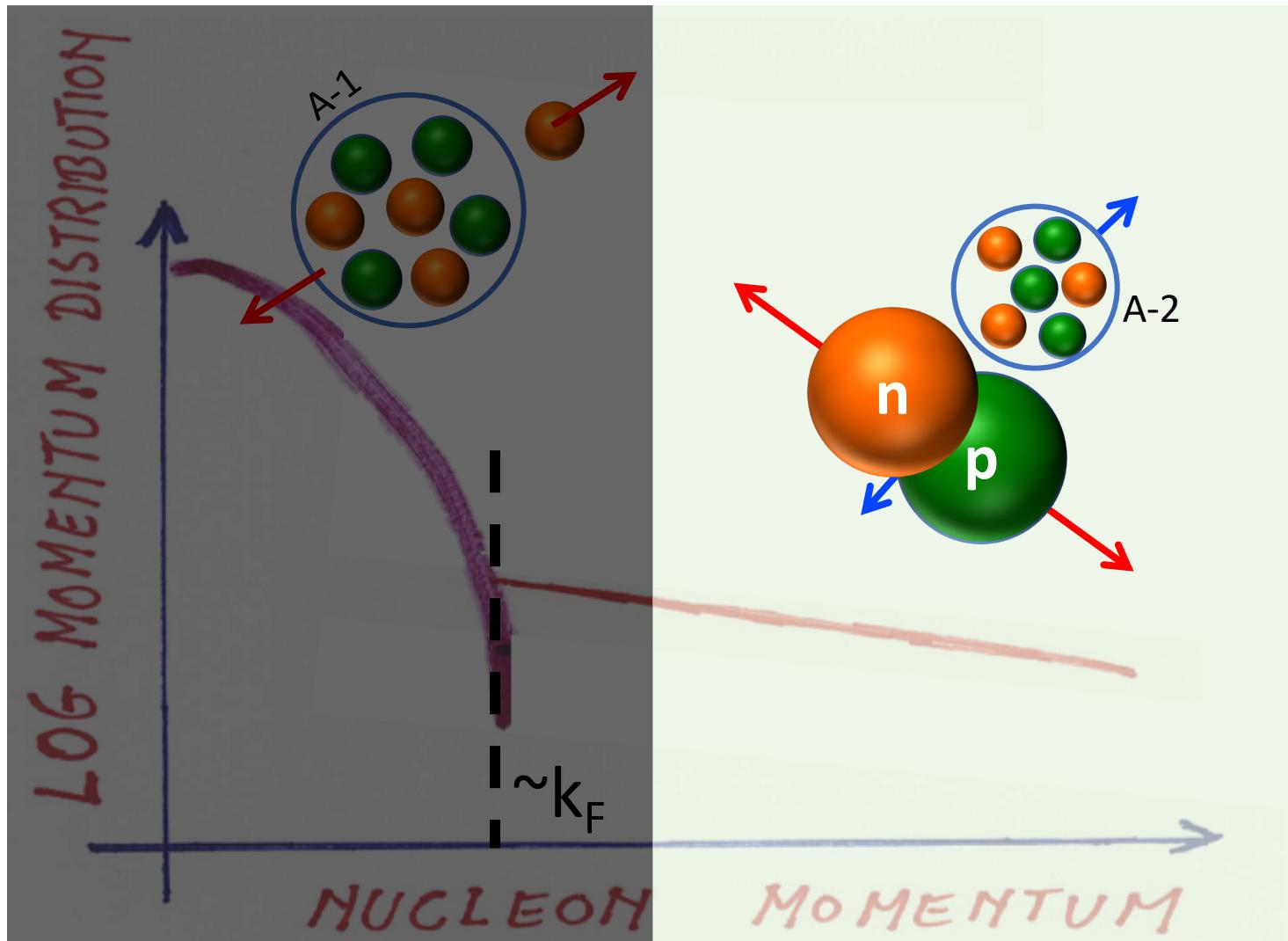
What About Heavier Nuclei?

What's needed?

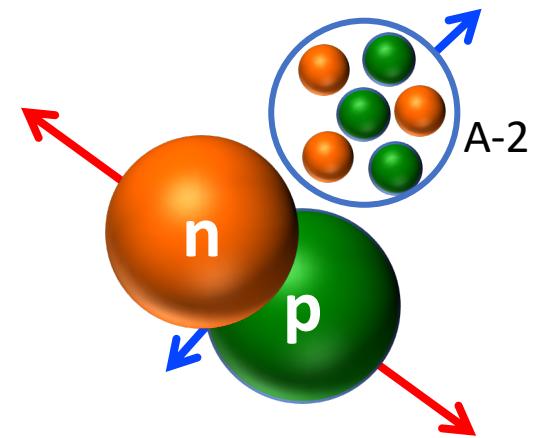
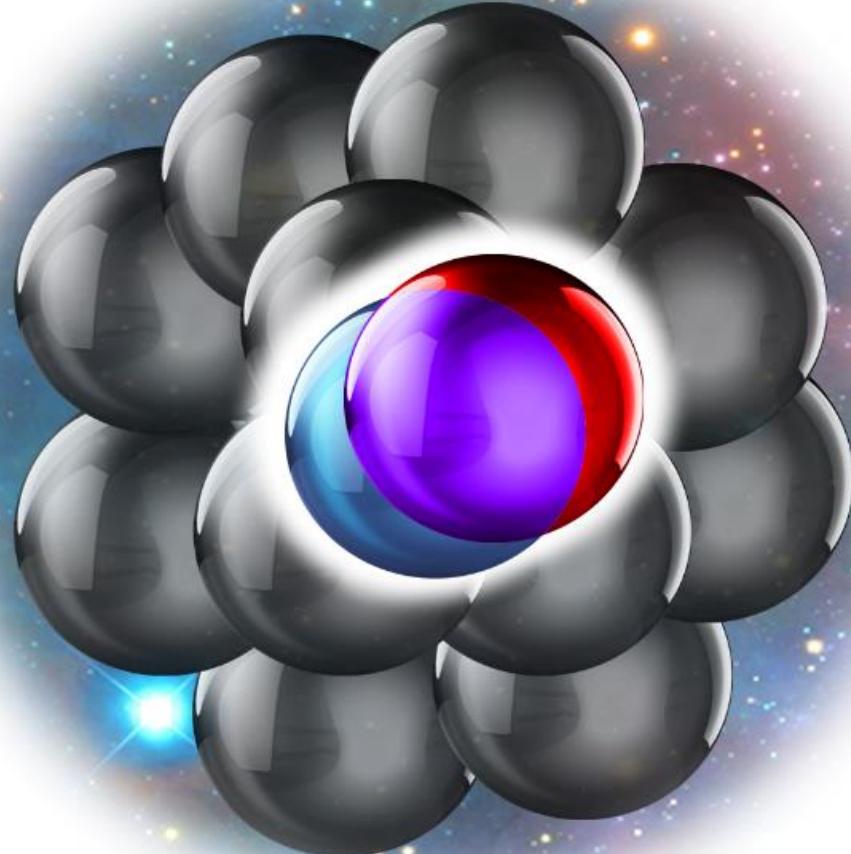
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High-Momenta => Pairs Spectral Functions

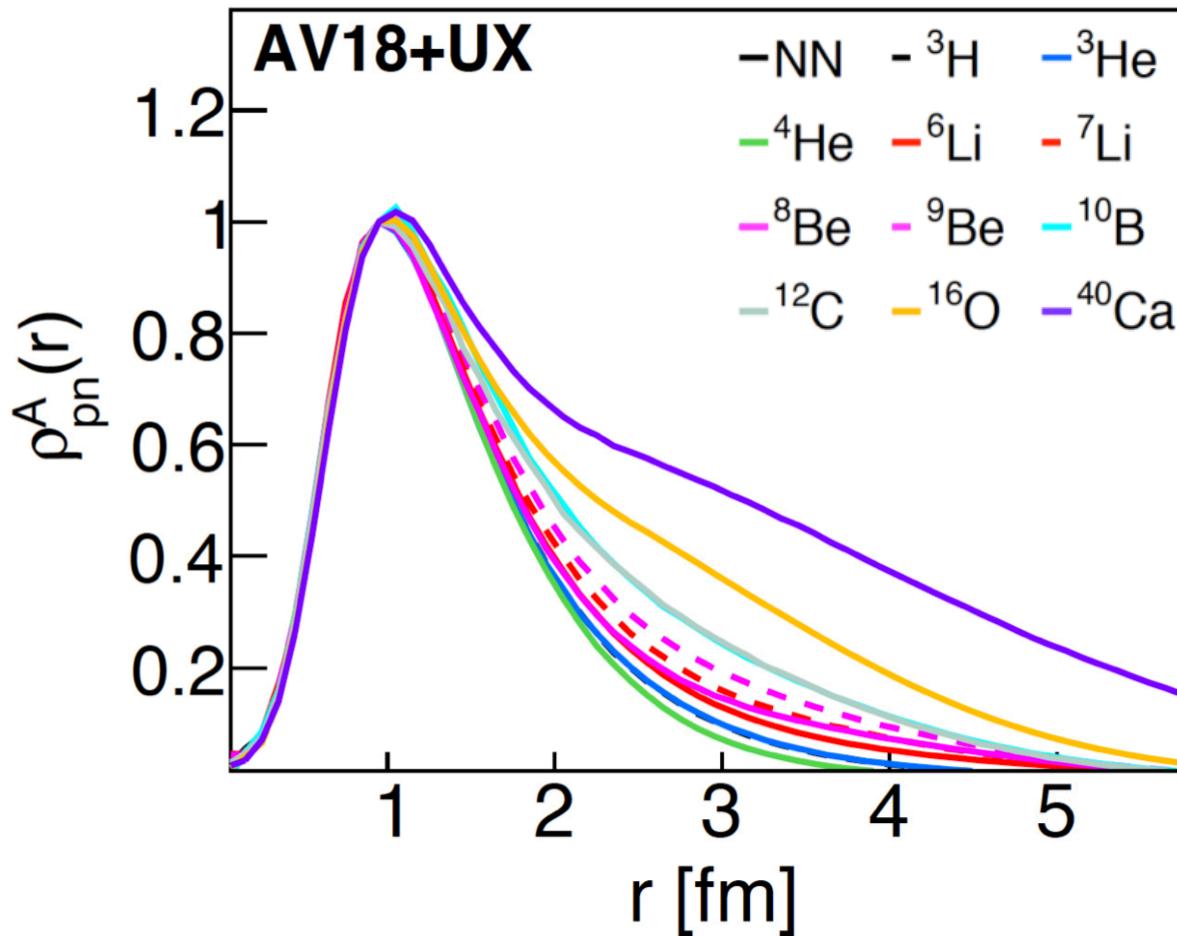


Pairs \leftrightarrow Scale Separation

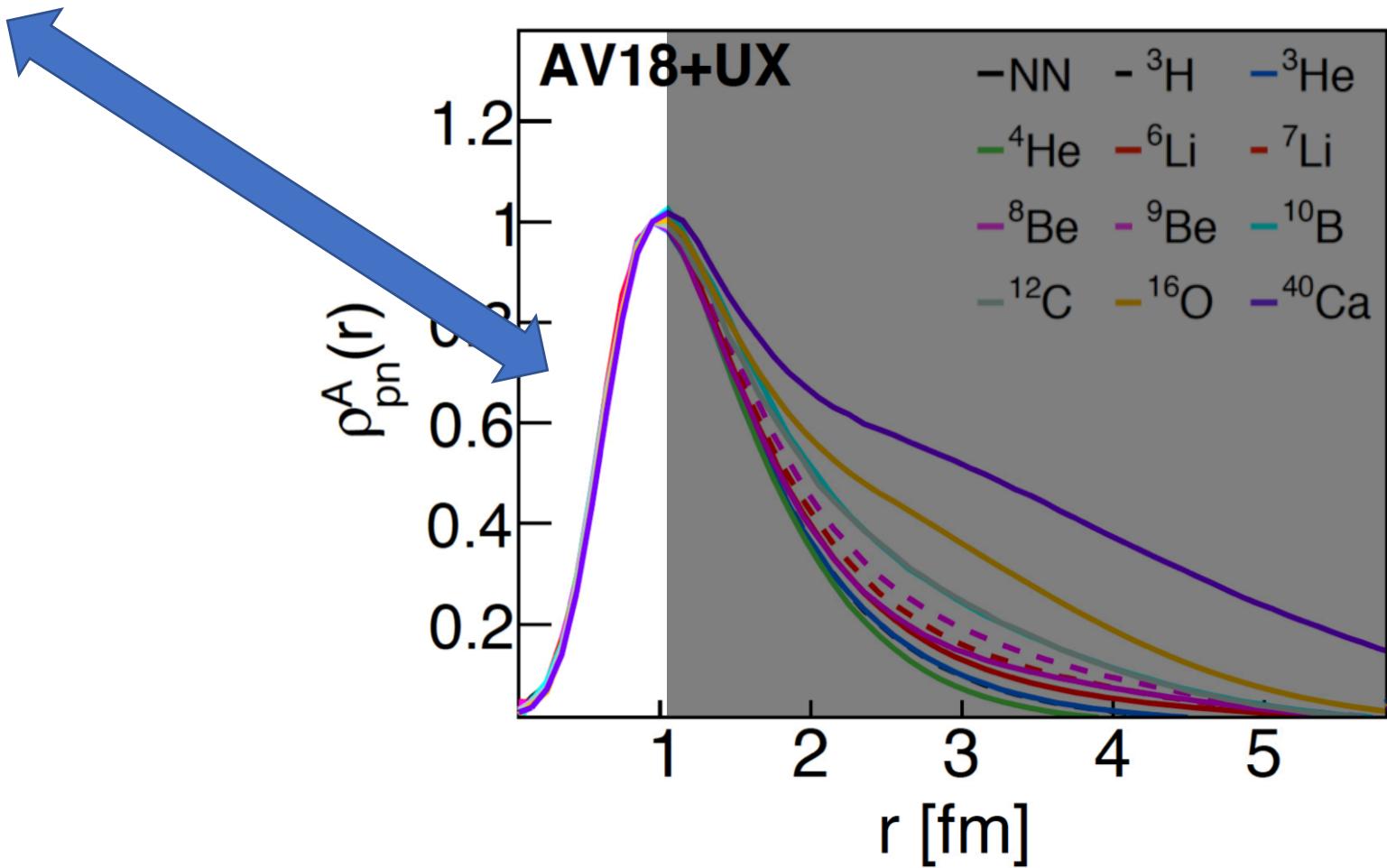


SRCS from Quantum Monte-Carlo (QMC):

Pair Distance Distributions



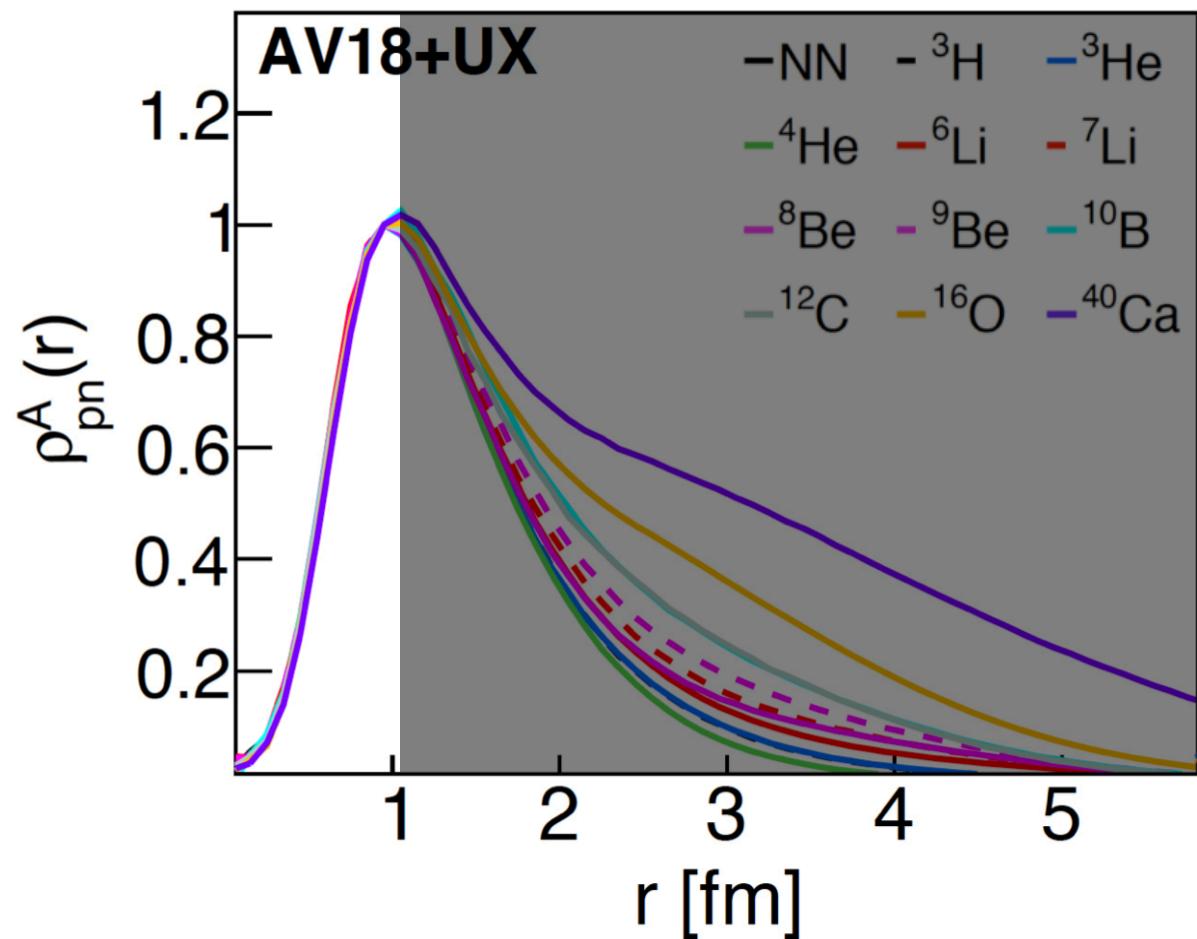
Many Body = Constant x Two-Body



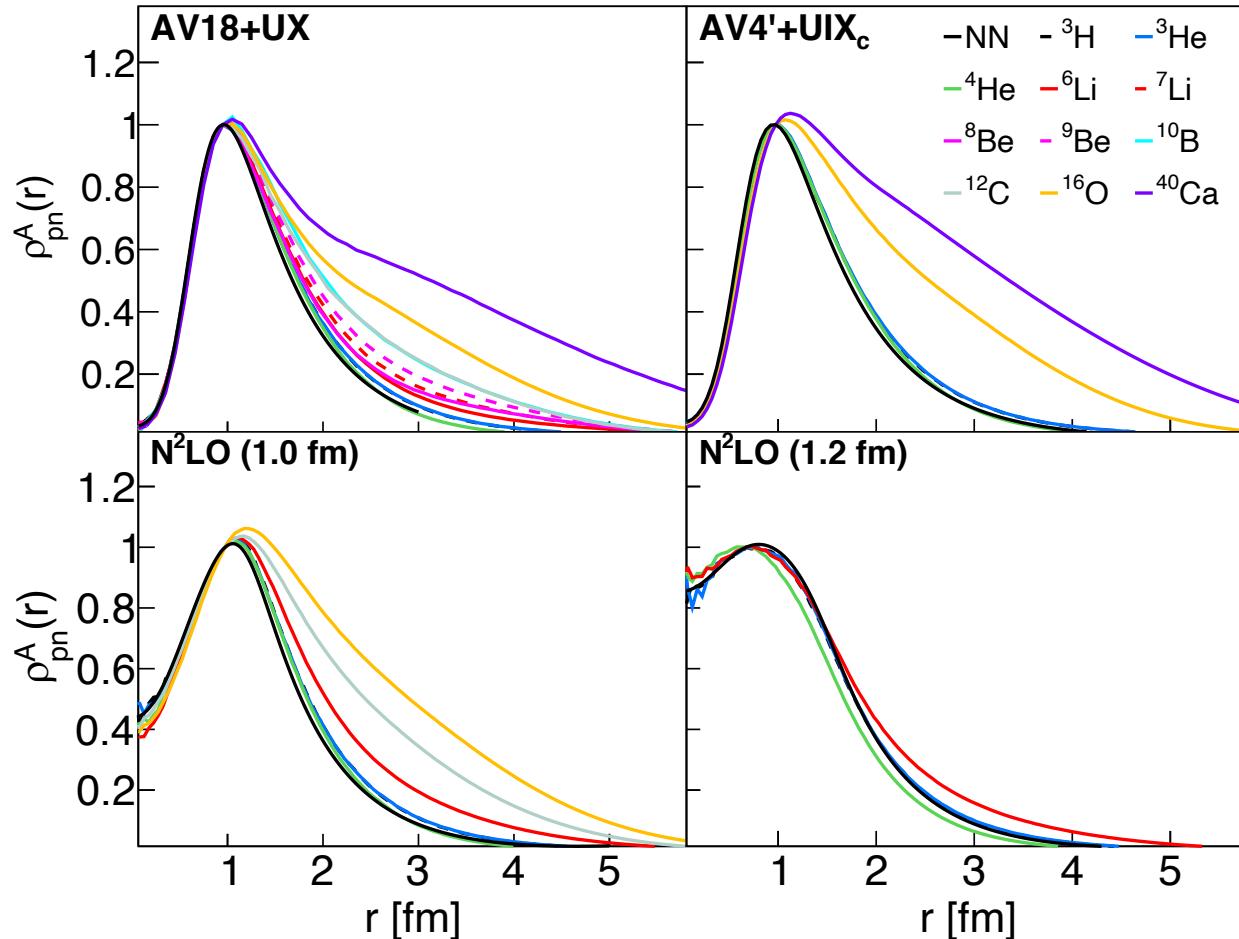
$$\rho_A^{NN,\alpha}(r) = C_A^{NN,\alpha} \times |\varphi_{NN}^\alpha(r)|^2$$



Many Body = Constant x Two-Body

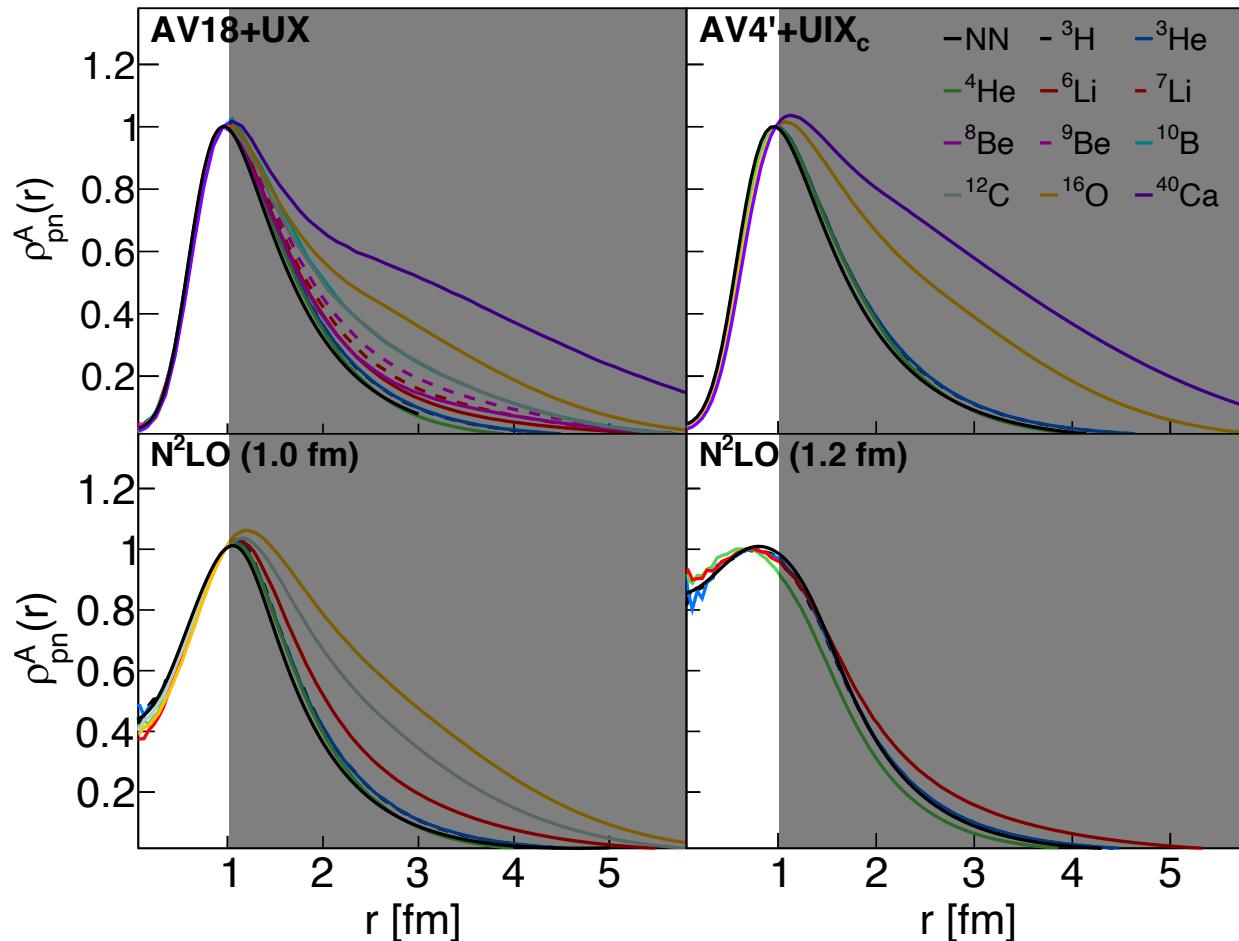


Factorization is Scheme Independent



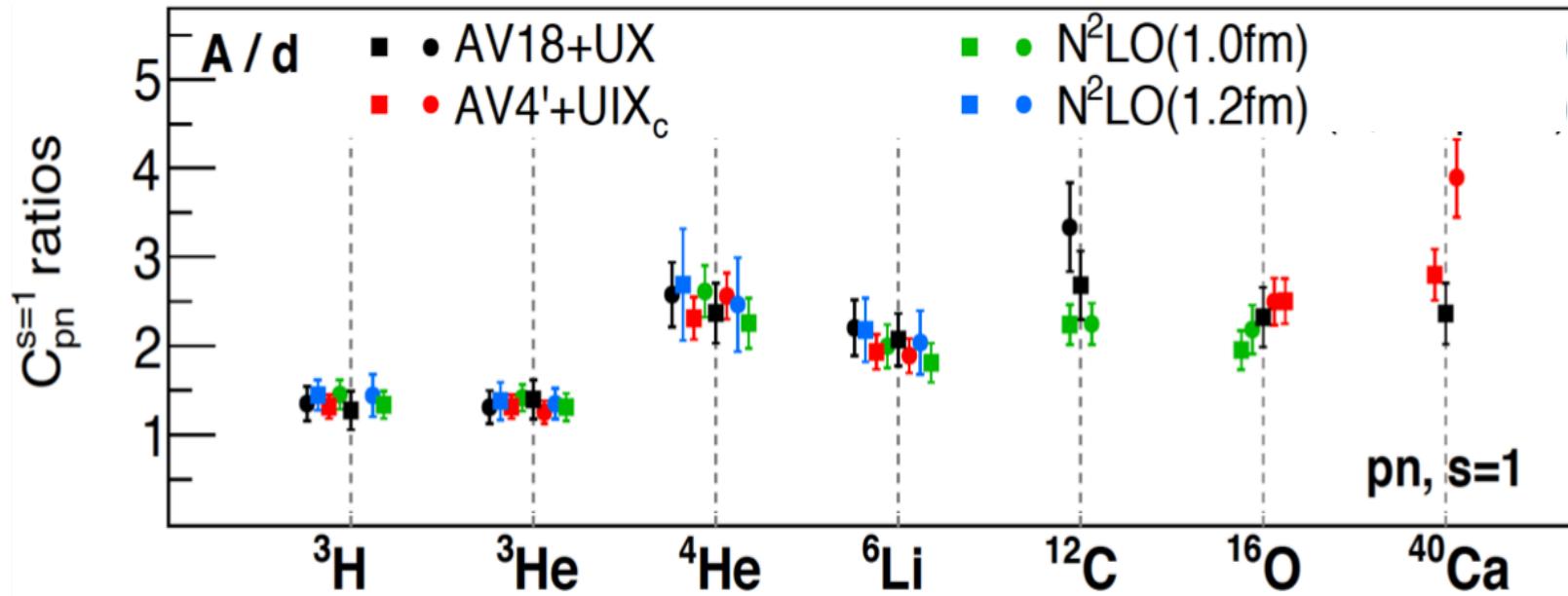
Factorization is Scheme Independent

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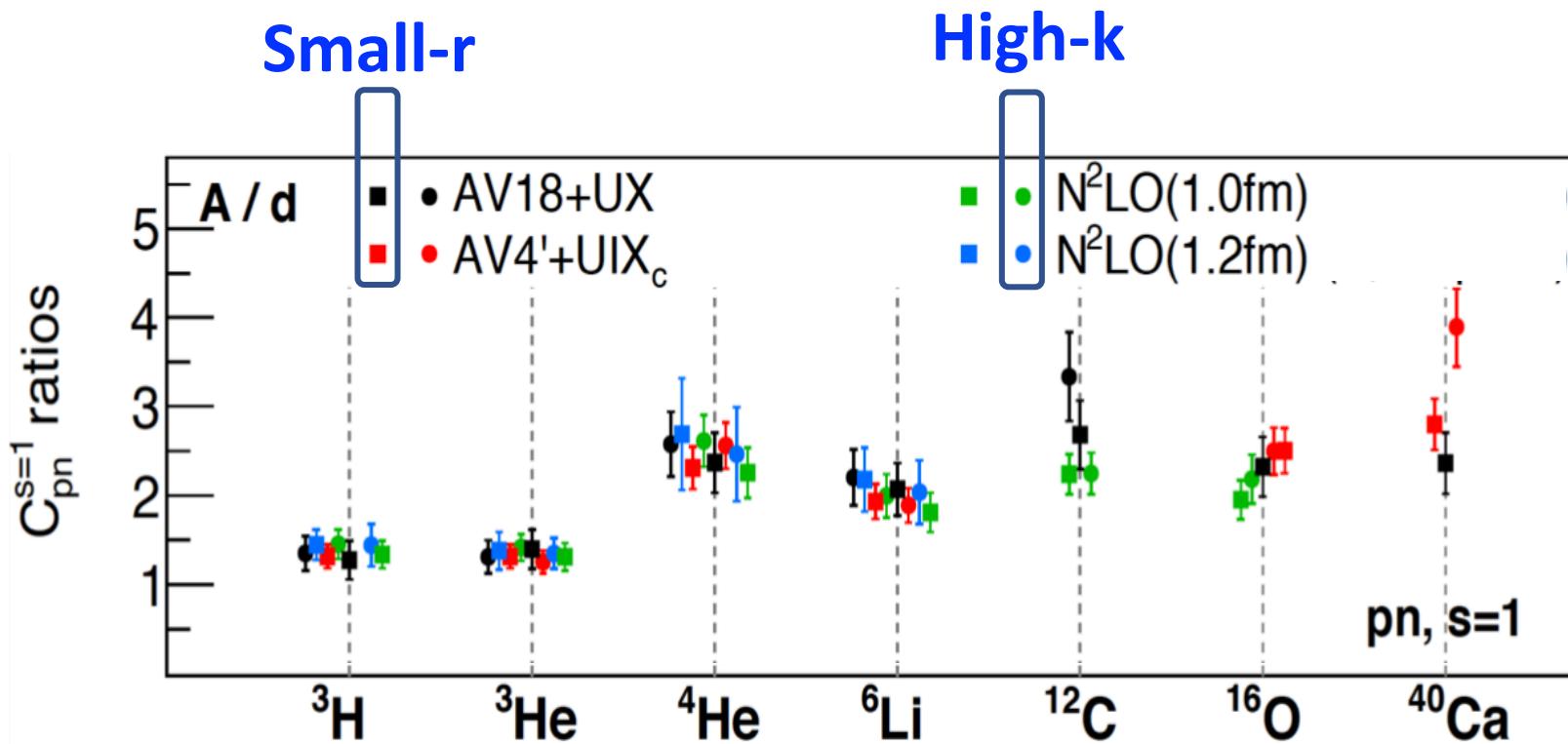
Scale & Scheme Independence

Momentum–Position Equivalence



Scale & Scheme Independence

Momentum–Position Equivalence



Scale Separation

$$\rho_A^{NN,\alpha}(r) = C_A^{NN,\alpha} \times |\varphi_{NN}^\alpha(r)|^2$$



Total Dist. = Constant \times Two-body
(Low-Energy) (High-Energy)

Generalized Contact Formalism (GCF):

Pairs Spectral Functions

$$\begin{aligned} S^p(p, \varepsilon) = & C_A^{pn, s=1} \cdot S_{pn}^{s=1}(p, \varepsilon) + \\ & C_A^{pn, s=0} \cdot S_{pn}^{s=0}(p, \varepsilon) + \\ & 2C_A^{pp, s=0} \cdot S_{pp}^{s=0}(p, \varepsilon) \end{aligned}$$

Generalized Contact Formalism (GCF):

Pairs Spectral Functions

$$S^p(p, \varepsilon) = C_A^{pn, s=1} \cdot S_{pn}^{s=1}(p, \varepsilon) + C_A^{pn, s=0} \cdot S_{pn}^{s=0}(p, \varepsilon) + 2C_A^{pp, s=0} \cdot S_{pp}^{s=0}(p, \varepsilon)$$

Low-Energy x High-Energy

Generalized Contact Formalism (GCF):

Pairs Spectral Functions

$$S^p(p, \varepsilon) = C_A^{pn, s=1} \cdot S_{pn}^{s=1}(p, \varepsilon) + \\ C_A^{pn, s=0} \cdot S_{pn}^{s=0}(p, \varepsilon) + \\ 2C_A^{pp, s=0} \cdot S_{pp}^{s=0}(p, \varepsilon)$$

Each pair is convoluted with c.m. motion:

$$S_{ab}^\alpha = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int \frac{dp_2}{(2\pi)^3} \delta[f(p_2)] |\varphi_{ab}^\alpha(p_1 - p_2)/2|^2 n_{ab}^\alpha(p_1 + p_2)$$

Generalized Contact Formalism (GCF):

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$$S^p(p, \varepsilon) = C_A^{pn, s=1} \cdot S_{pn}^{s=1}(p, \varepsilon) + \\ C_A^{pn, s=0} \cdot S_{pn}^{s=0}(p, \varepsilon) + \\ 2C_A^{pp, s=0} \cdot S_{pp}^{s=0}(p, \varepsilon)$$

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Generalized Contact Formalism (GCF):

Pairs Spectral Functions

$$S^p(p, \varepsilon) = C_A^{pn, s=1} \cdot S_{pn}^{s=1}(p, \varepsilon) + \\ C_A^{pn, s=0} \cdot S_{pn}^{s=0}(p, \varepsilon) + \\ 2C_A^{pp, s=0} \cdot S_{pp}^{s=0}(p, \varepsilon)$$

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Probing the NN Interaction

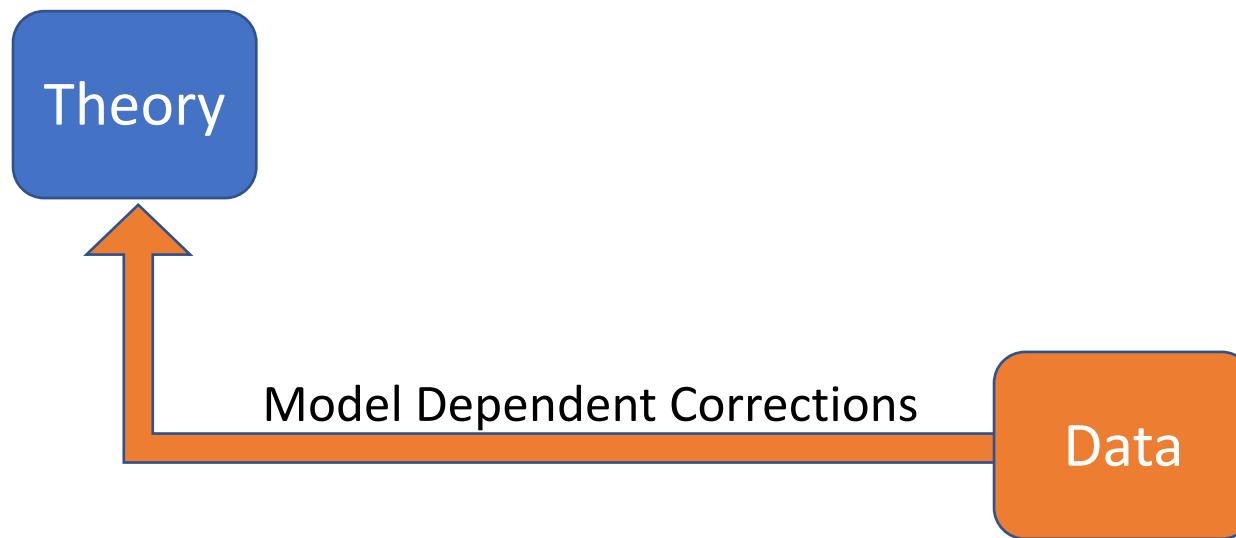
What's needed?

- ✓ Data
- ~~Ab-initio cross-section calculations~~ ✓ Factorization \w spectral functions from NN interaction

$$\frac{d^4\sigma}{d\Omega_{k'} d\epsilon'_k d\Omega_{p'_1} d\epsilon'_1} = p'_1 \epsilon'_1 \sigma_{eN} S^N(\mathbf{p}_1, \epsilon_1)$$

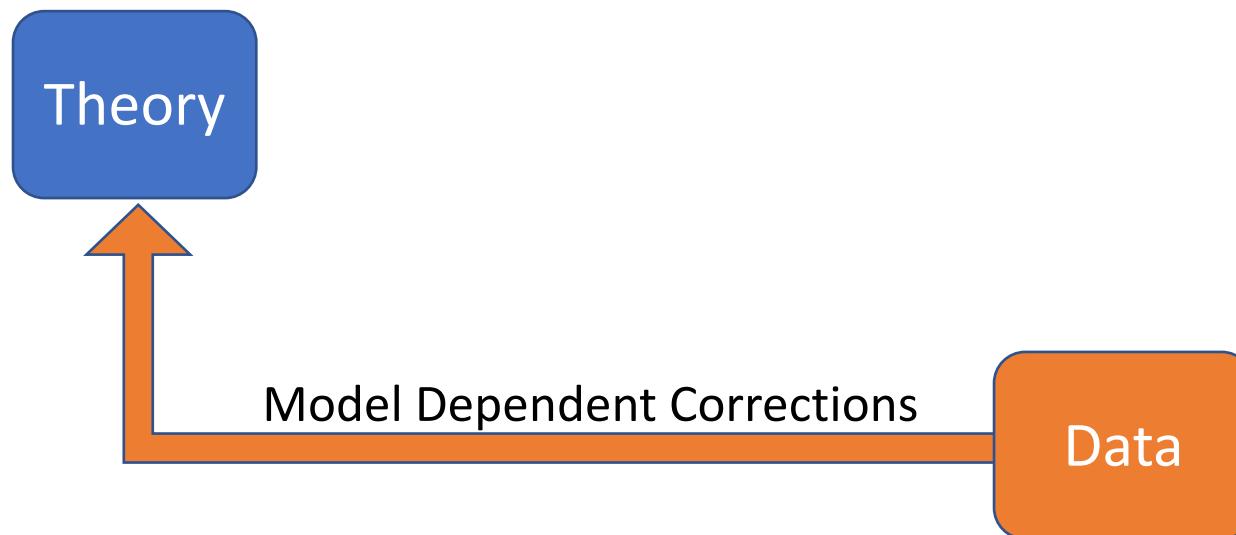
Theory-Data Comparisons

Experiments usually correct data for detector acceptance and reaction mechanism effect before comparing with theory.



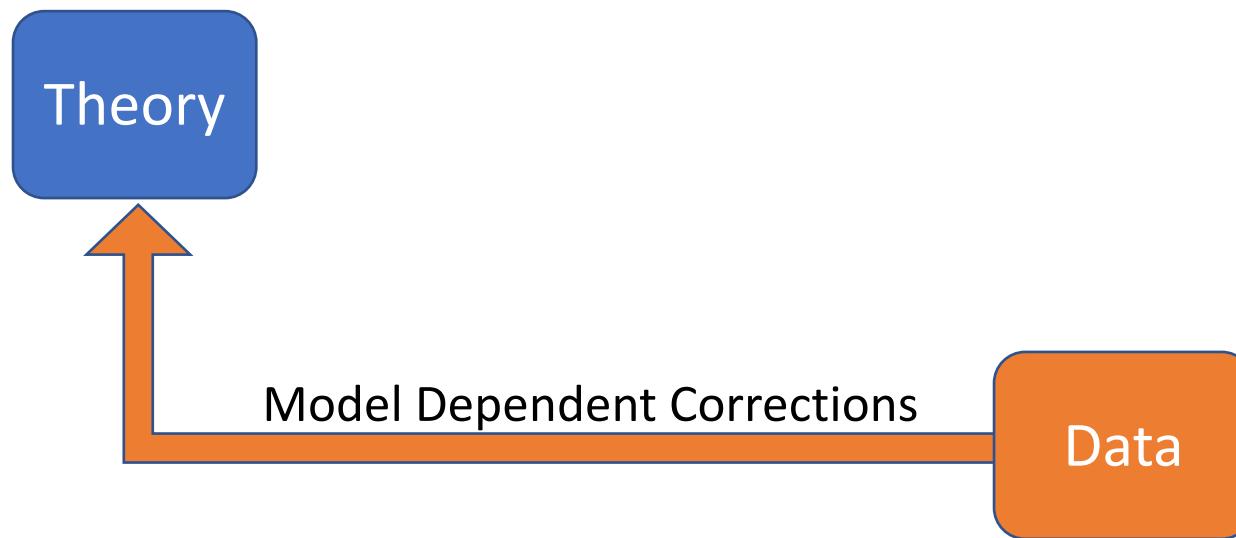
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Theory-Data Comparisons

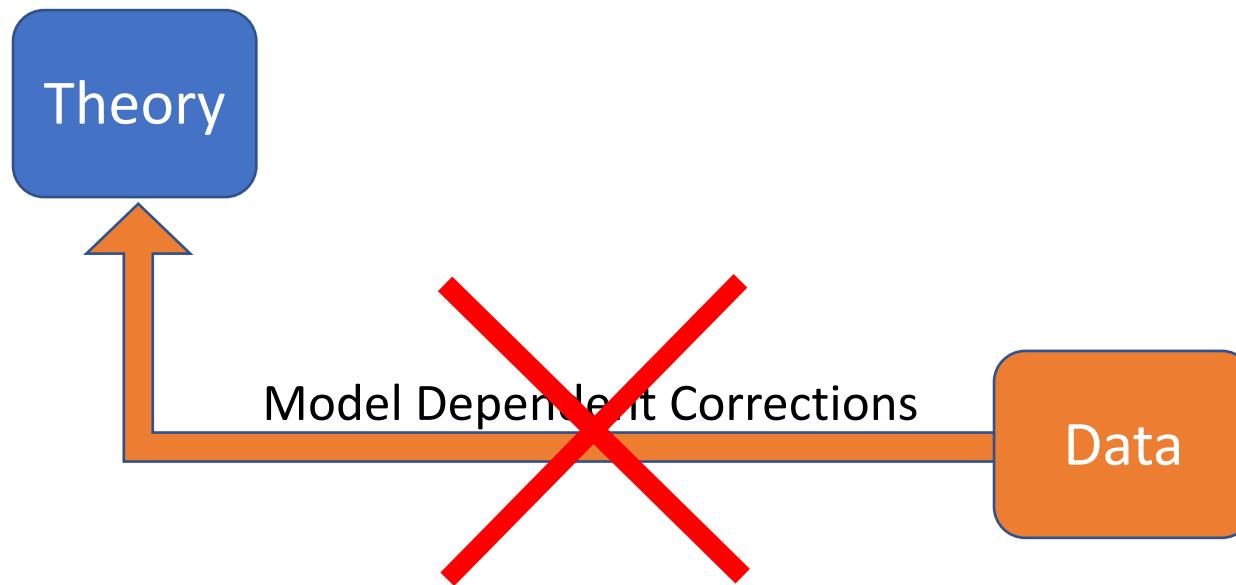
Experiments usually correct data for detector acceptance and reaction mechanism effect before comparing with theory.



Theory-Data Comparisons

Experiments usually correct data for detector acceptance and reaction mechanism effect before comparing with theory.

This often leads to ‘model dependent data’ 😐



Theory-Data Comparisons

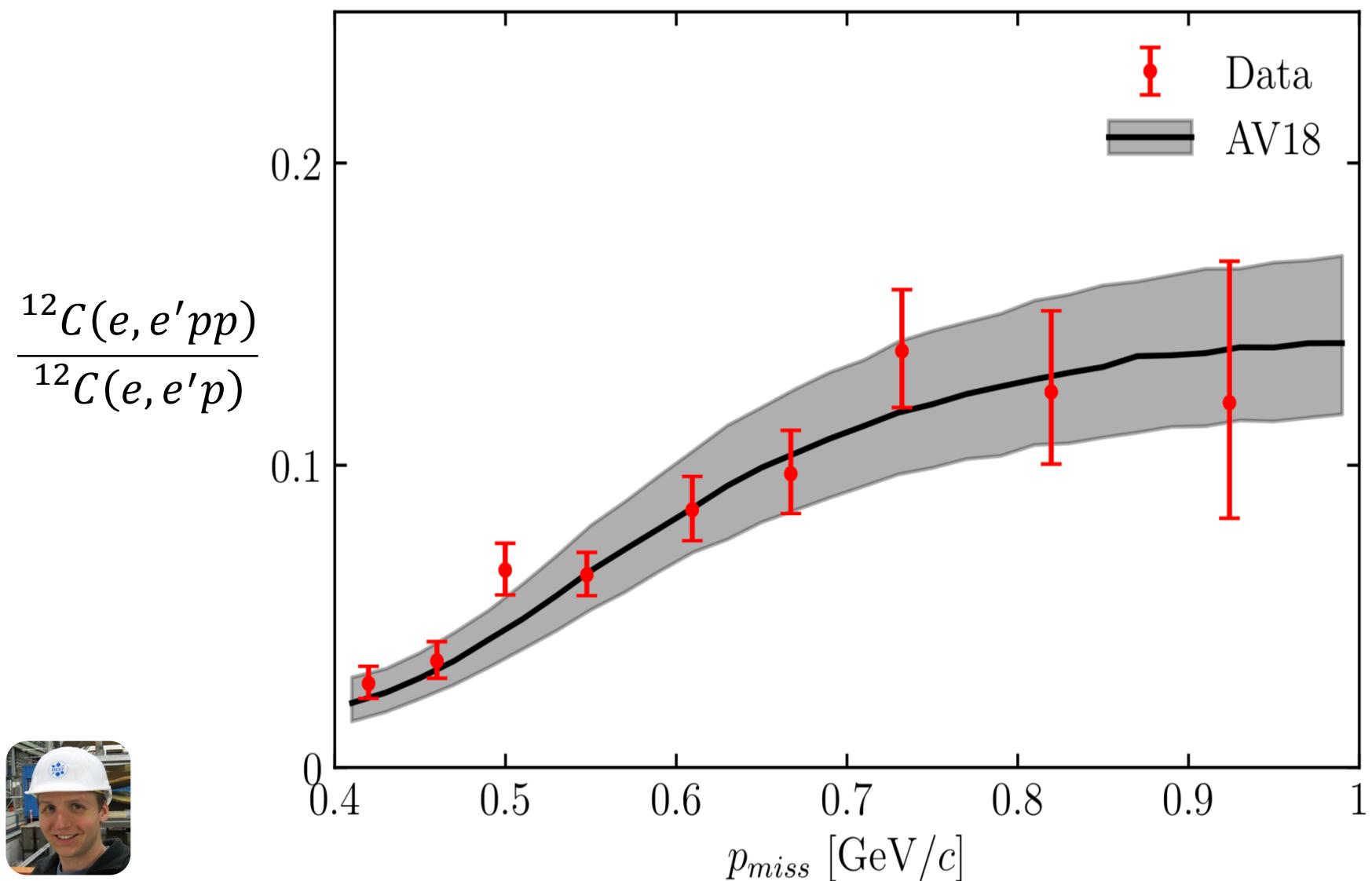
Experiments usually correct data for detector acceptance and reaction mechanism effect before comparing with theory.

Instead, we bring theory to data!

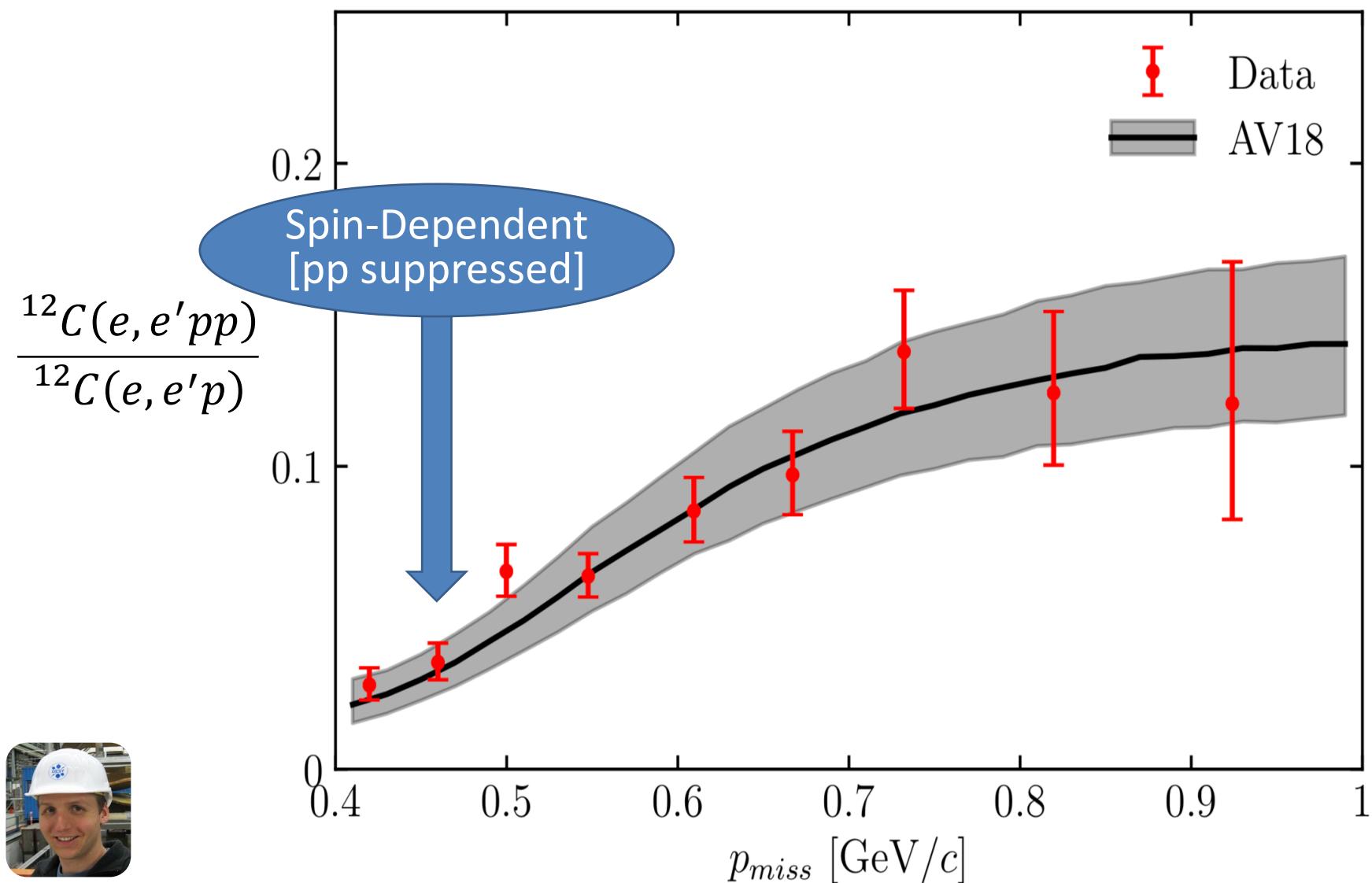
[theory based simulation forms ‘pseudo-data’ that is overlaid on exp-data]



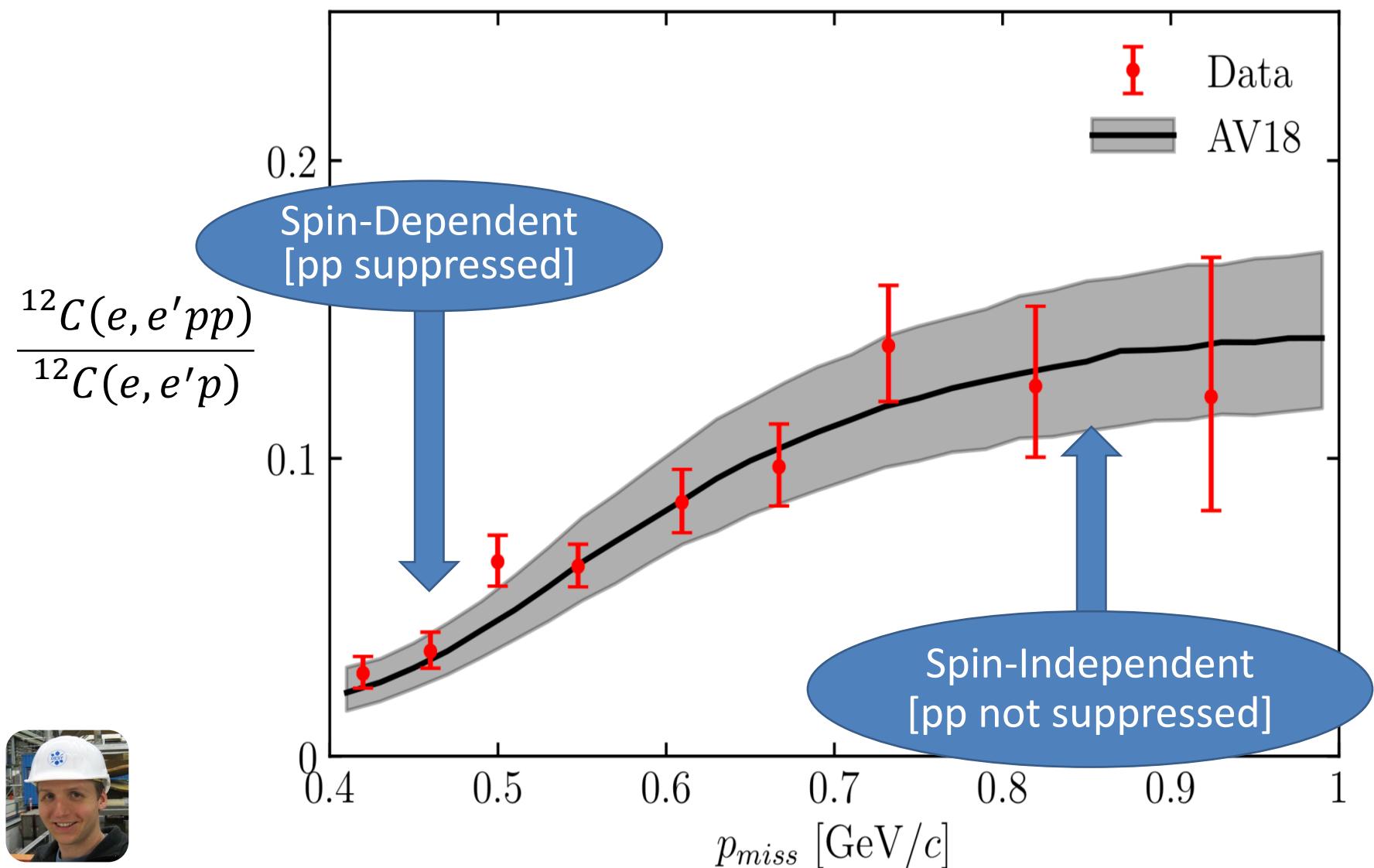
Reaching the Repulsive Core



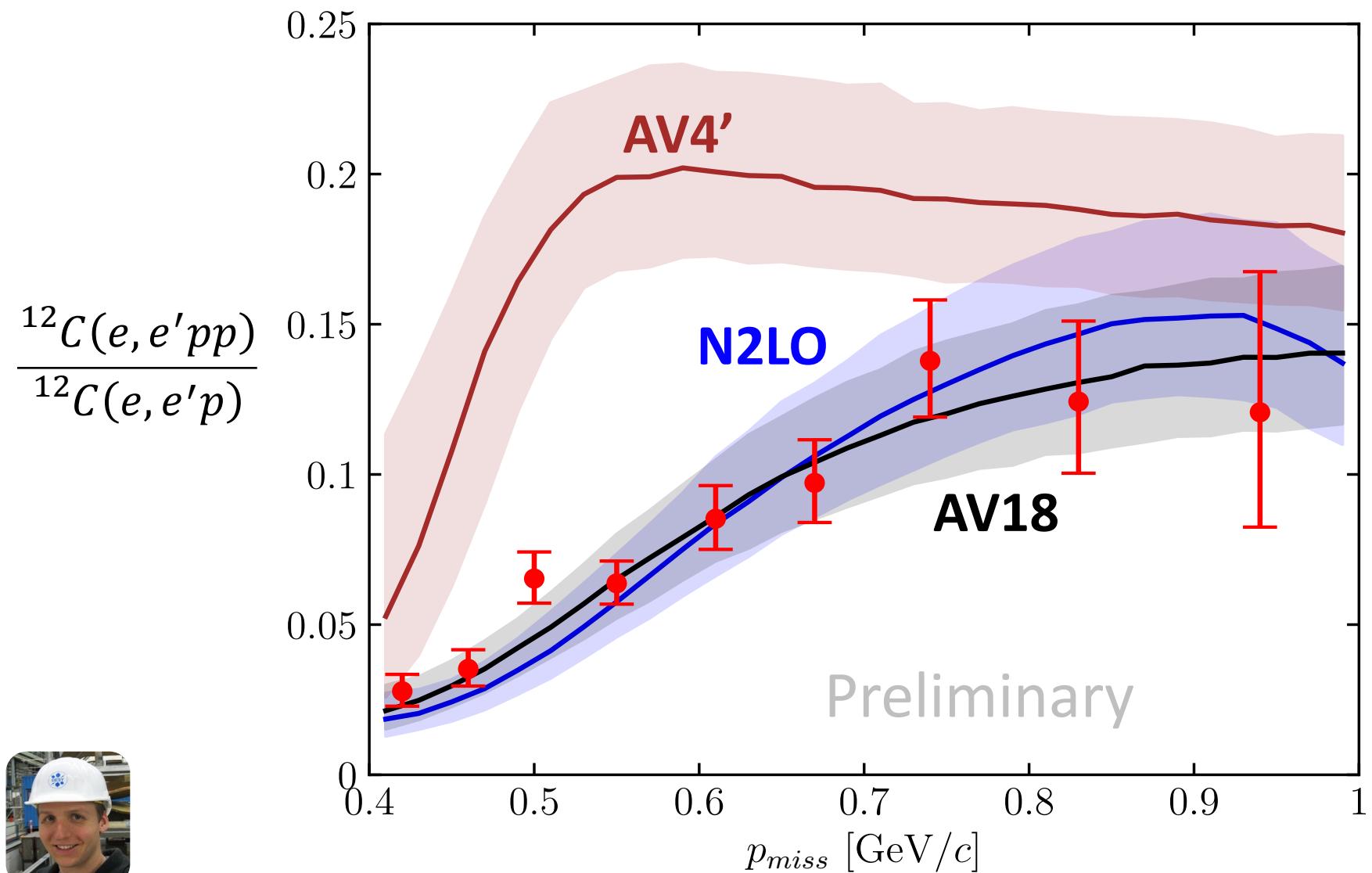
Reaching the Repulsive Core



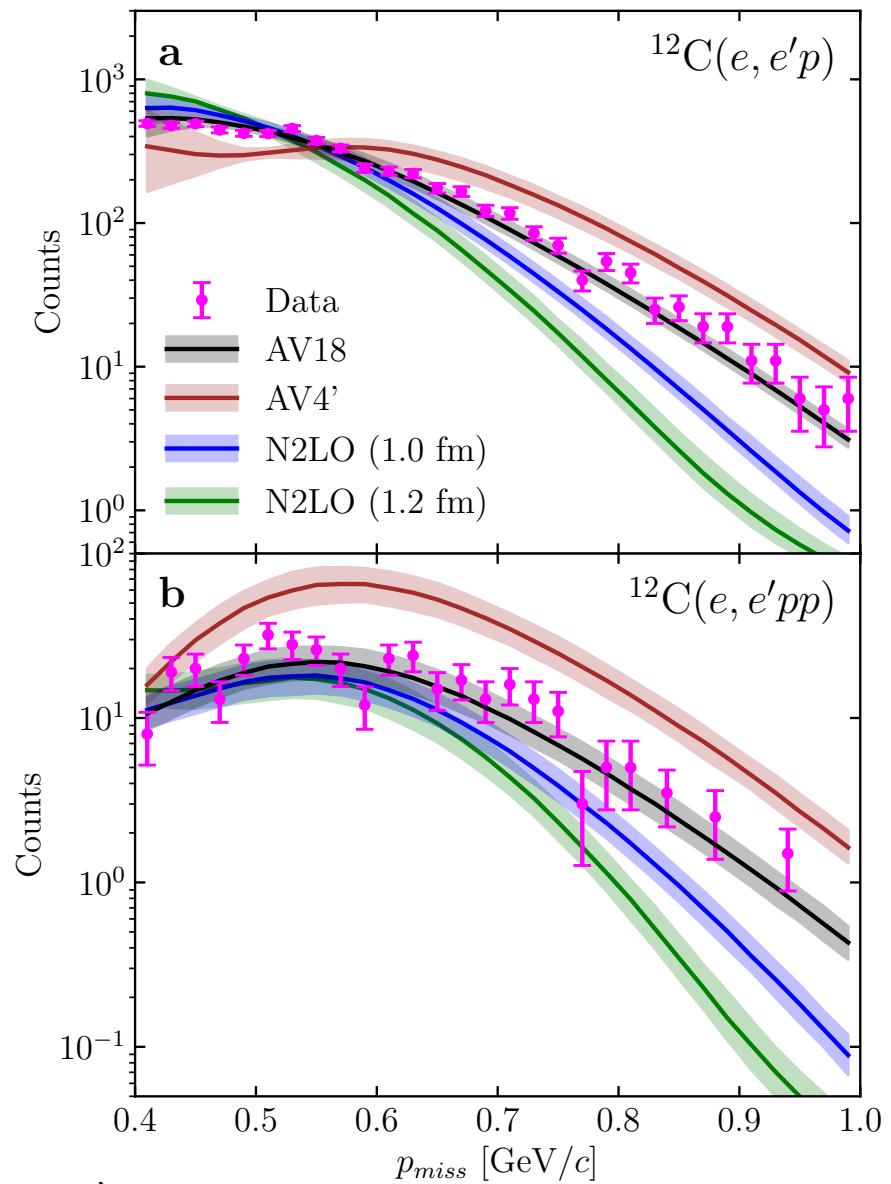
Reaching the Repulsive Core



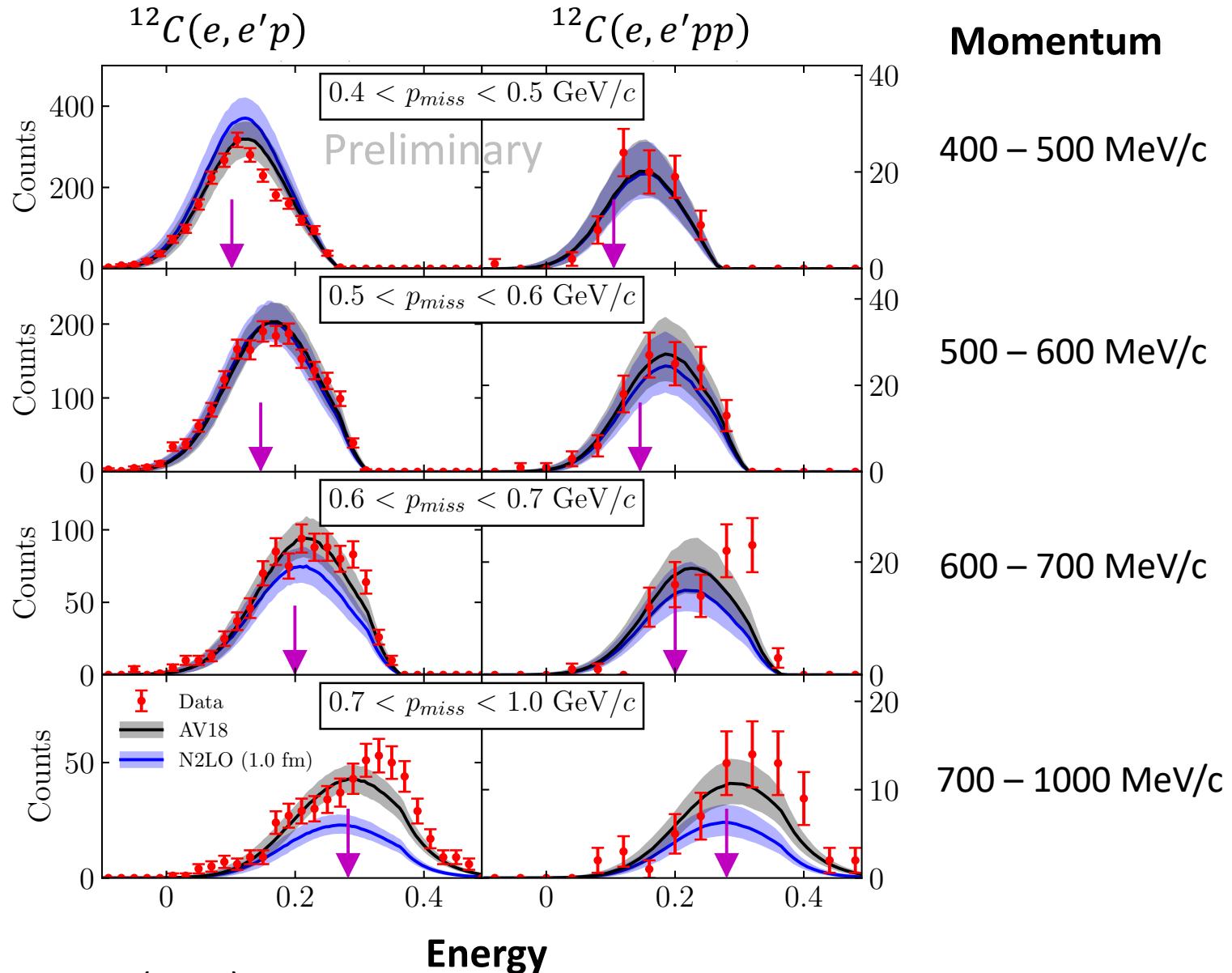
Reaching the Repulsive Core



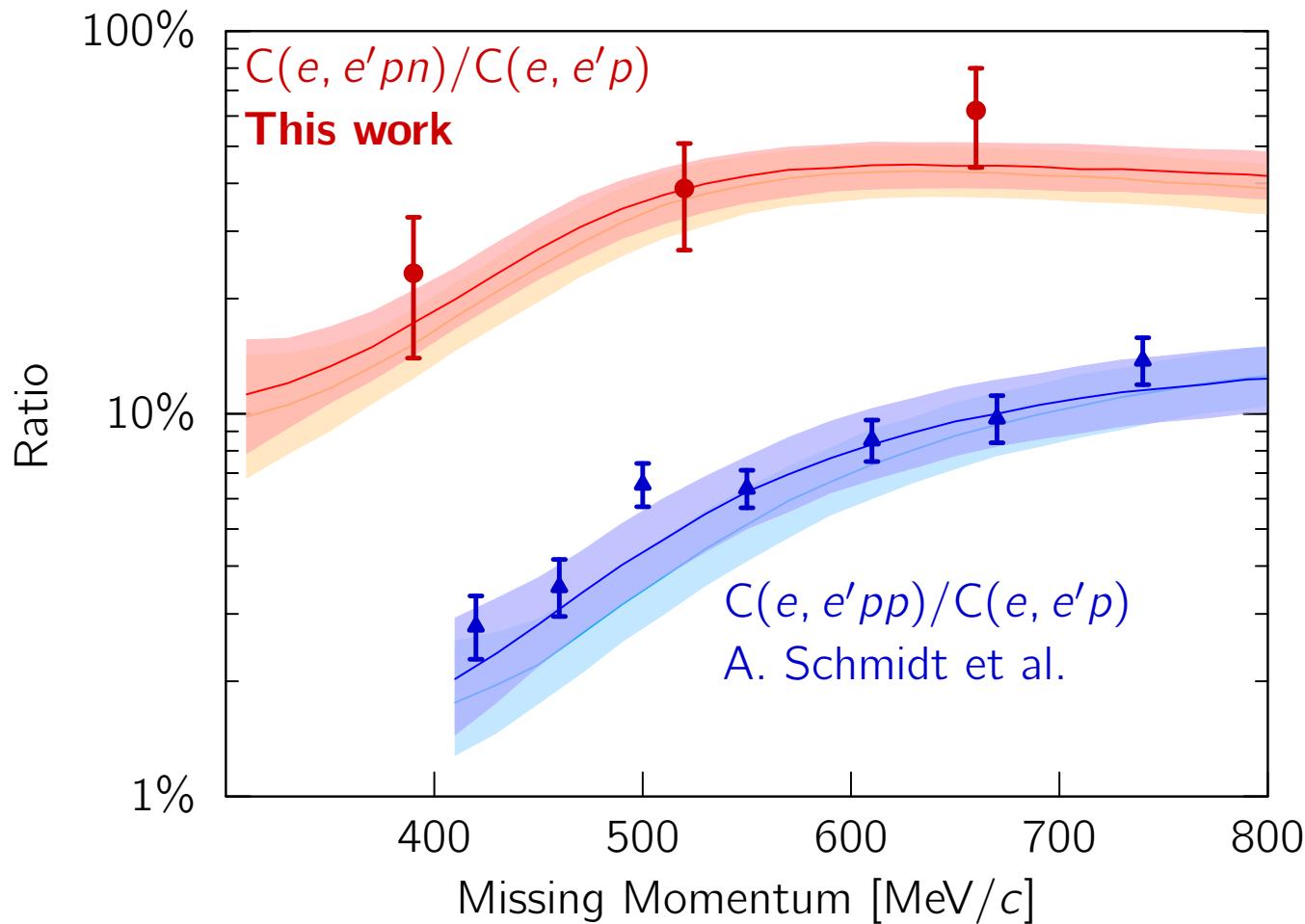
Nucleon Distributions Sensitivity



Spectral function Sensitivity

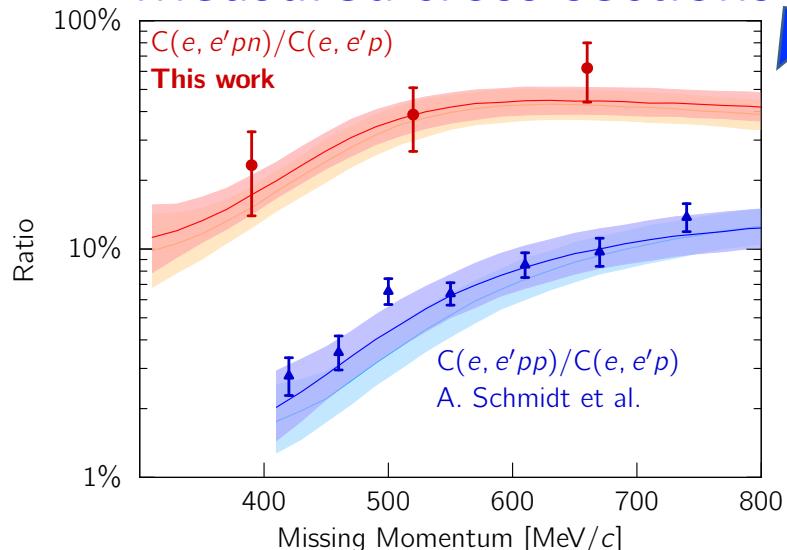


pn data completes the picture!

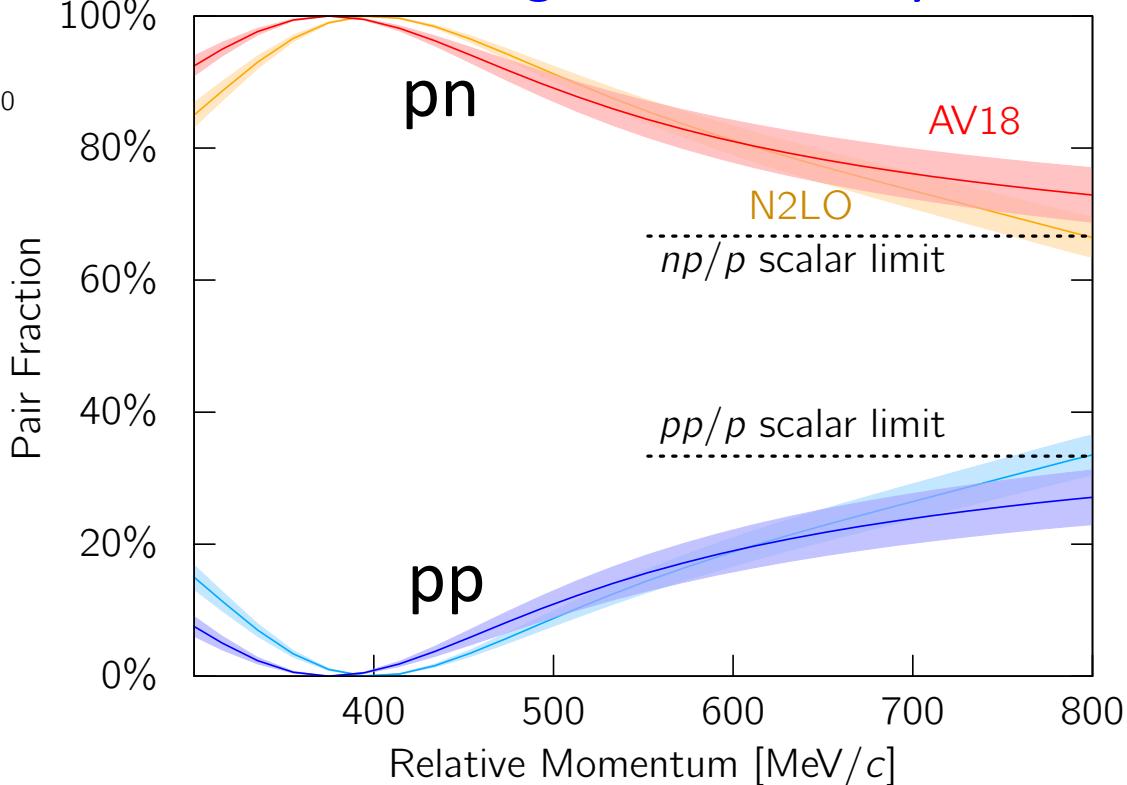


pn data completes the picture!

Measured cross-sections



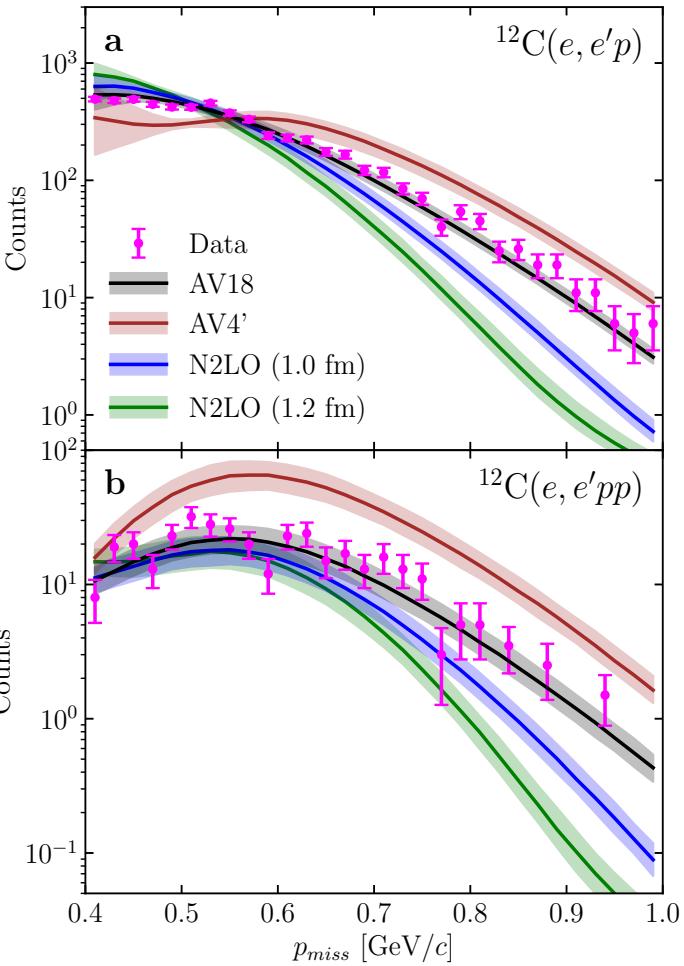
Inferred Strong Interaction Dynamics



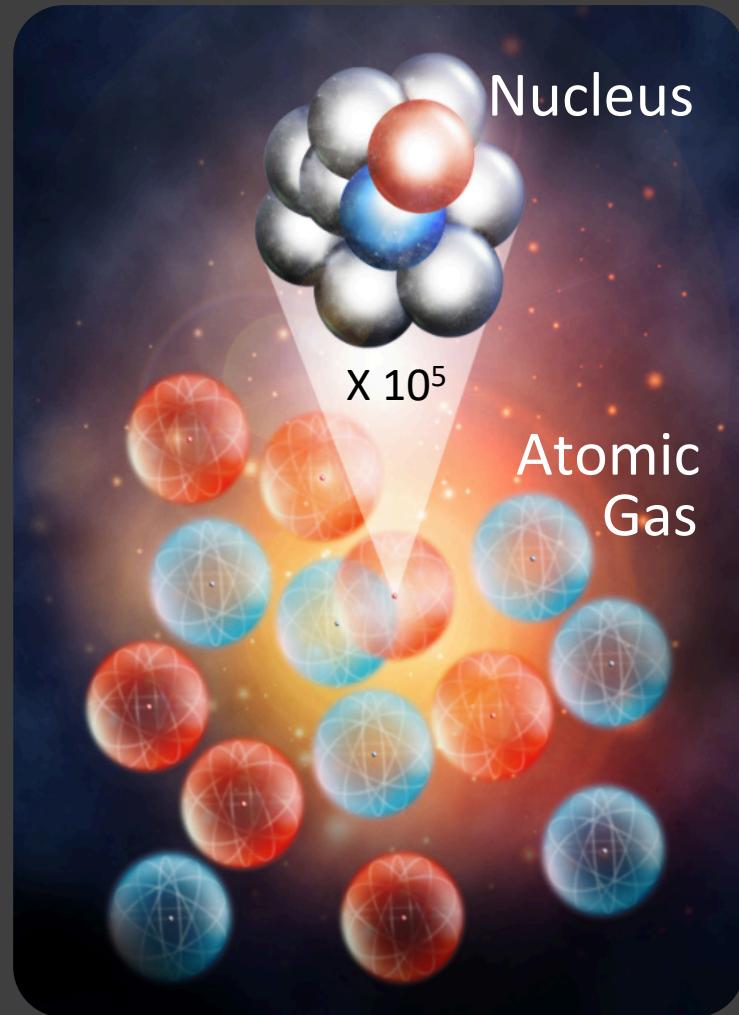
Interim Summary

- Nuclear momentum distribution has two distinct regions.
- #SRC-protons = #SRC-neutrons, independent of neutron excess.
- The fraction of correlated protons / neutrons grow / saturate with neutron excess.

+ Allow probing NN interaction up to 1 GeV/c.



Generalization of the Atomic Contact Formalism

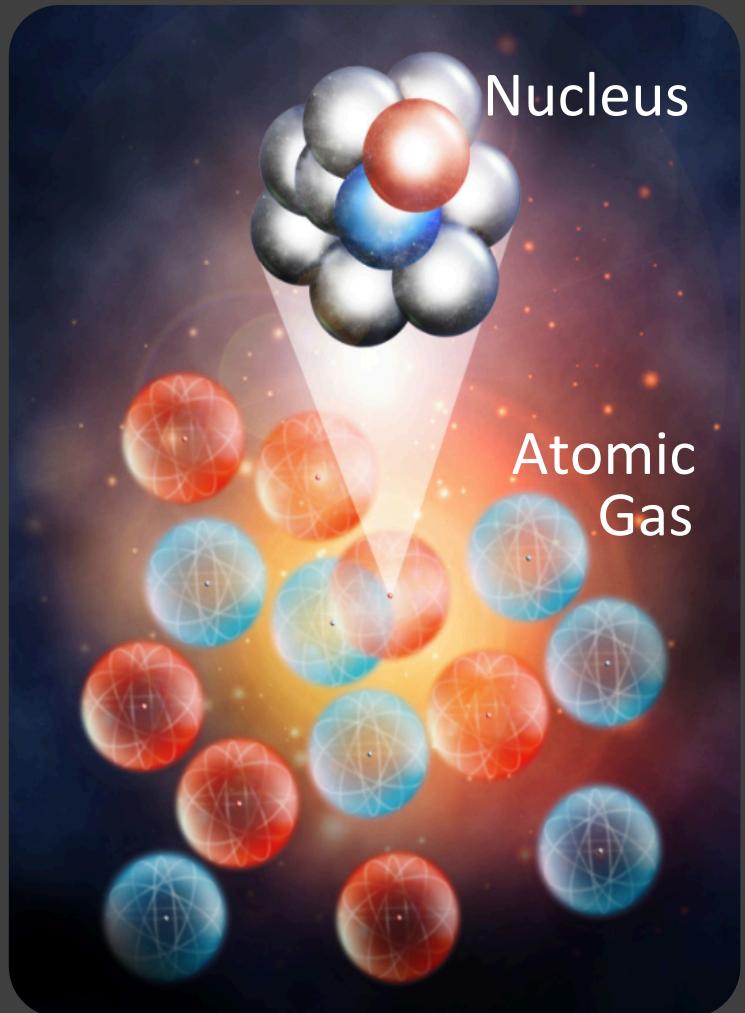


Generalization of the Atomic Contact Formalism

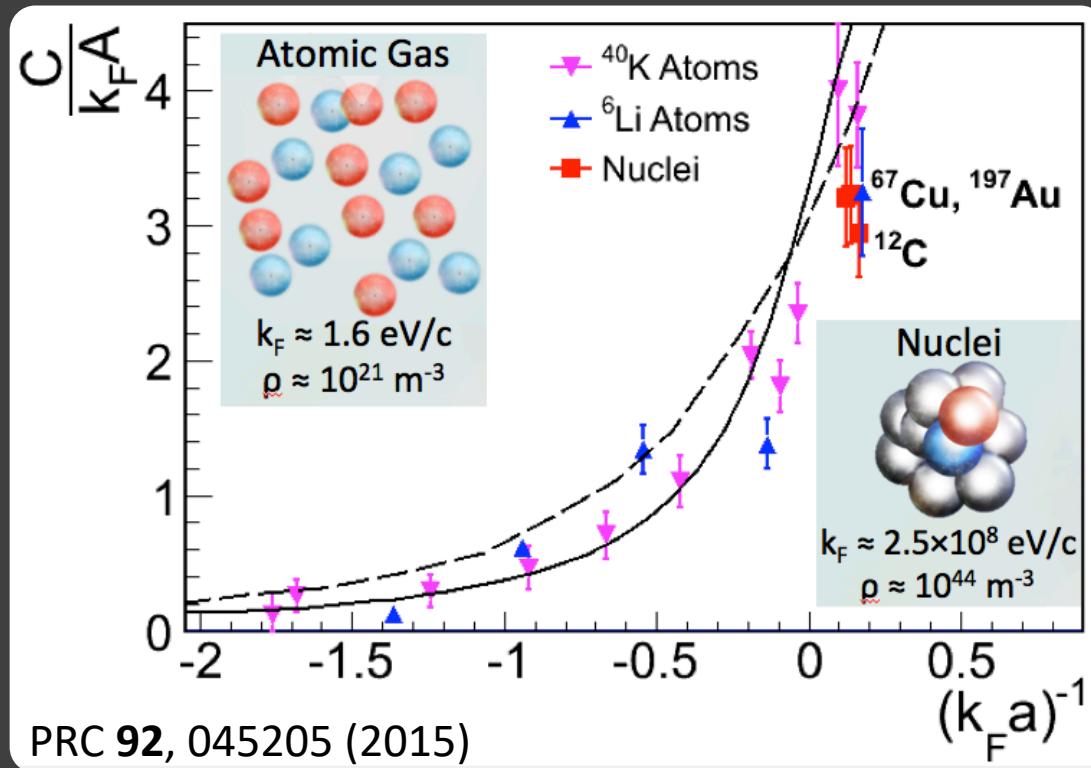
While two body
interactions can differ....



... Many tools
can be shared



Generalization of the Atomic Contact Formalism



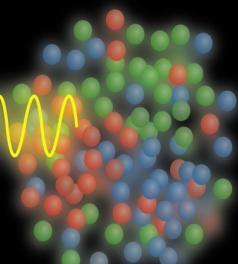
Many-Body System



NN Interaction



Quarks in
the Nucleus

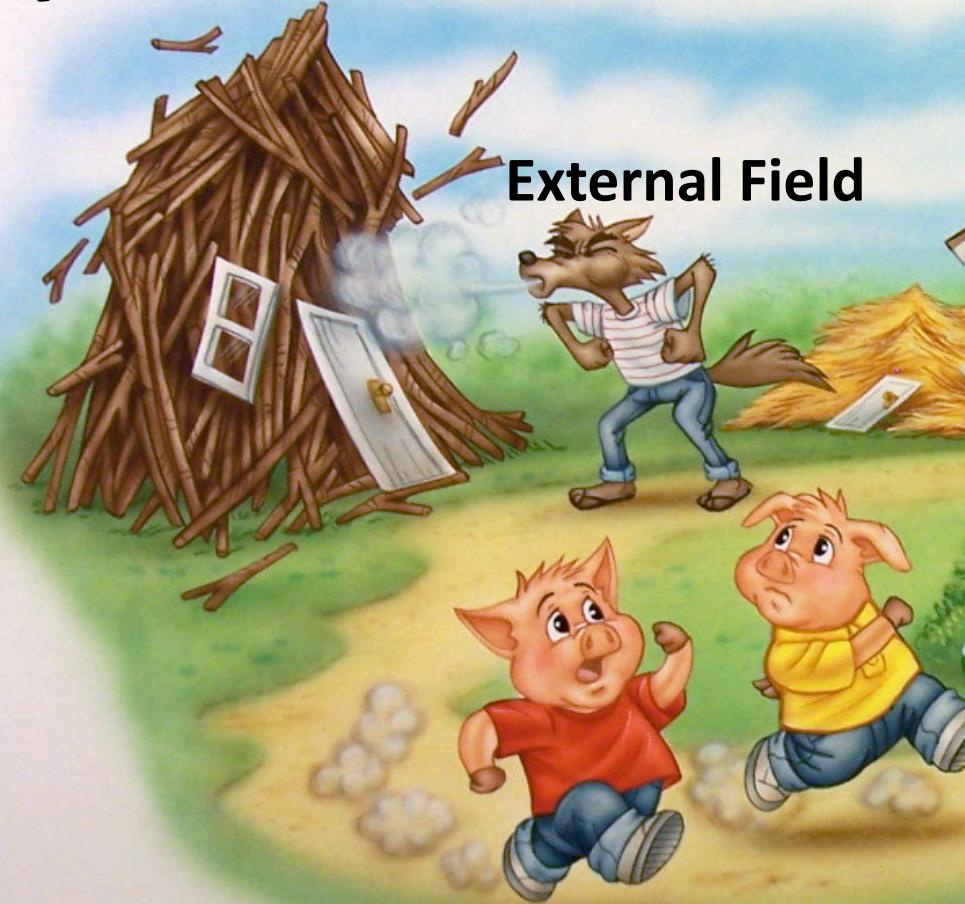




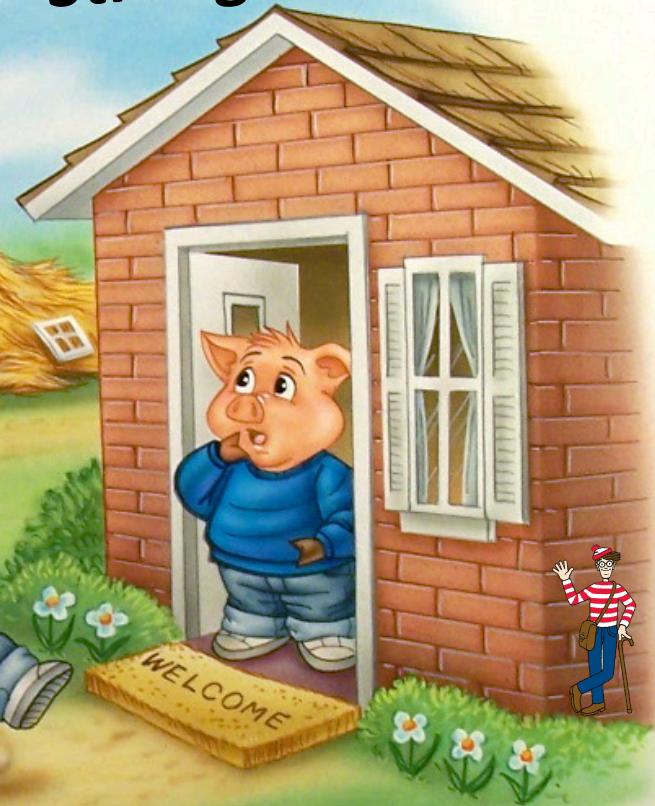
A Tale of *Scale Separation & Confinement*



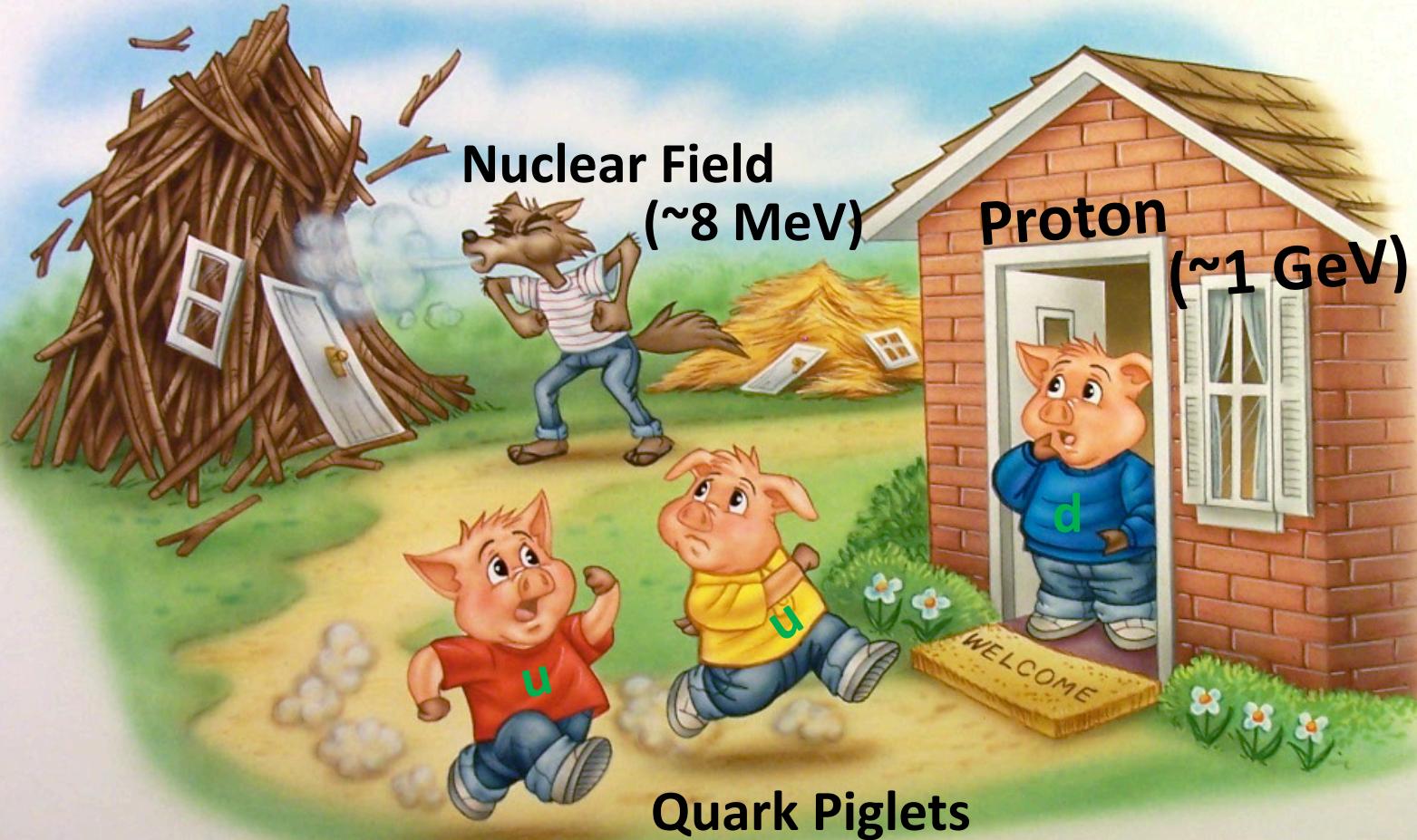
Weak binding



Strong binding

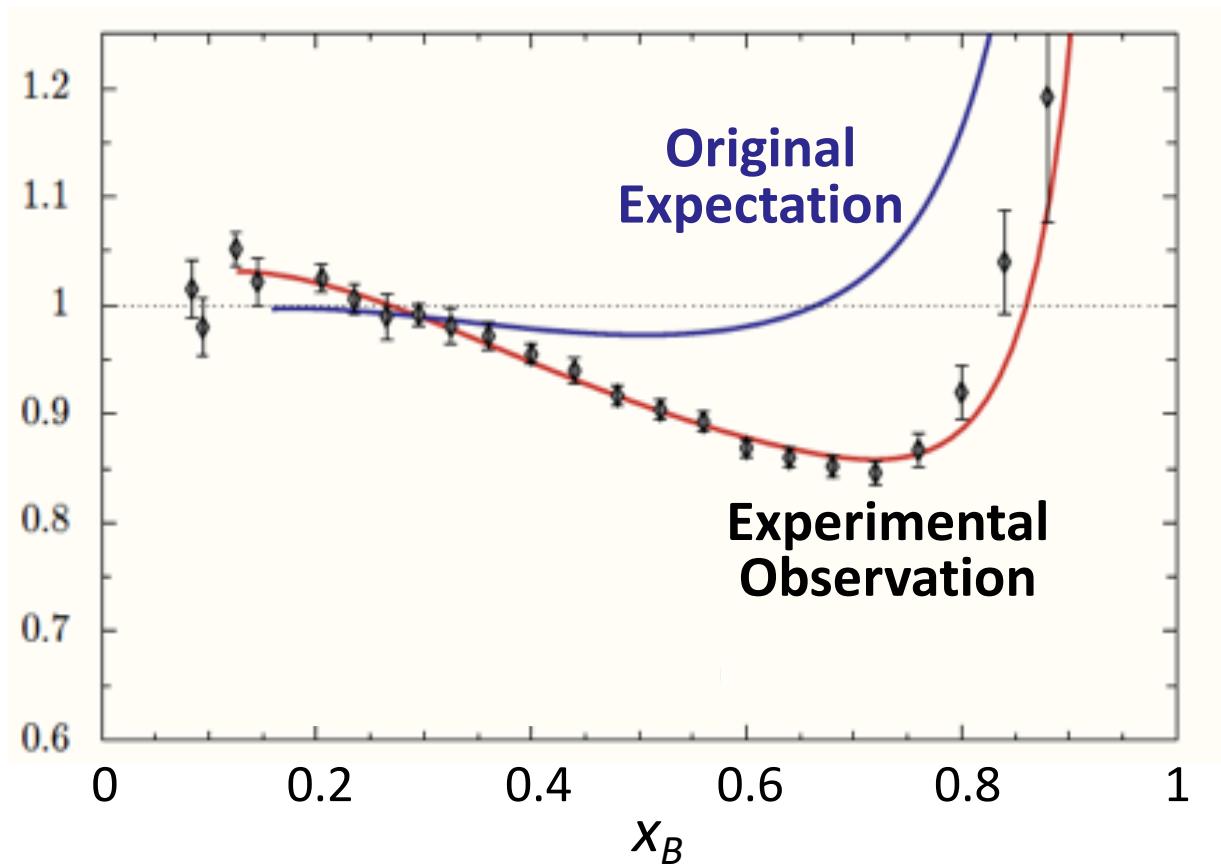


External Field



EMC Effect:

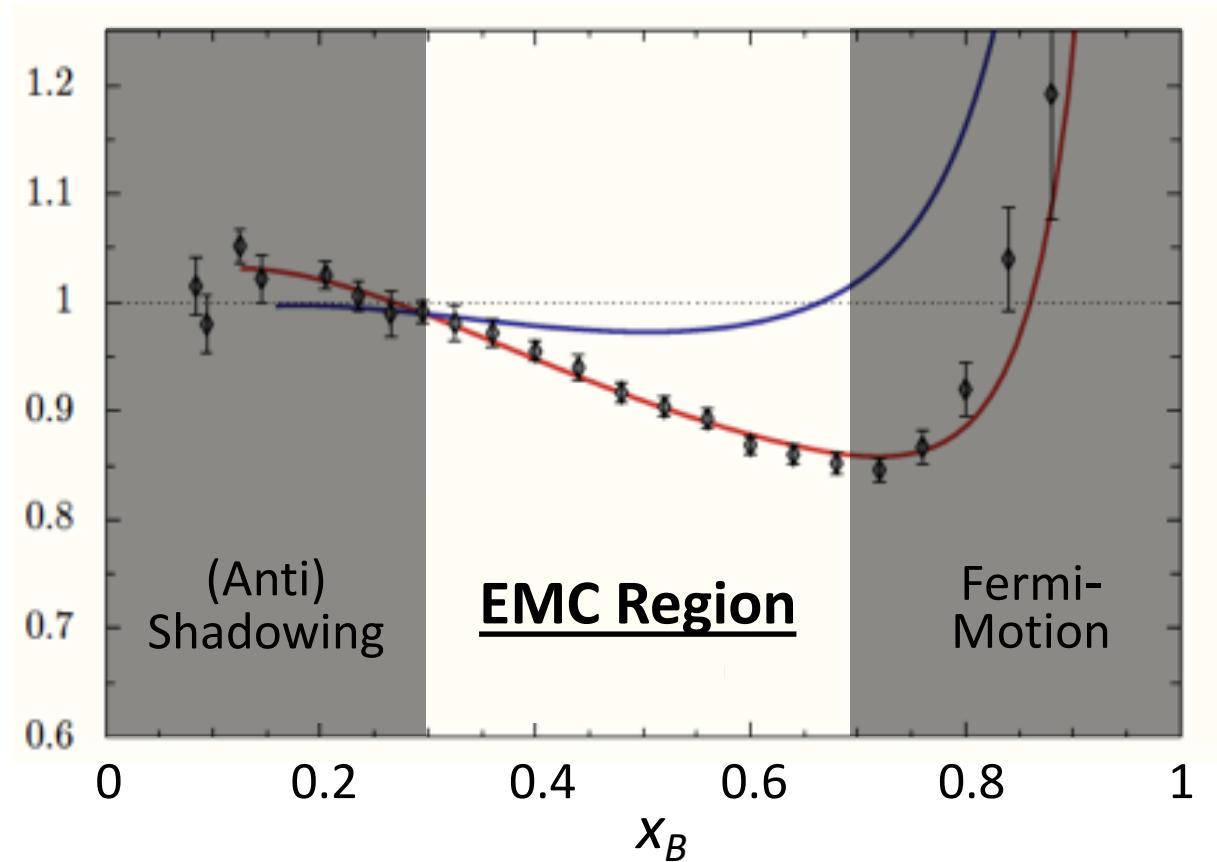
Iron / Deuterium
Structure Function



Aubert et al., PLB (1983); Ashman et al., PLB (1988); Arneodo et al., PLB (1988); Allasia et al., PLB (1990); Gomez et al., PRD (1994); Seely et al., PRL (2009); Schmookler et al., Nature (2019)

EMC Effect:

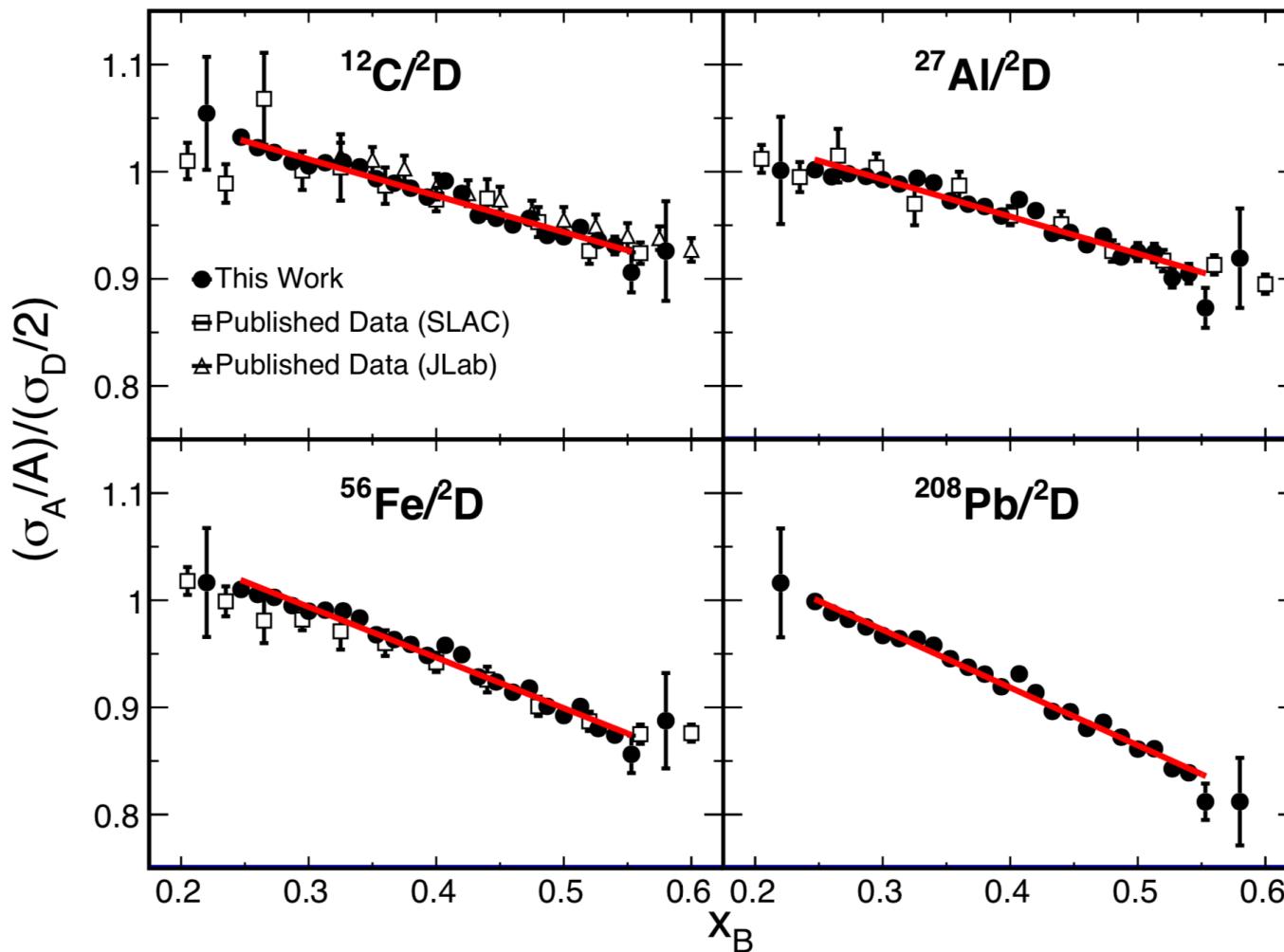
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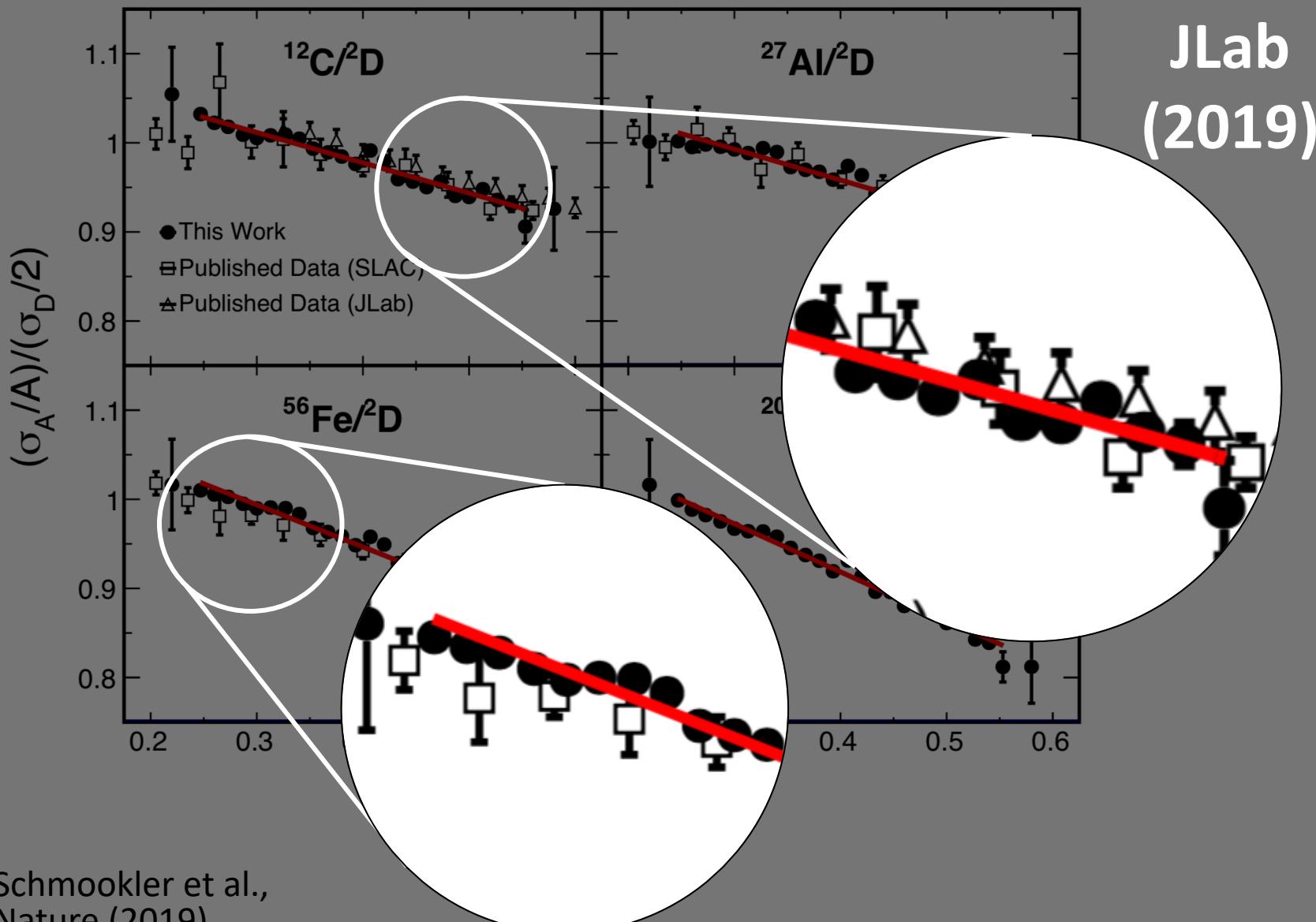
High Precision data!

JLab
(2019)

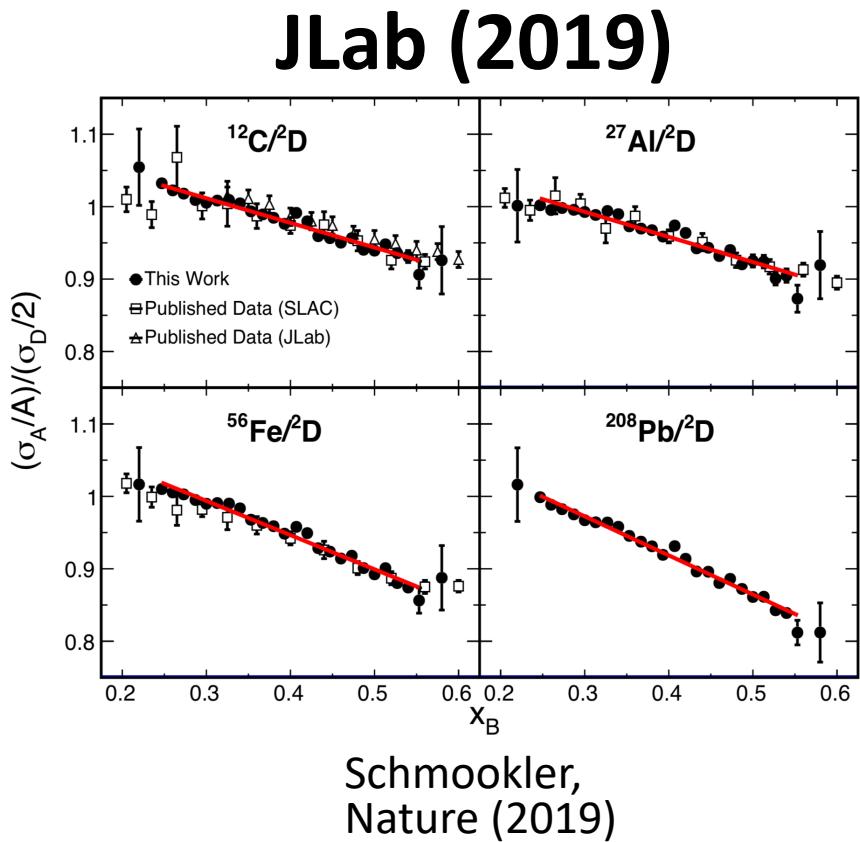
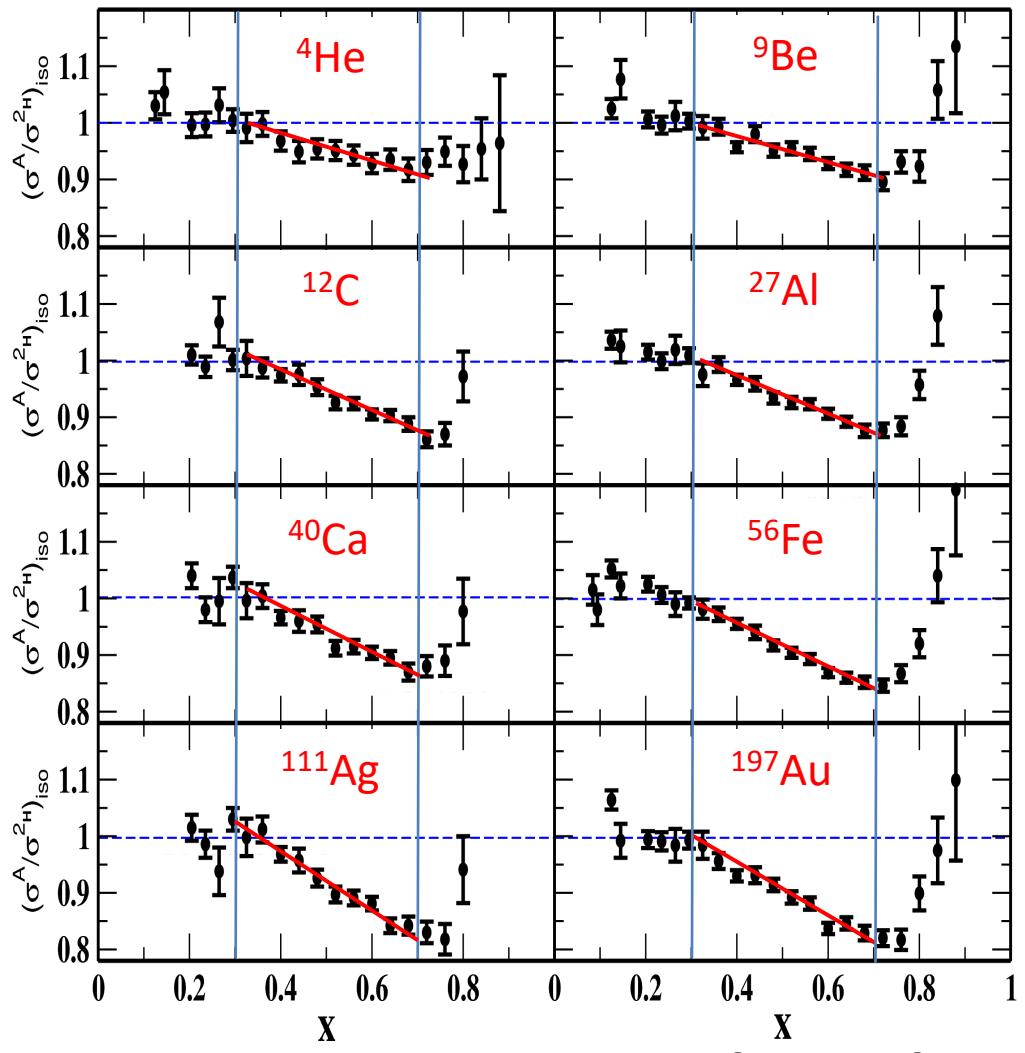


Schmookler et al.,
Nature (2019)

High Precision data!



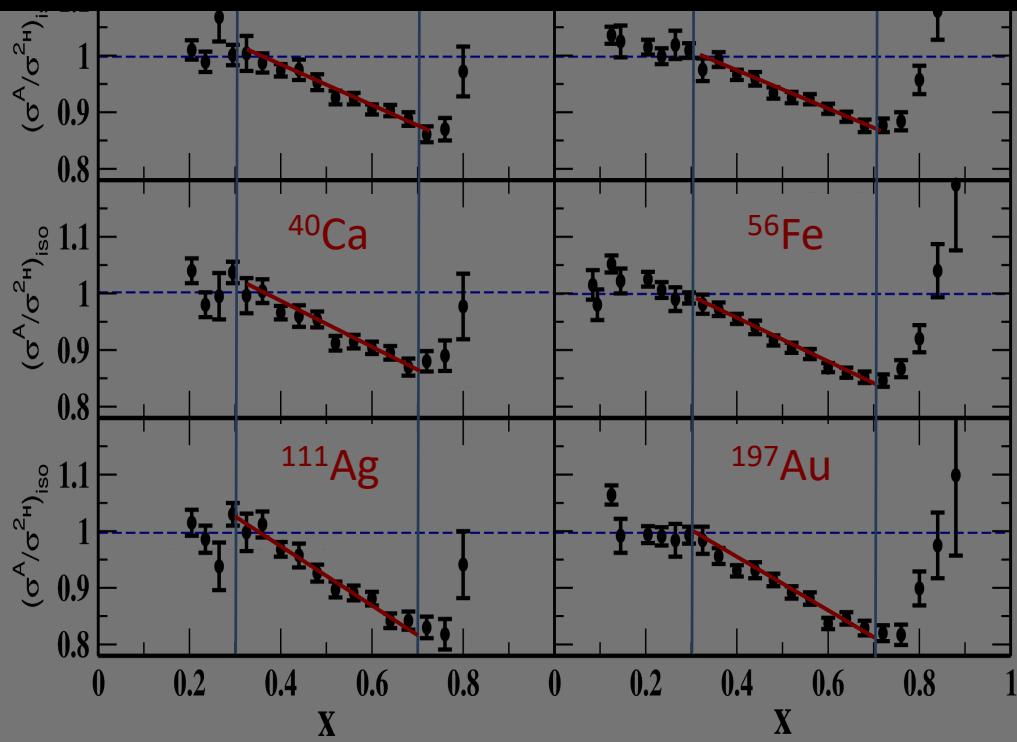
'Global' EMC Data



Schmookler,
Nature (2019)

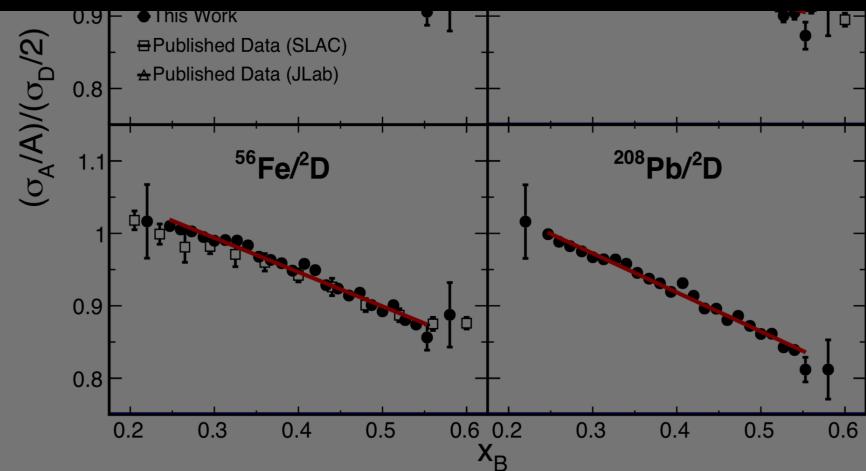
'Global' EMC Data

Effect driven by nuclear structure & dynamics



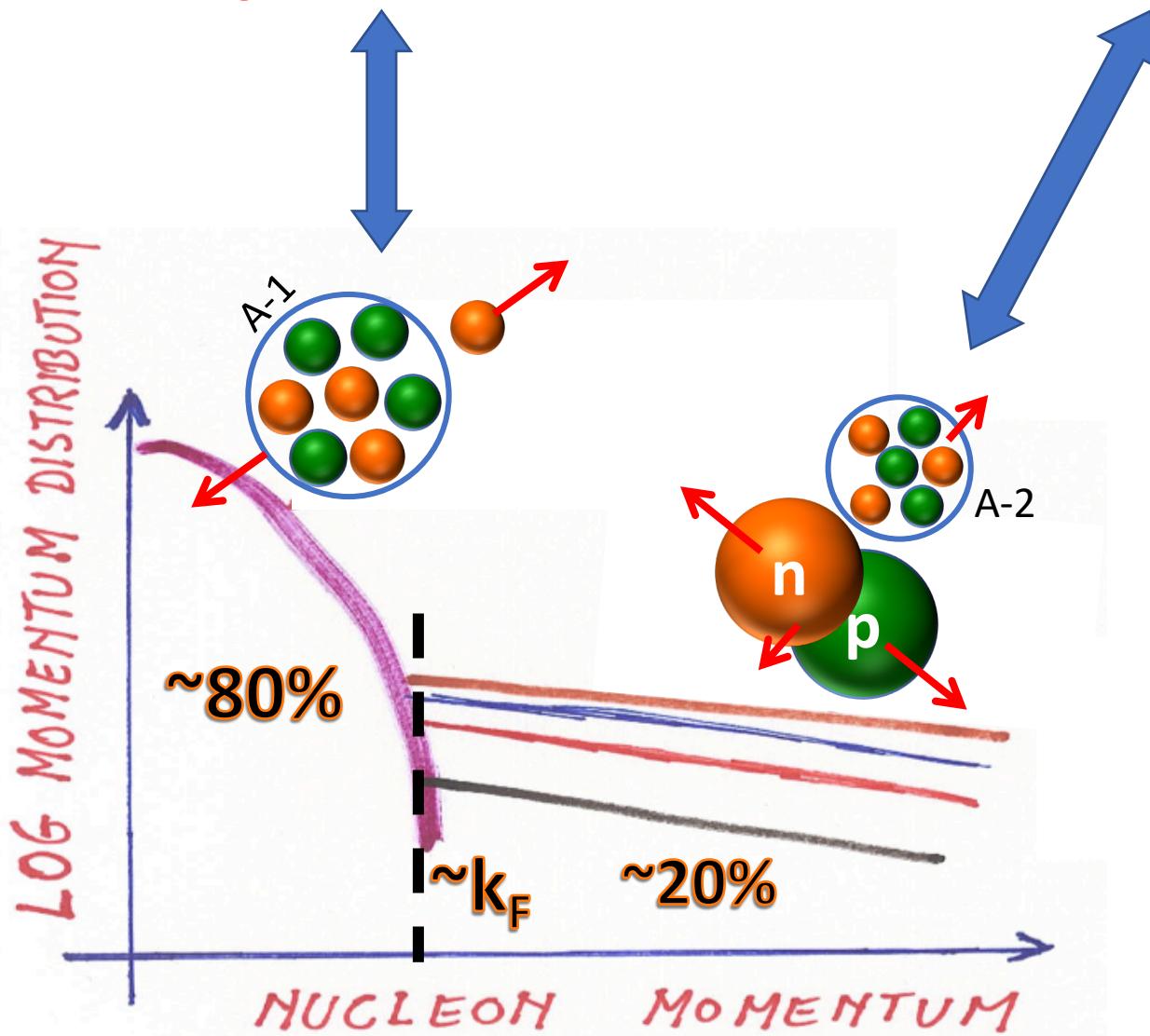
Gomez PRD (1994)

SLAC (1994)



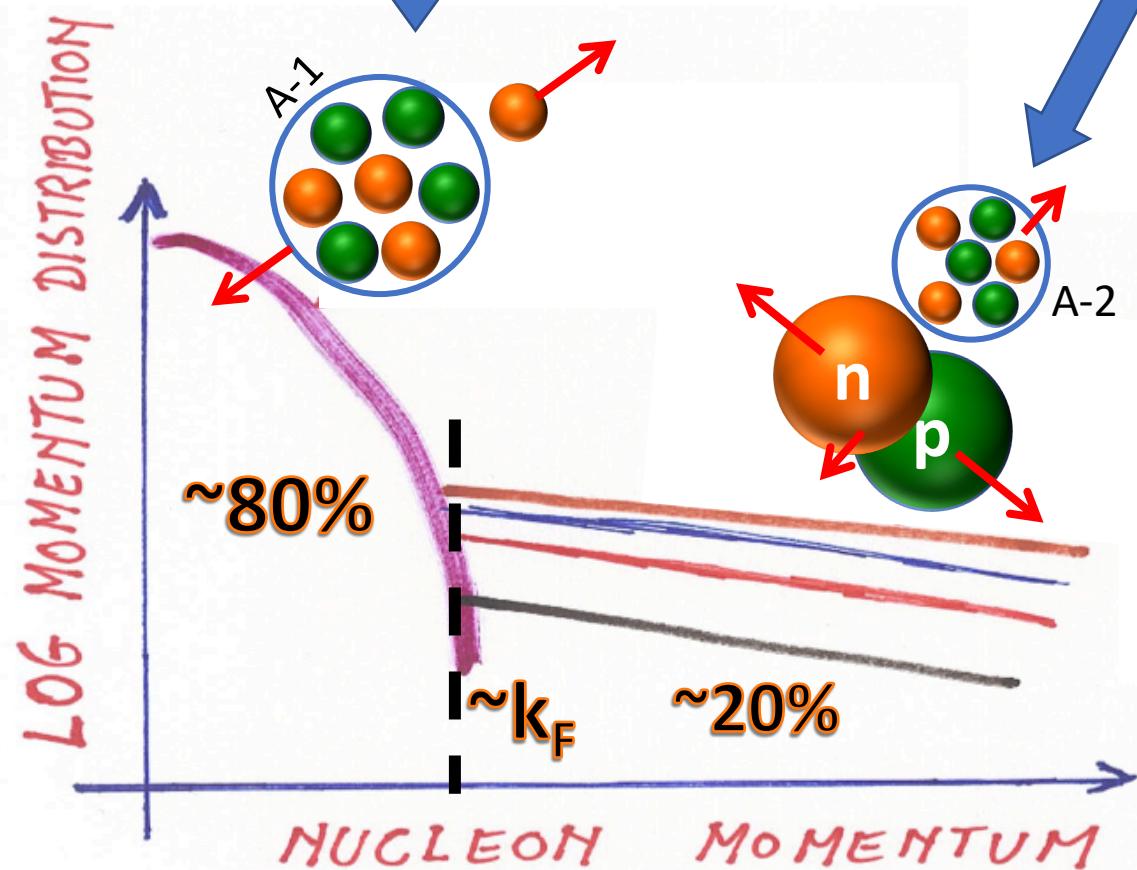
Schmookler,
Nature (2019)

Bound = 'quasi Free' + Modified SRCs



Bound = **'quasi Free'** + **Modified SRCs**

$$F_2^A = ZF_2^p + NF_2^n + n_{SRC}^A (\Delta F_2^p + \Delta F_2^n)$$



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$$F_2^A = ZF_2^p + NF_2^n + n_{SRC}^A(\Delta F_2^p + \Delta F_2^n)$$

$$F_2^d = F_2^p + F_2^n + n_{SRC}^d(\Delta F_2^p + \Delta F_2^n)$$

Bound = **'quasi Free'** + **Modified SRCs**

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$$\frac{F_2^A}{F_2^d} = (Z - N) \frac{F_2^p}{F_2^d} + N + \left(\frac{n_{SRC}^A}{n_{SRC}^d} - N \right) n_{SRC}^d \frac{\Delta F_2^p + \Delta F_2^n}{F_2^d}$$

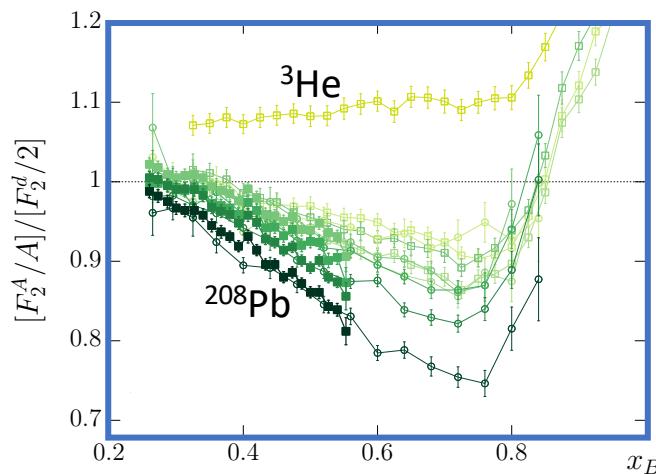
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✓ EMC



Bound = 'quasi Free' + Modified SRCs

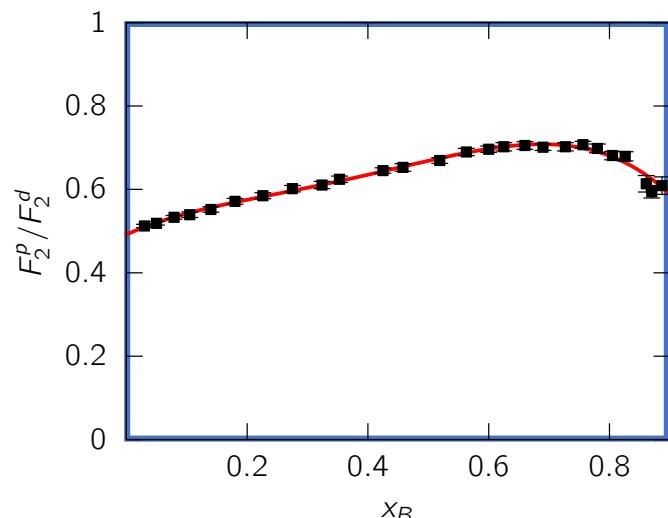
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✓ EMC

✓ DIS



Bound = 'quasi Free' + Modified SRCs

$$F_2^A = Z F_2^p + N F_2^n + n_{SRC}^A (\Delta F_2^p + \Delta F_2^n)$$

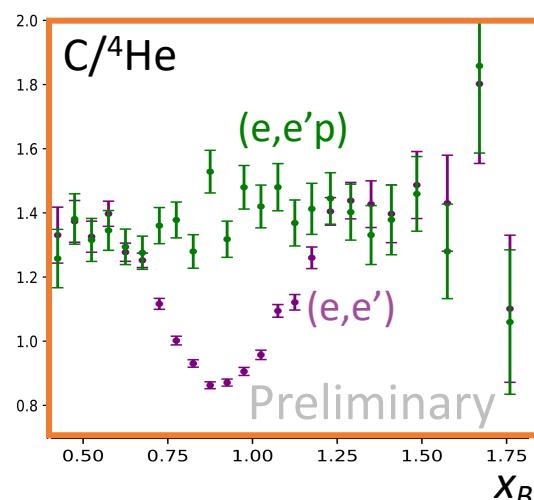
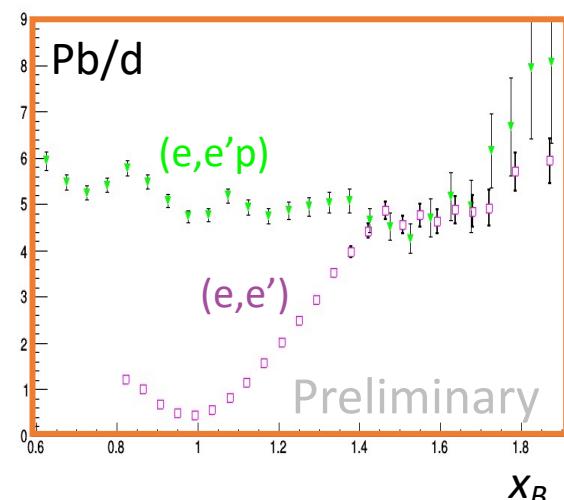
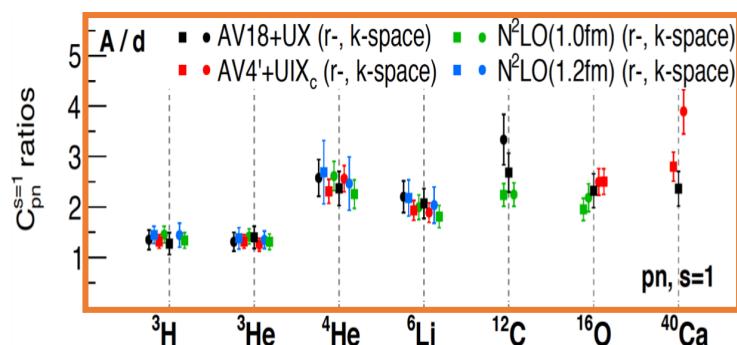
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✓ EMC

✓ DIS

✓ QE / Ab-Initio



Bound = 'quasi Free' + Modified SRCs

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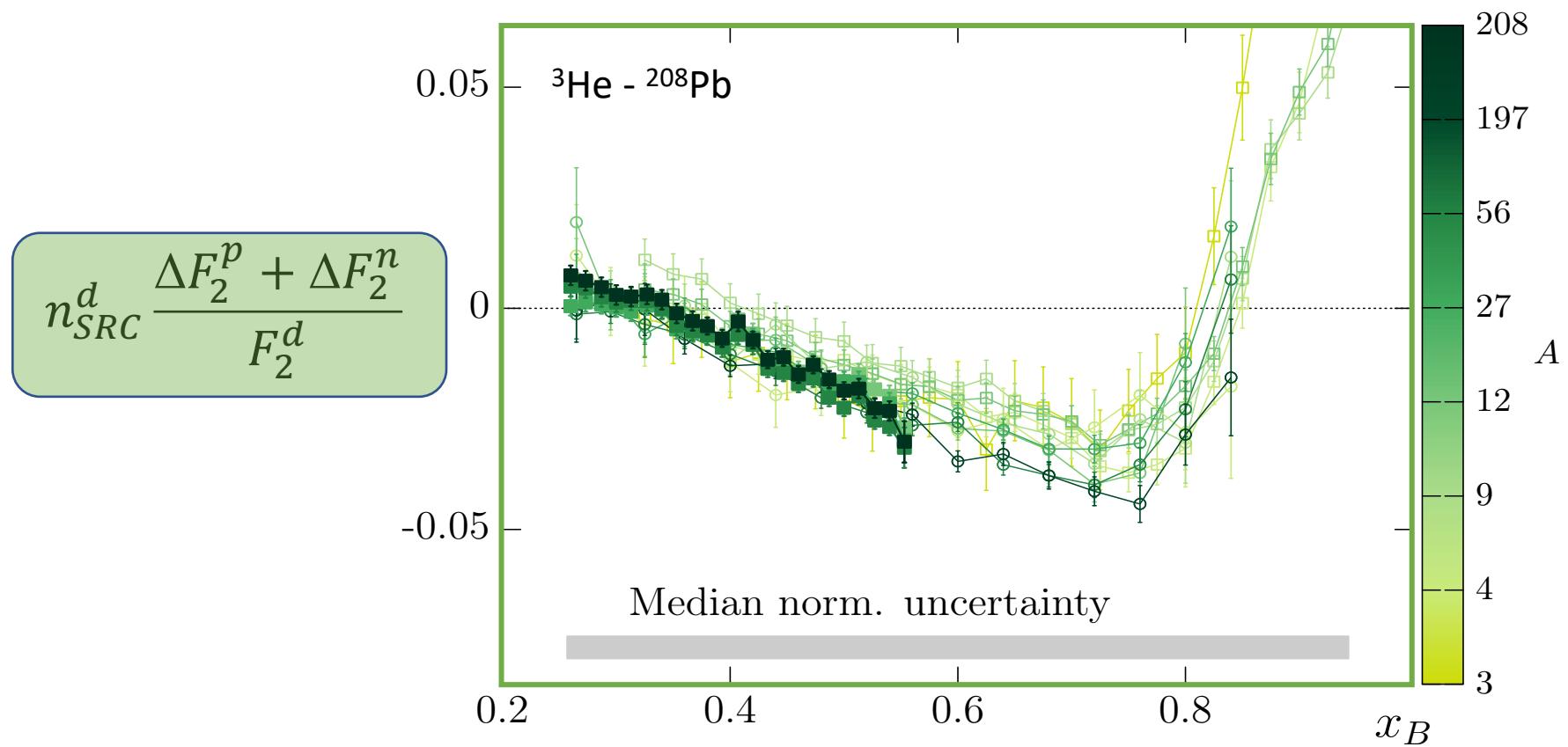
✓ EMC

✓ DIS

✓ QE / Ab-Initio

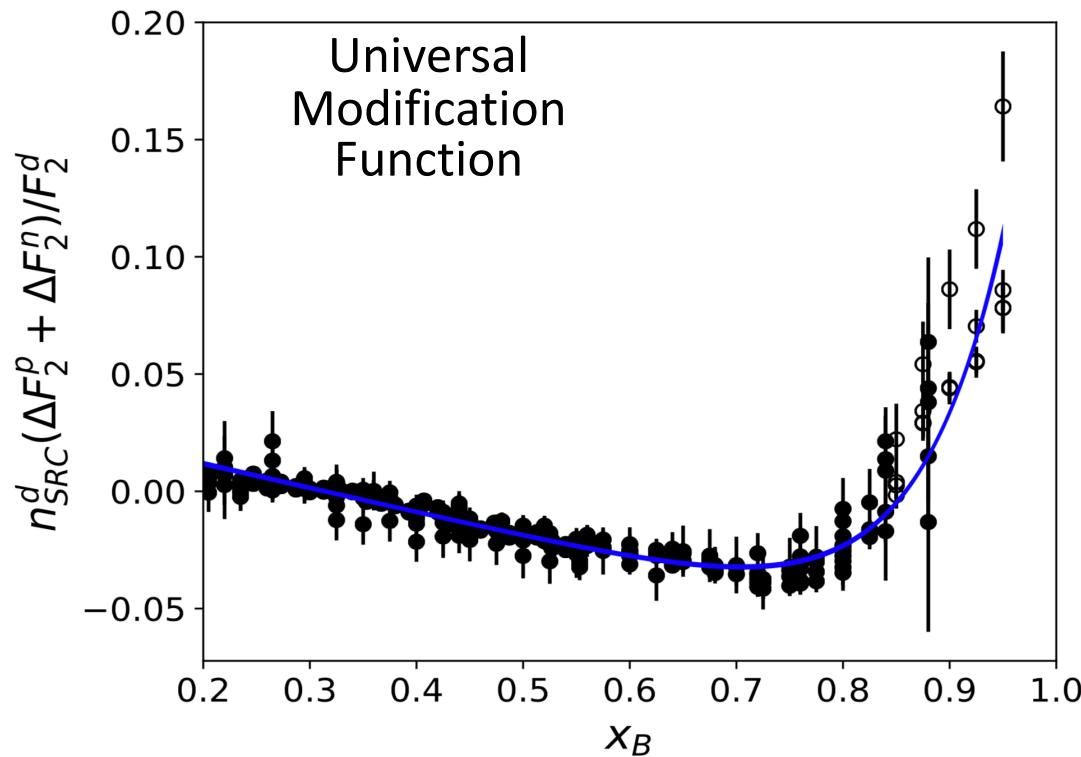
Universal?

SRC Universality!

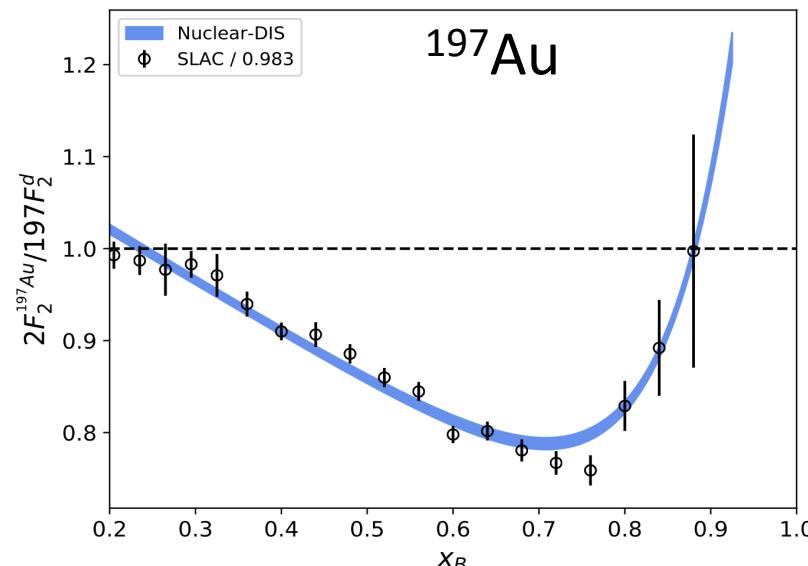
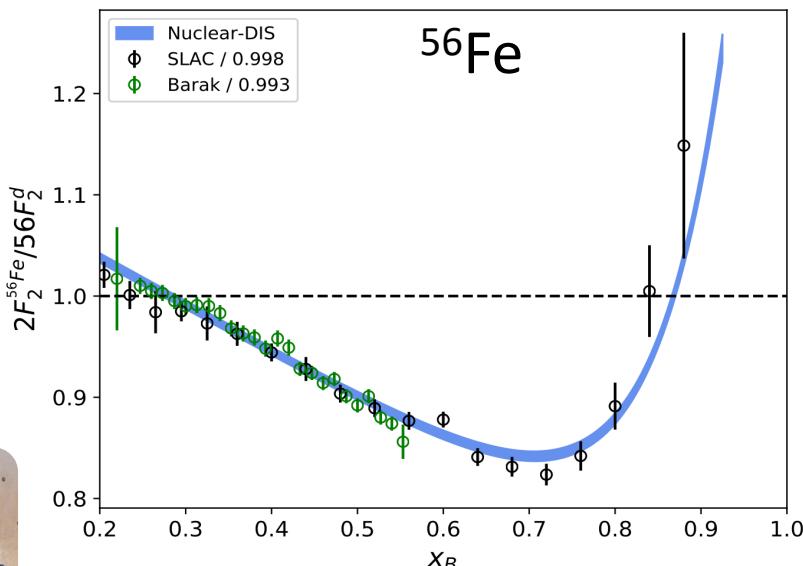
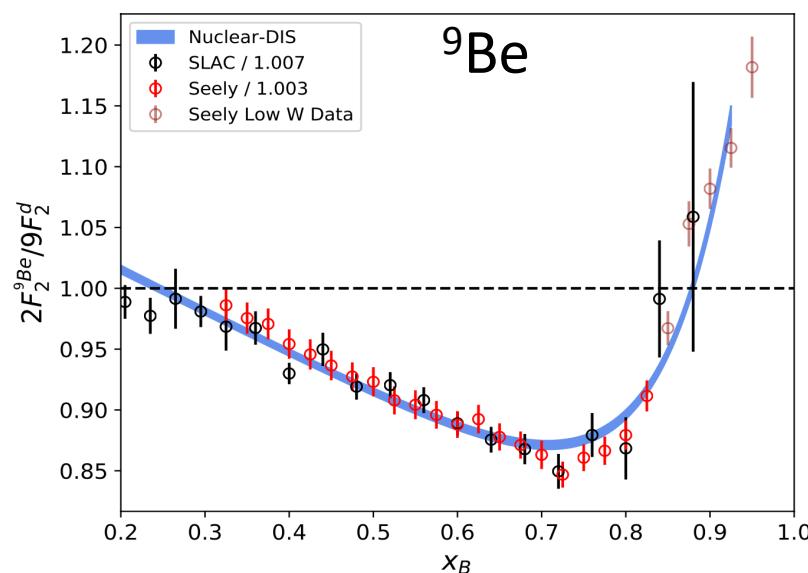
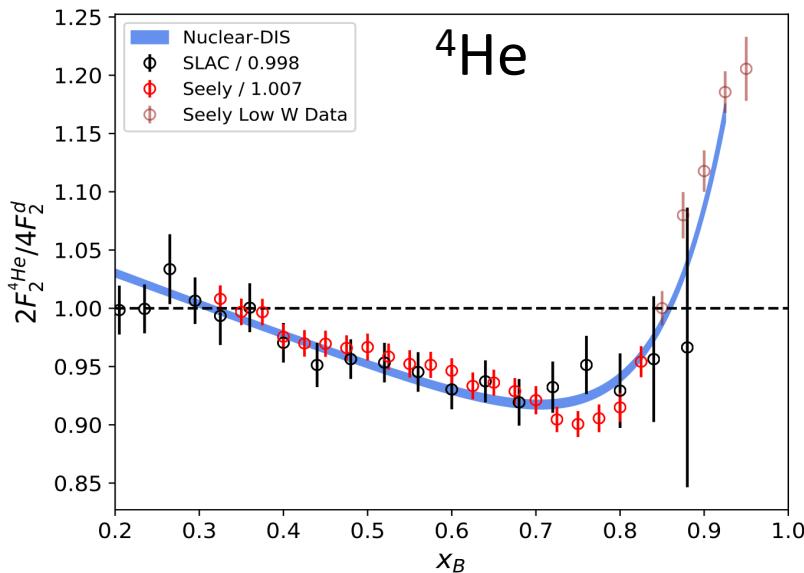


Many Implications; e.g. Global Analysis

$$\frac{F_2^A}{F_2^d} = (Z - N) \frac{F_2^p}{F_2^d} + N + \left(\frac{n_{SRC}^A}{n_{SRC}^d} - N \right) n_{SRC}^d \frac{\Delta F_2^p + \Delta F_2^n}{F_2^d}$$

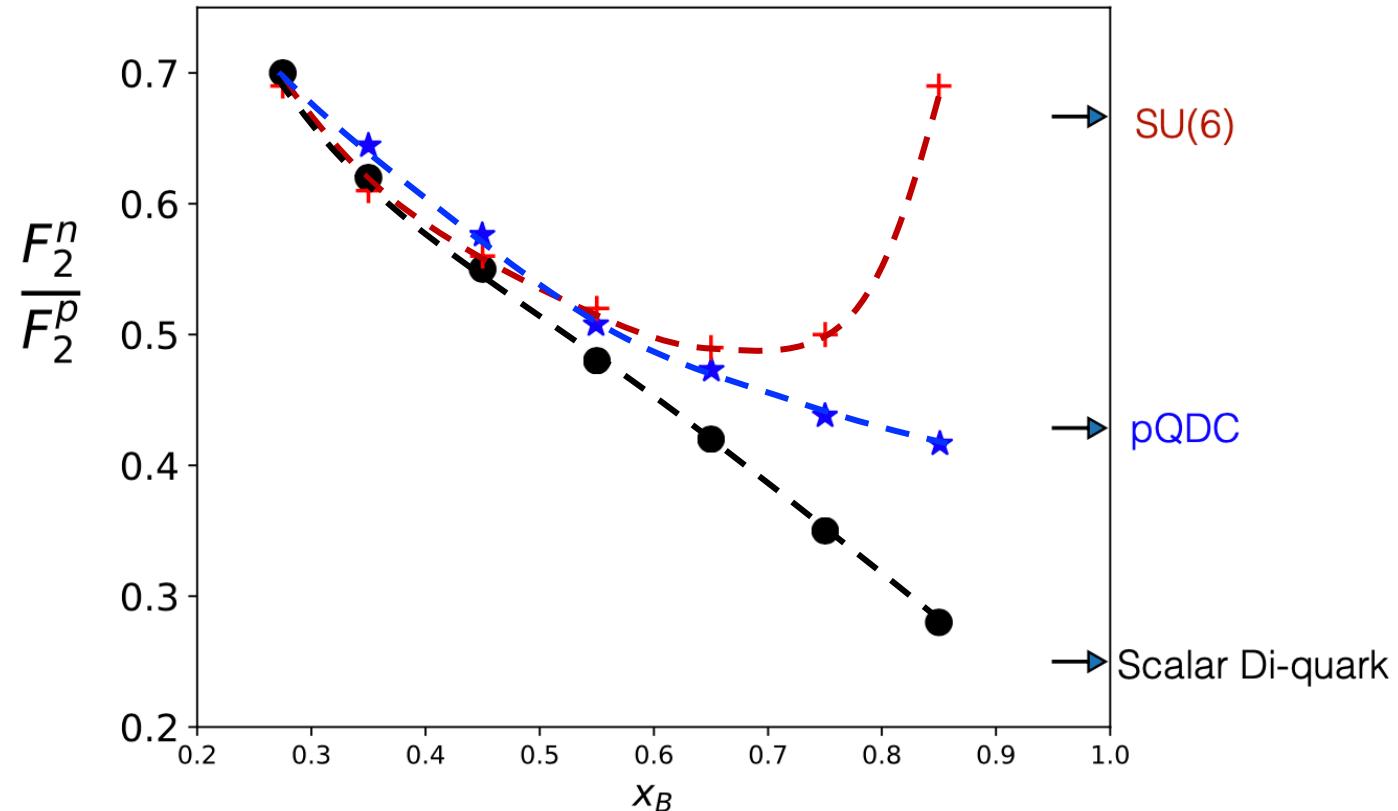


Many Implications; e.g. Global Analysis



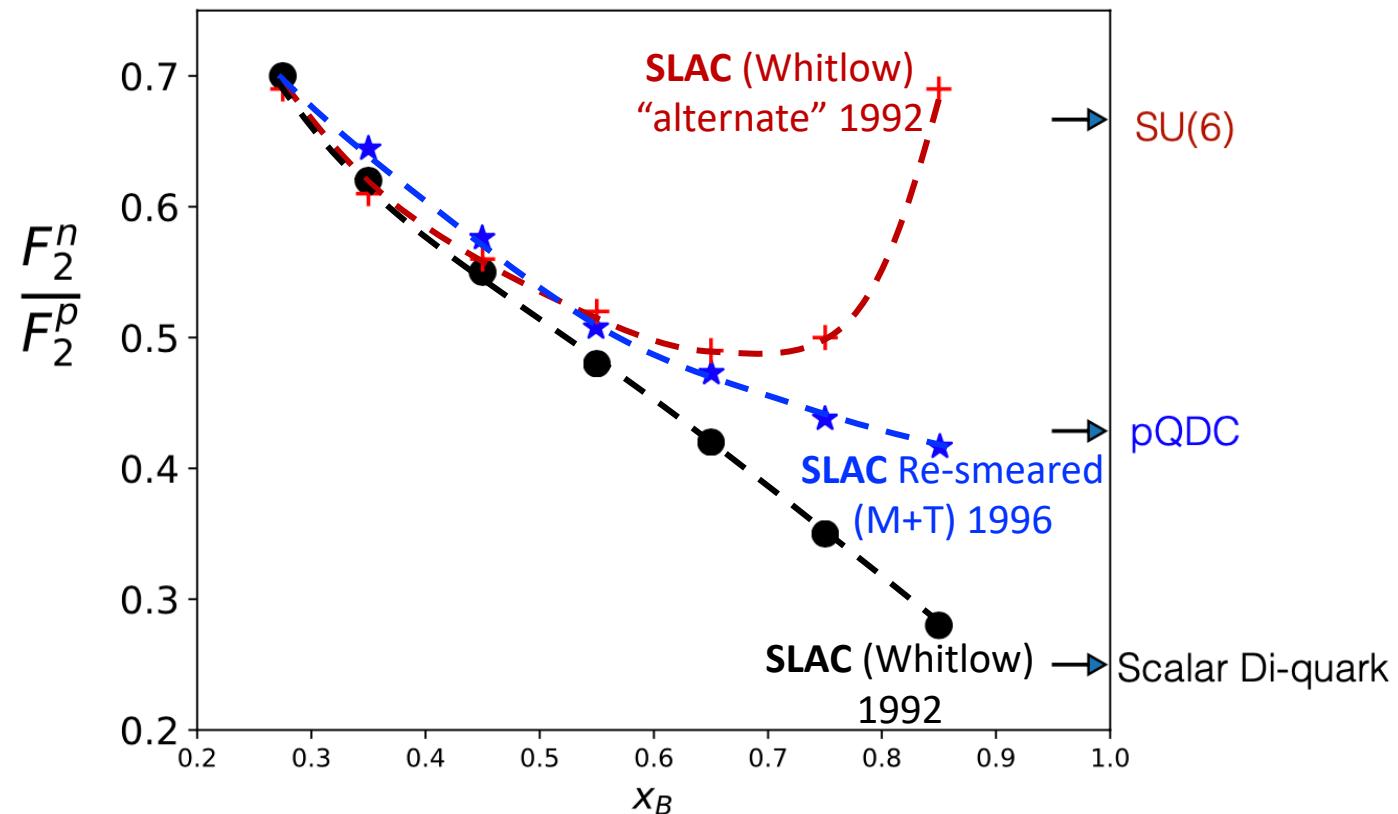
Many Implications; e.g. Global Analysis & F_2^n Extraction

$$F_2^A = Z F_2^p + N \underline{F_2^n} + n_{SRC}^A (\Delta F_2^p + \Delta F_2^n)$$

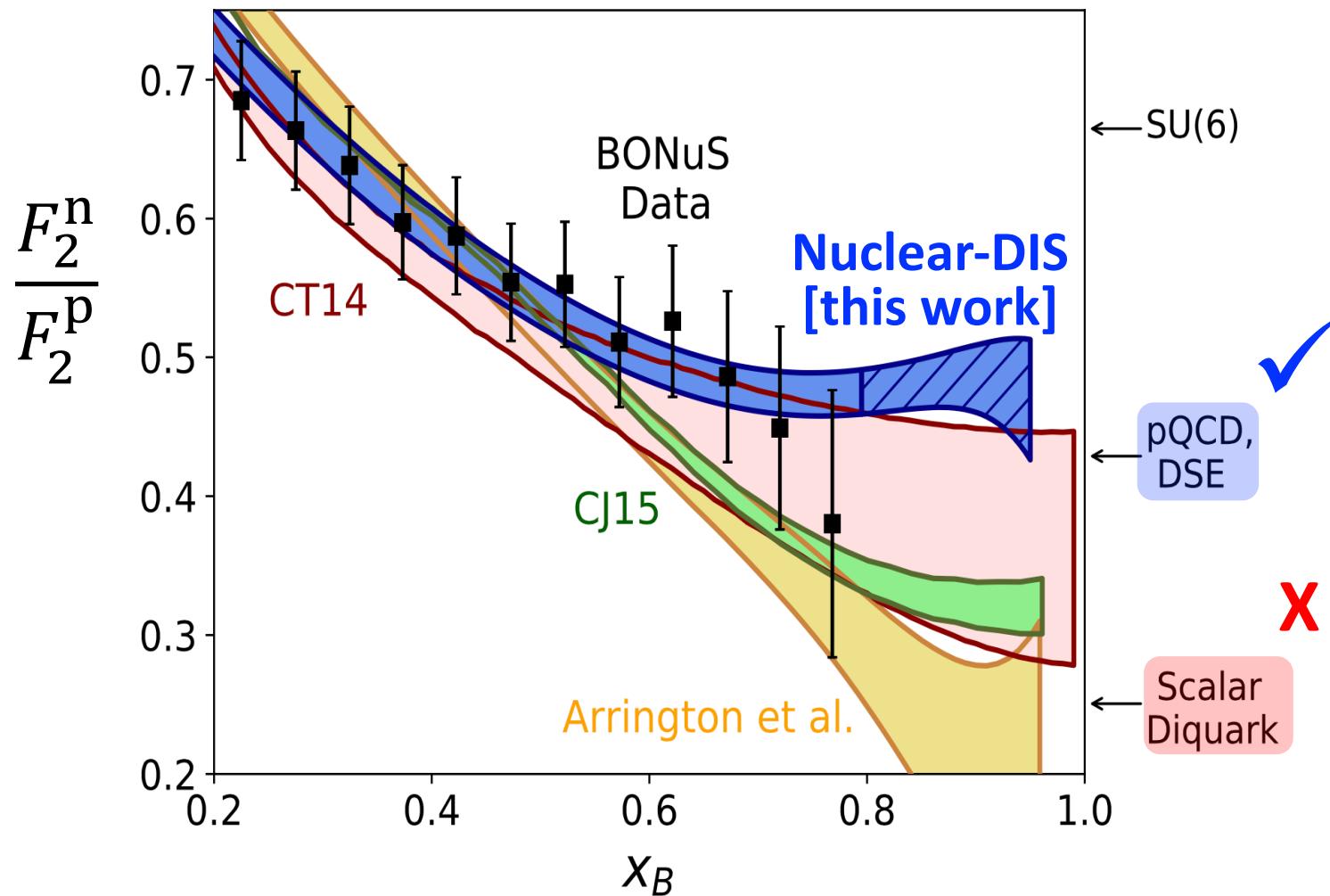


Many Implications; e.g. Global Analysis & F_2^n Extraction

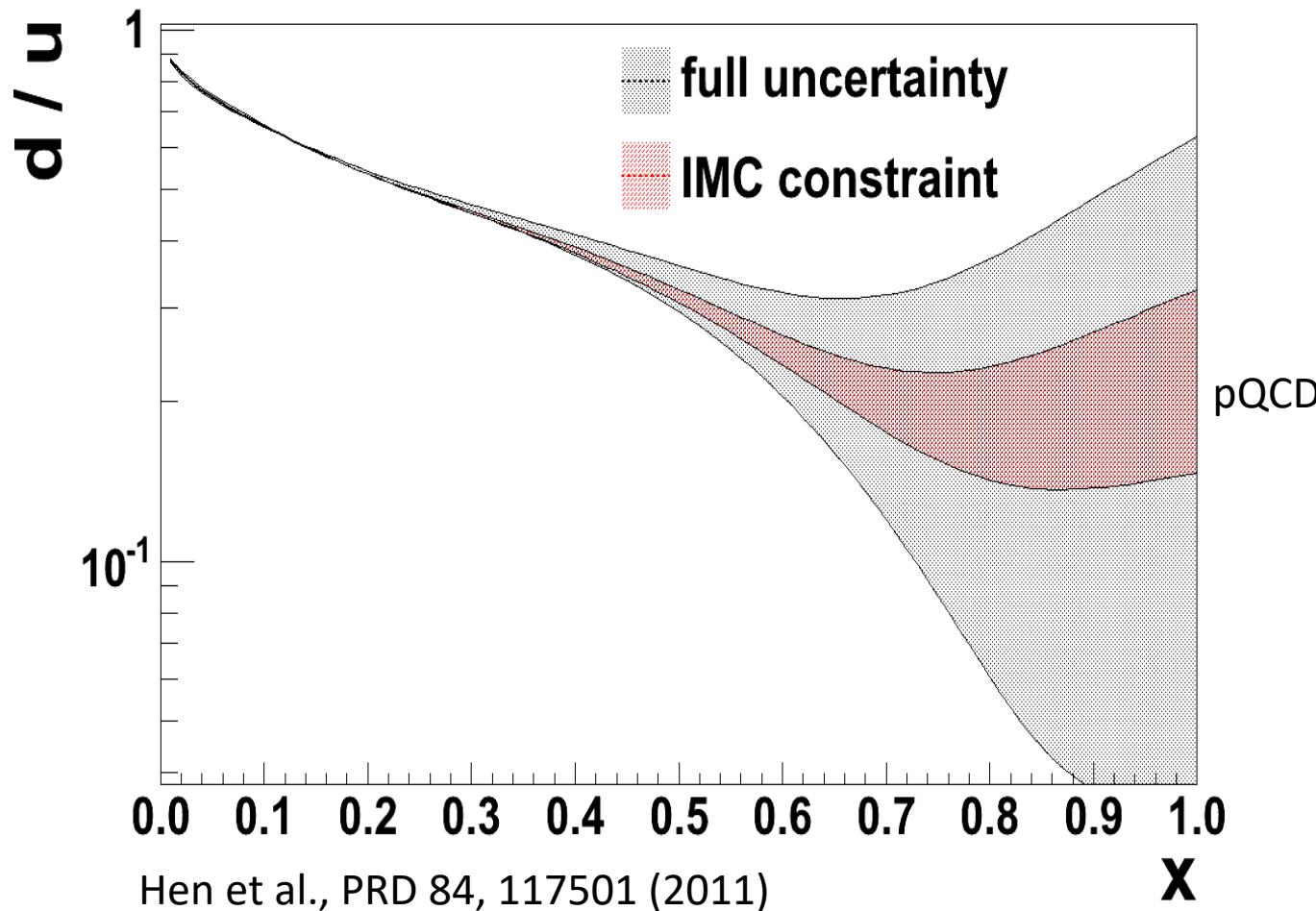
$$F_2^A = Z F_2^p + N \mathbf{F}_2^n + n_{SRC}^A (\Delta F_2^p + \Delta F_2^n)$$



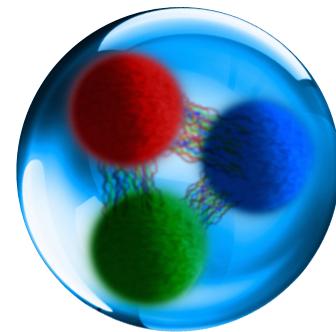
Many Implications; e.g. Global Analysis & F_2^n Extraction



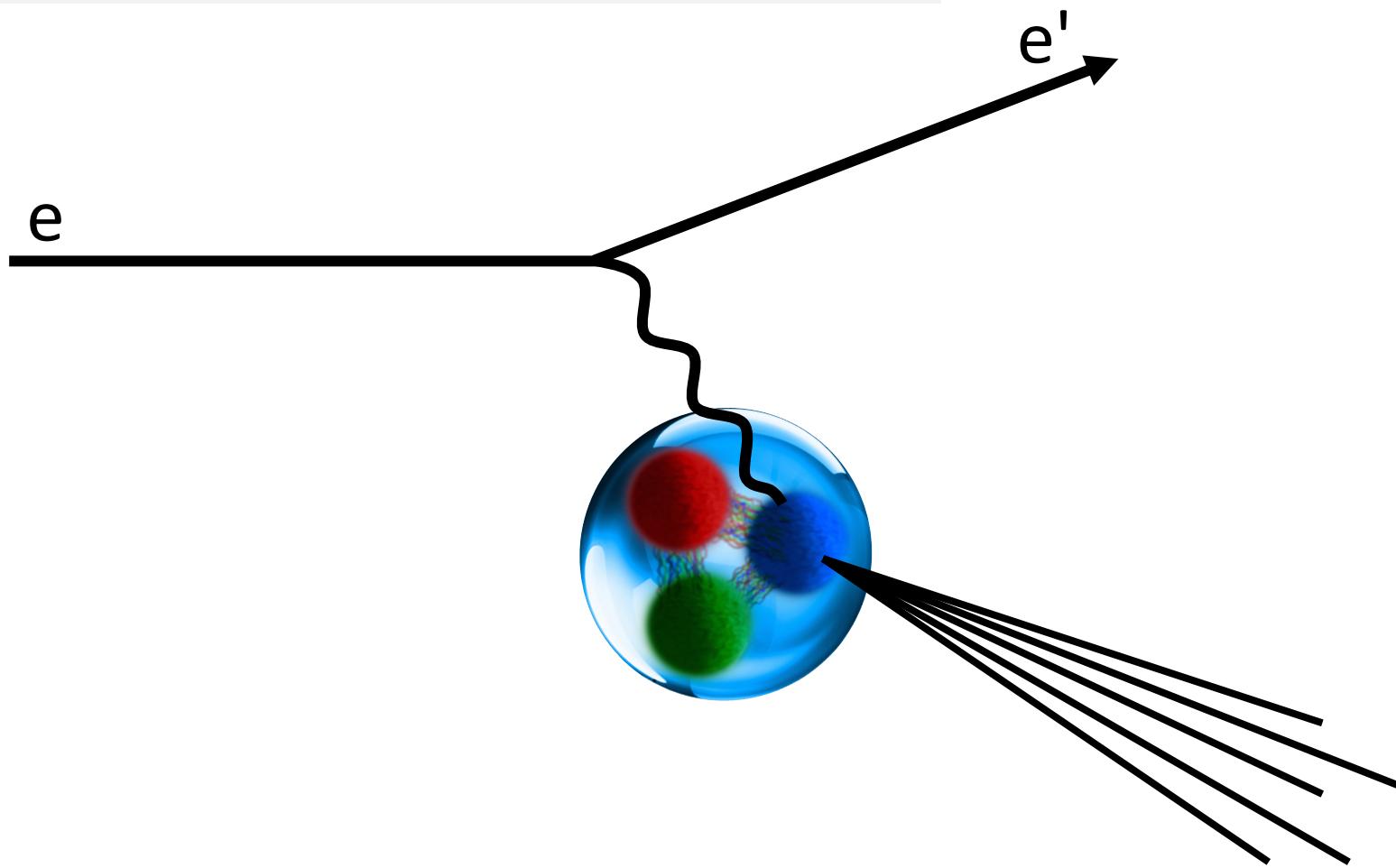
Many Implications; e.g. Global Analysis & F_2^n Extraction



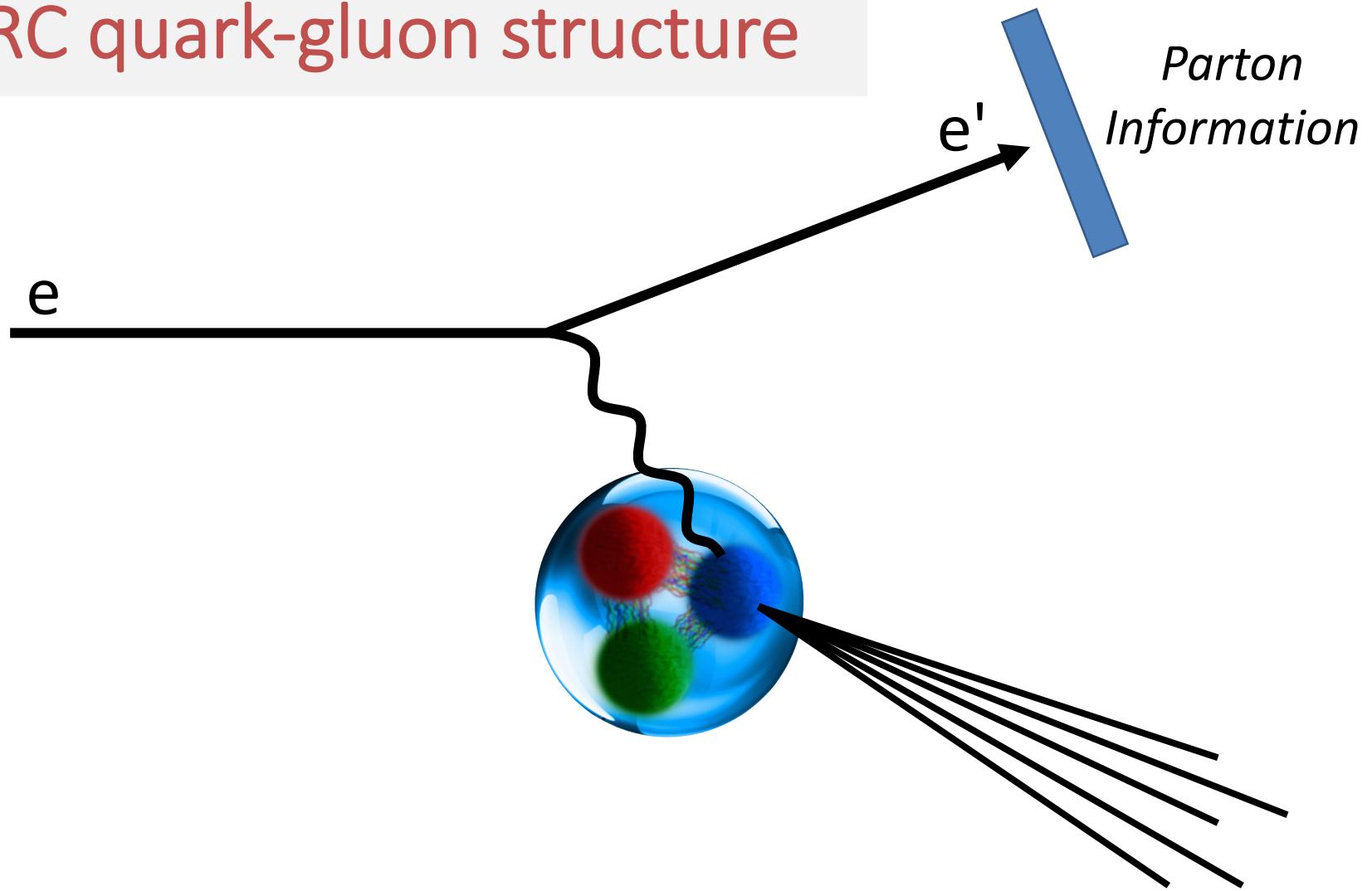
SRC quark-gluon structure



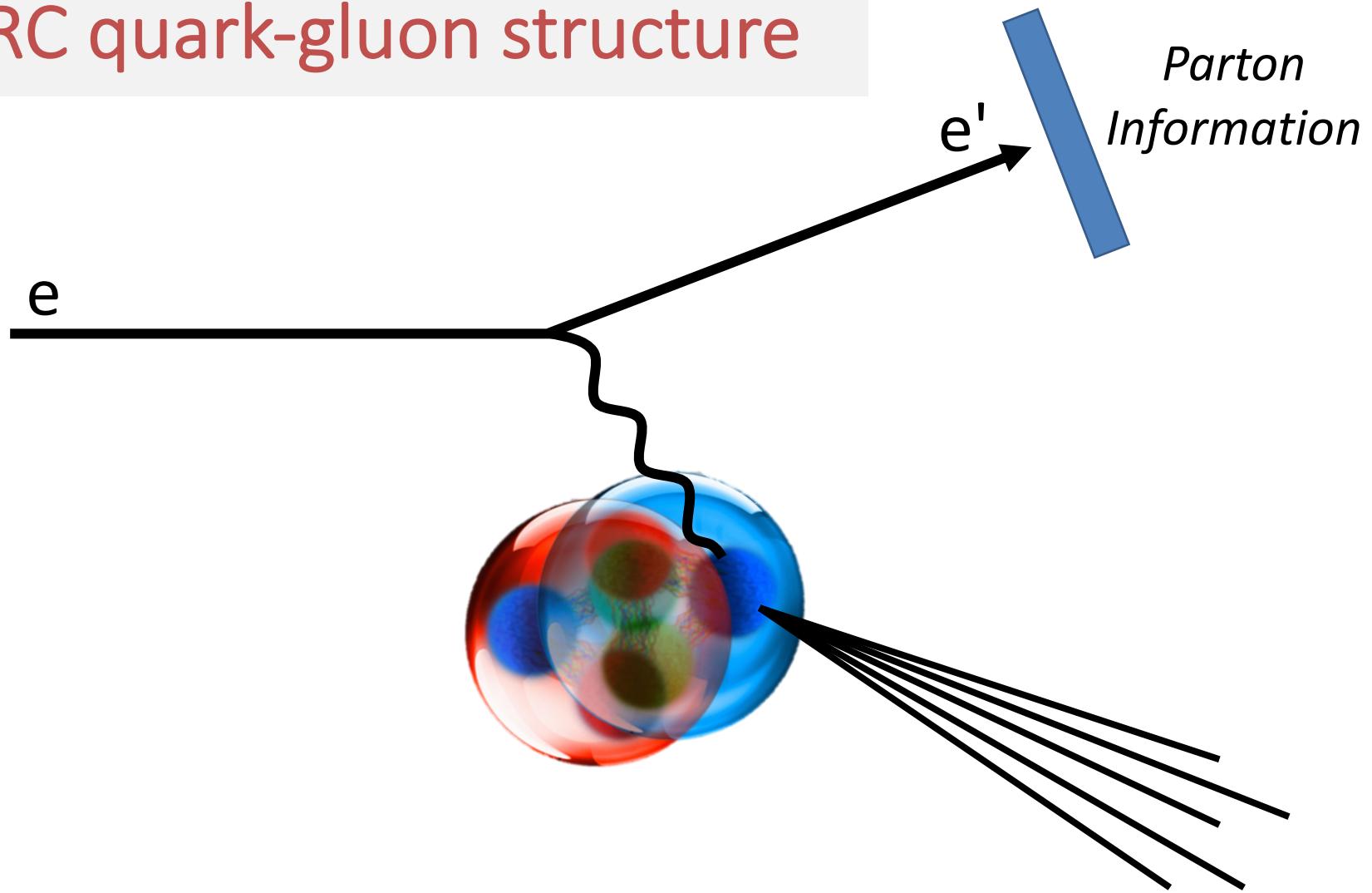
SRC quark-gluon structure



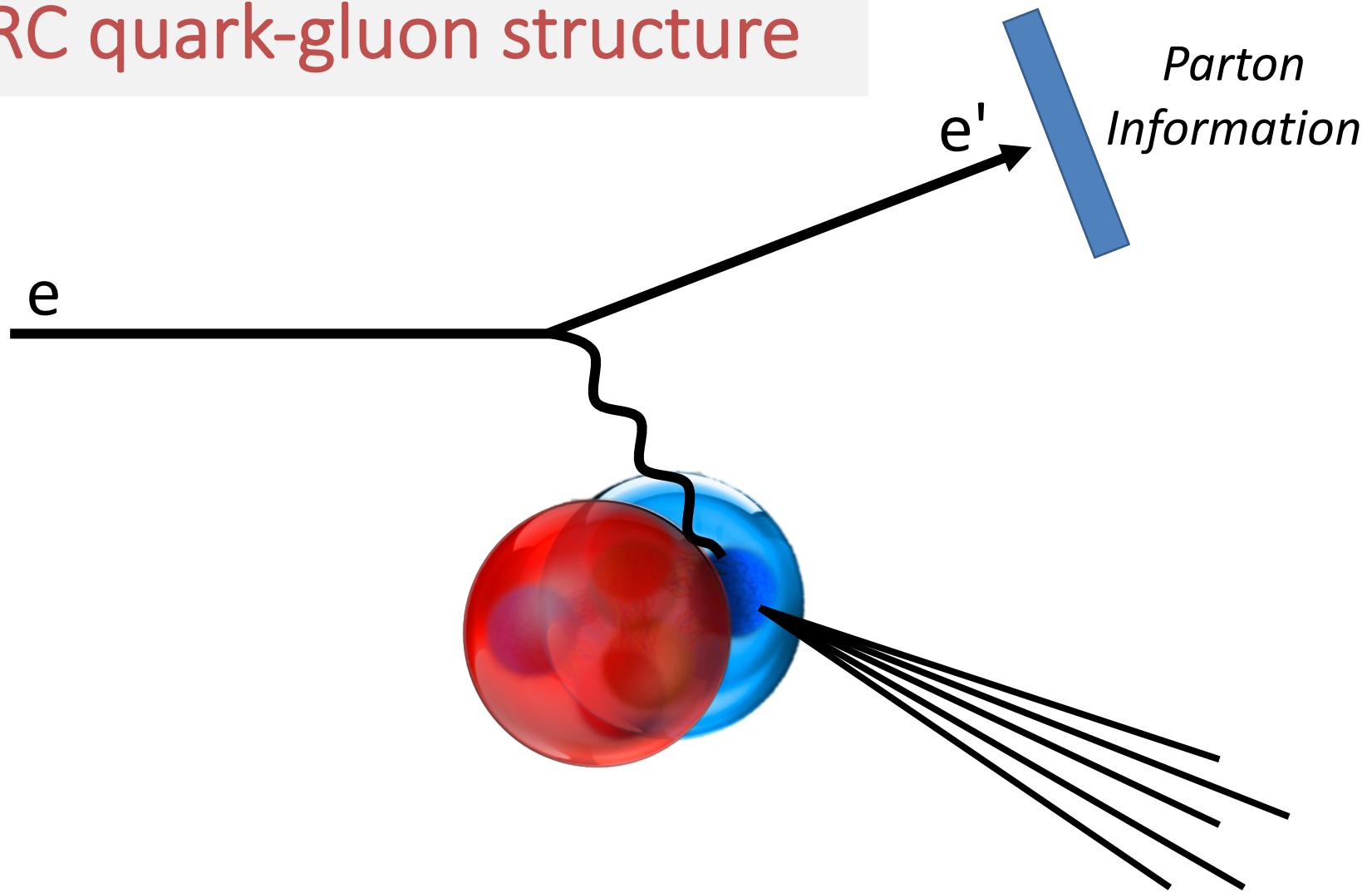
SRC quark-gluon structure



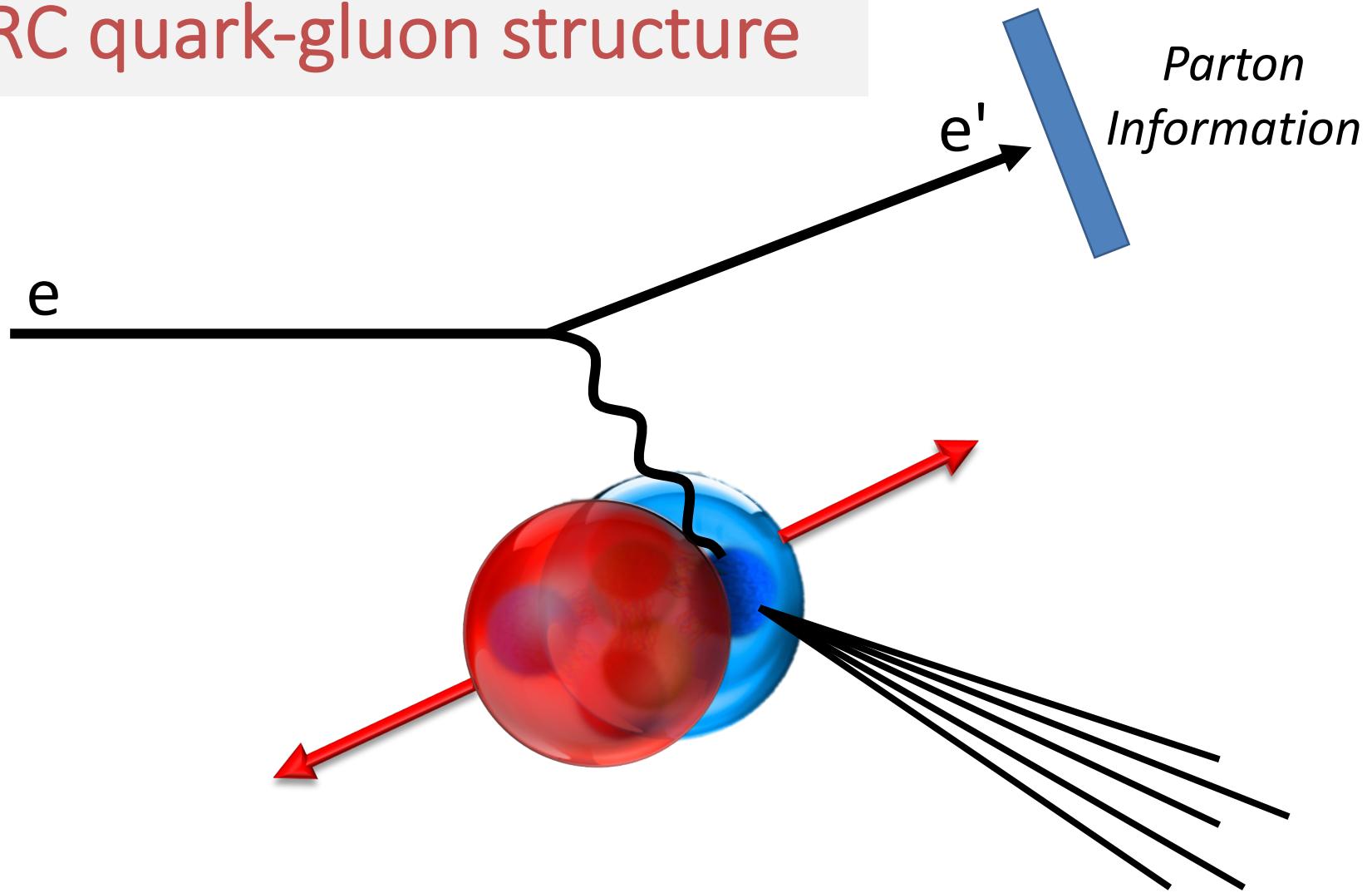
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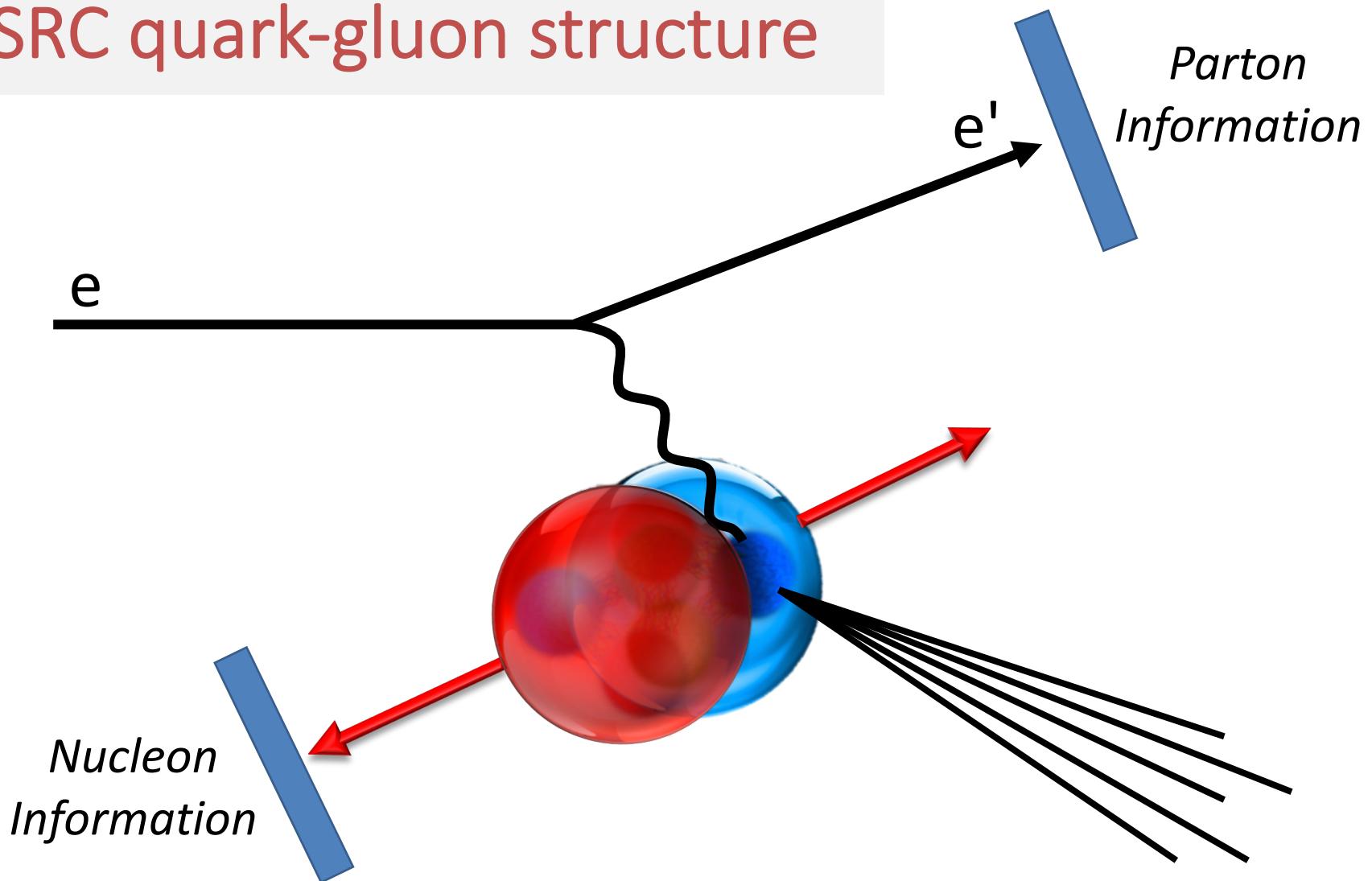
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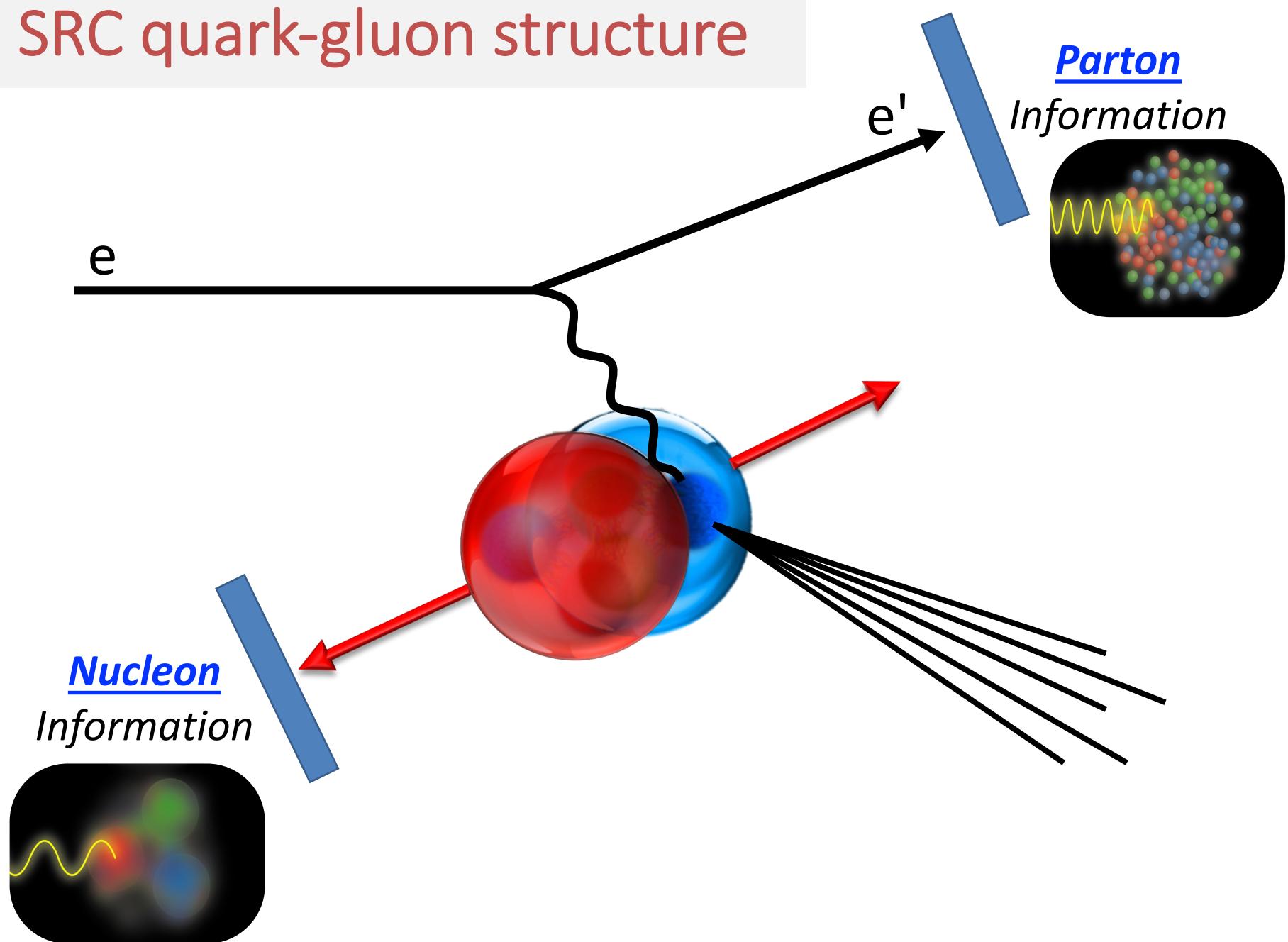
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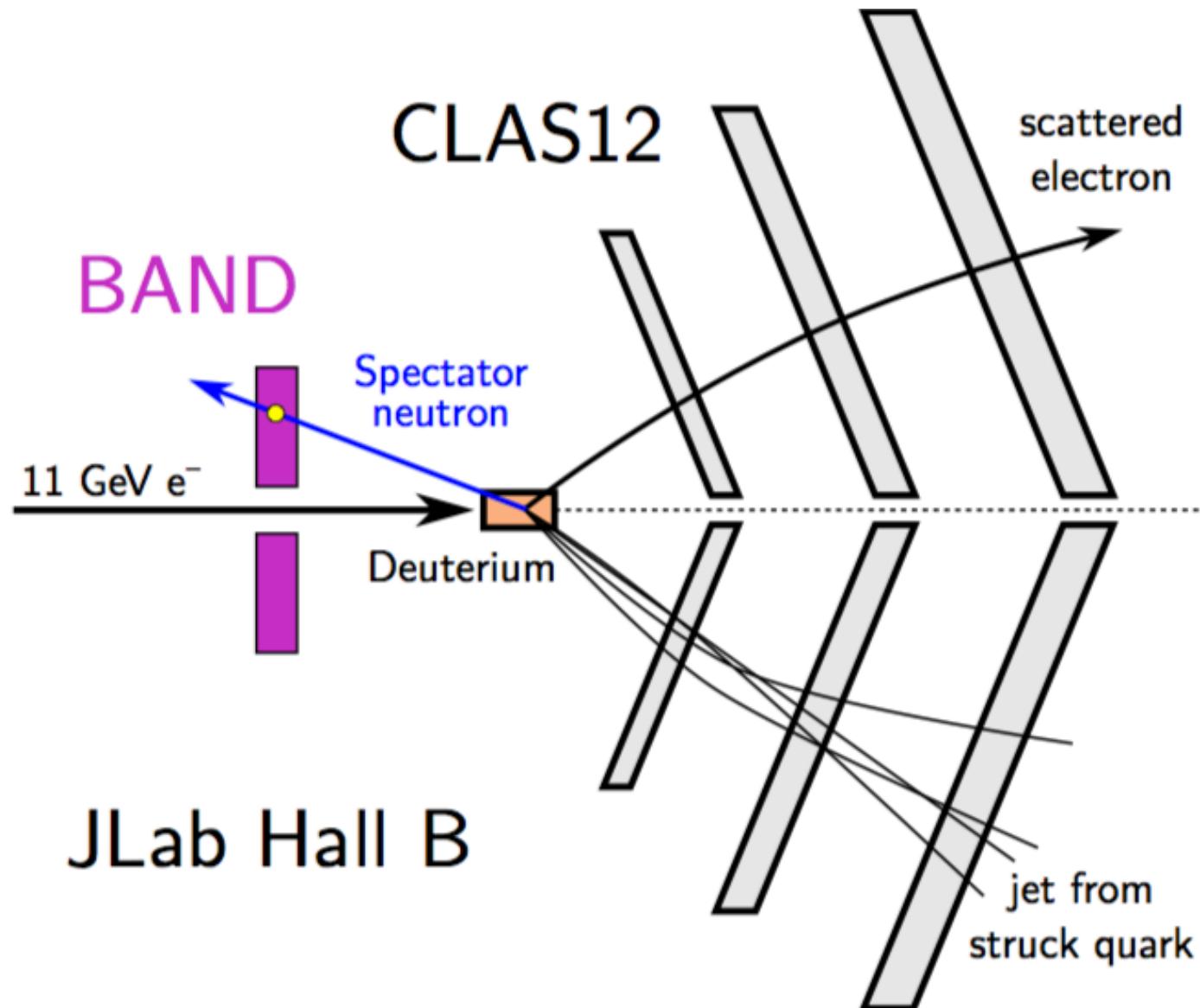


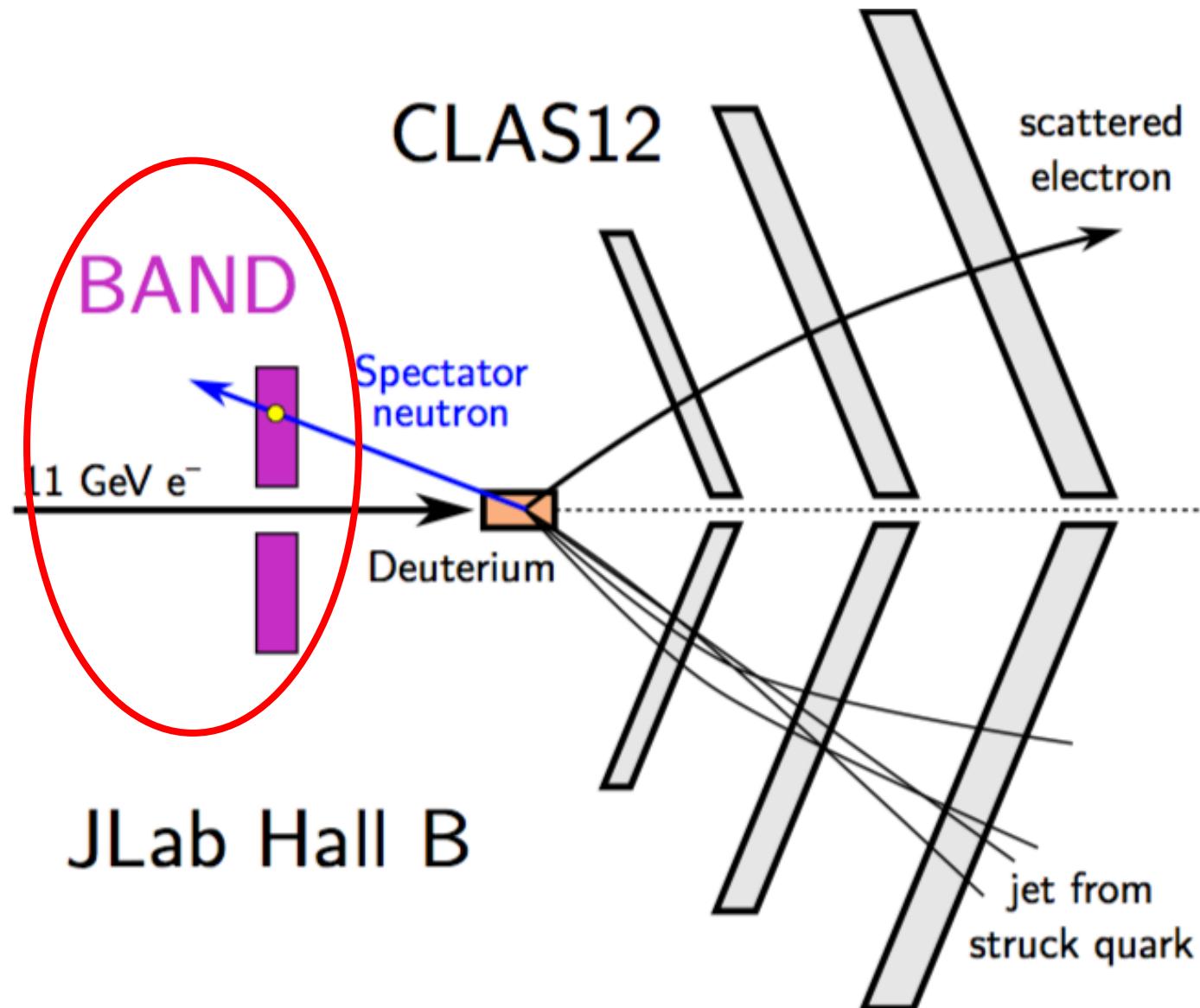
SRC quark-gluon structure



SRC quark-gluon structure









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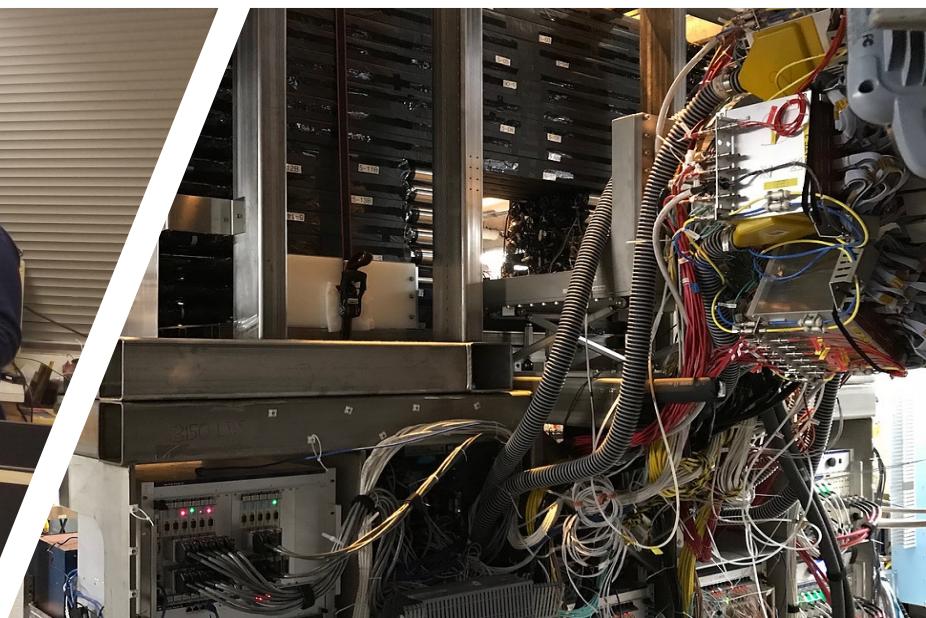
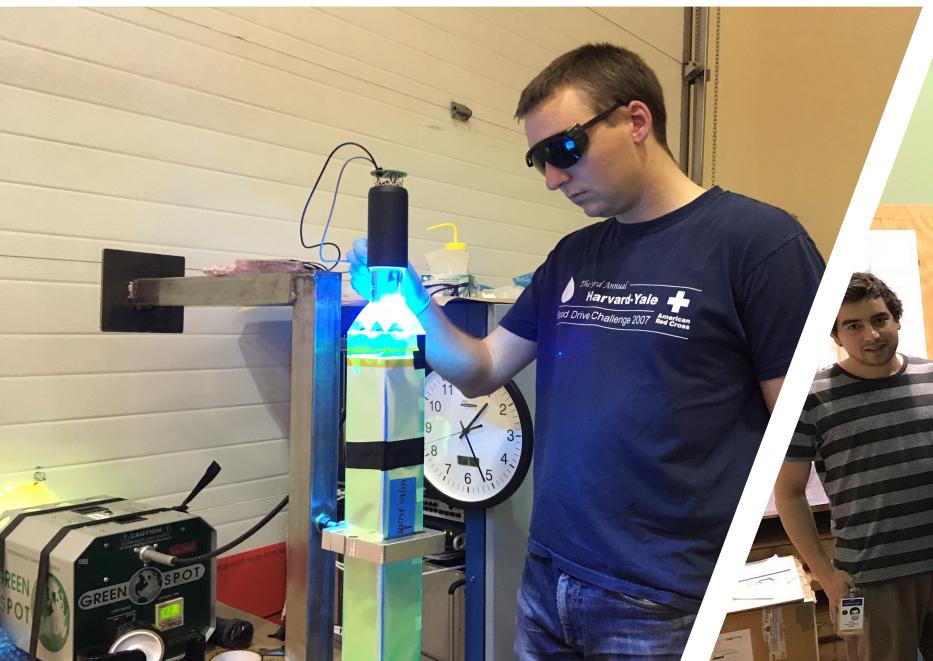


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FEDERICO SANTA MARÍA

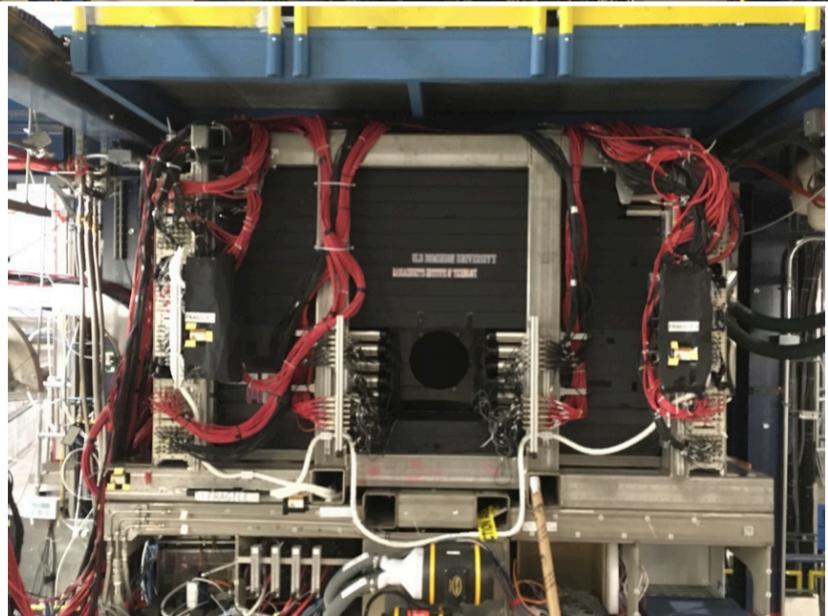
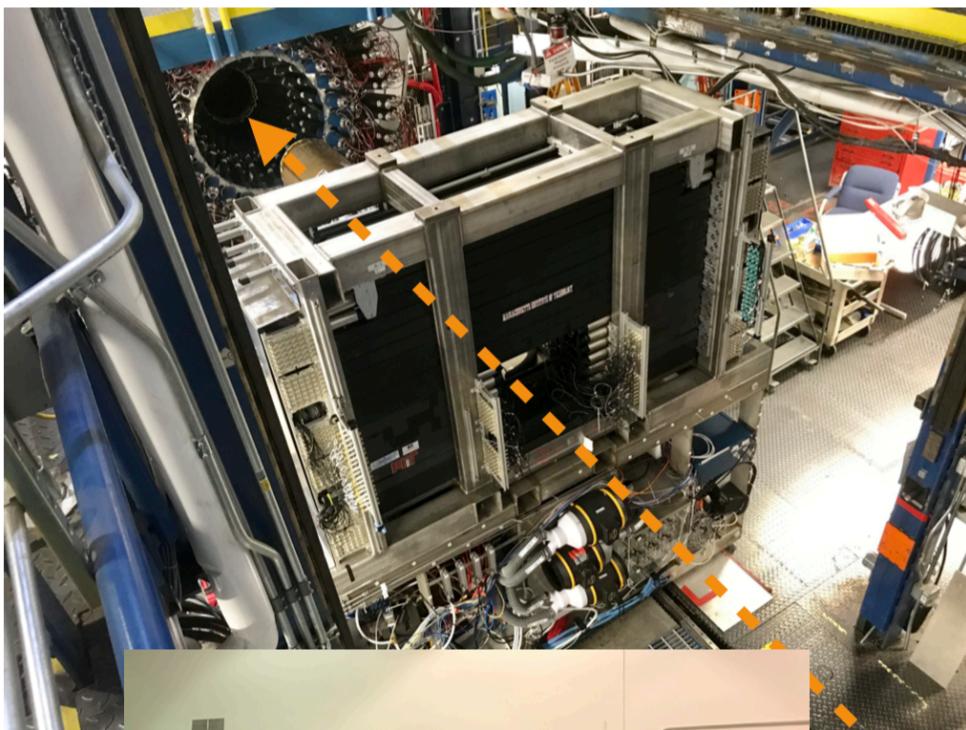
OLD DOMINION
UNIVERSITY

TEL AVIV UNIVERSITY

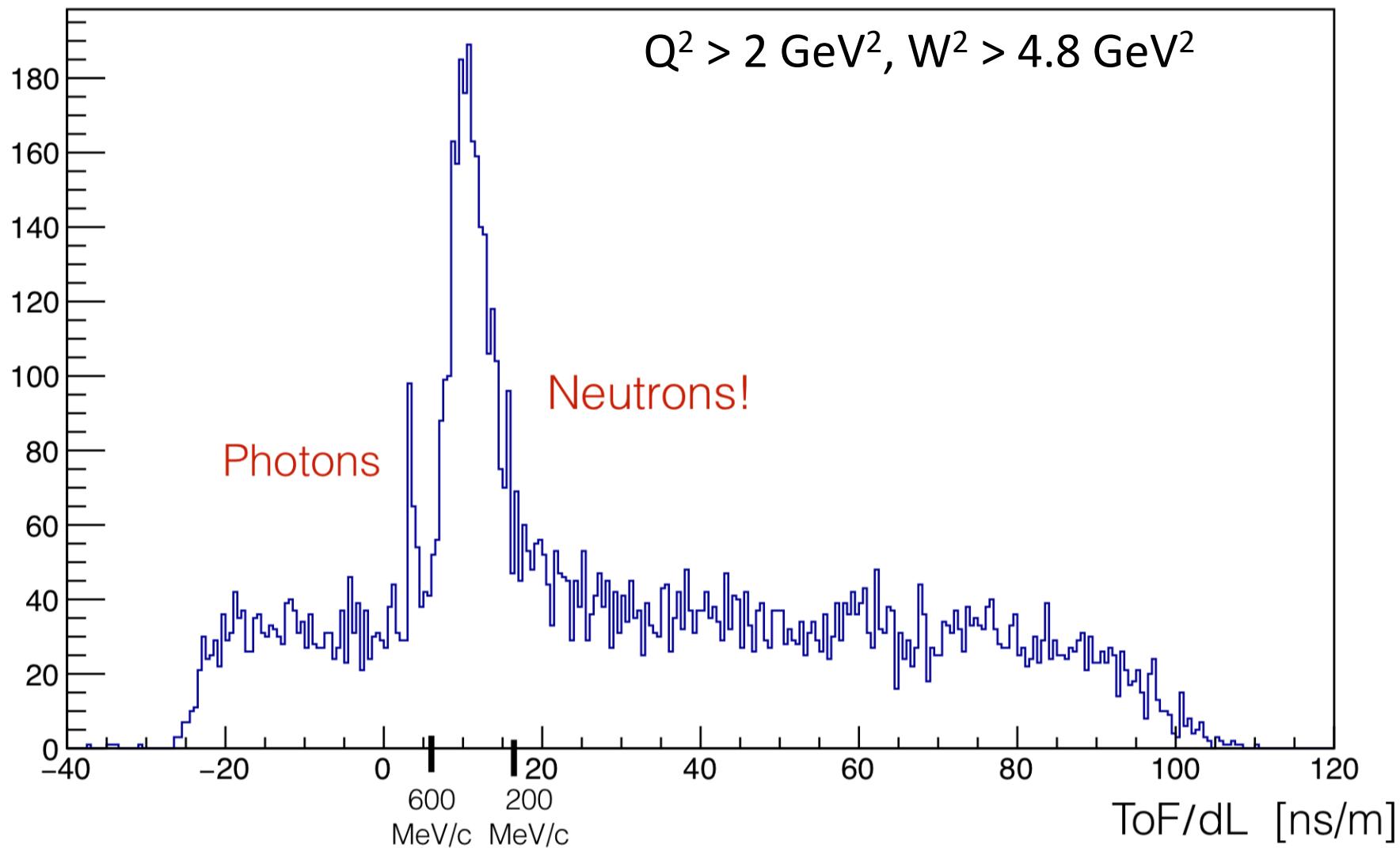




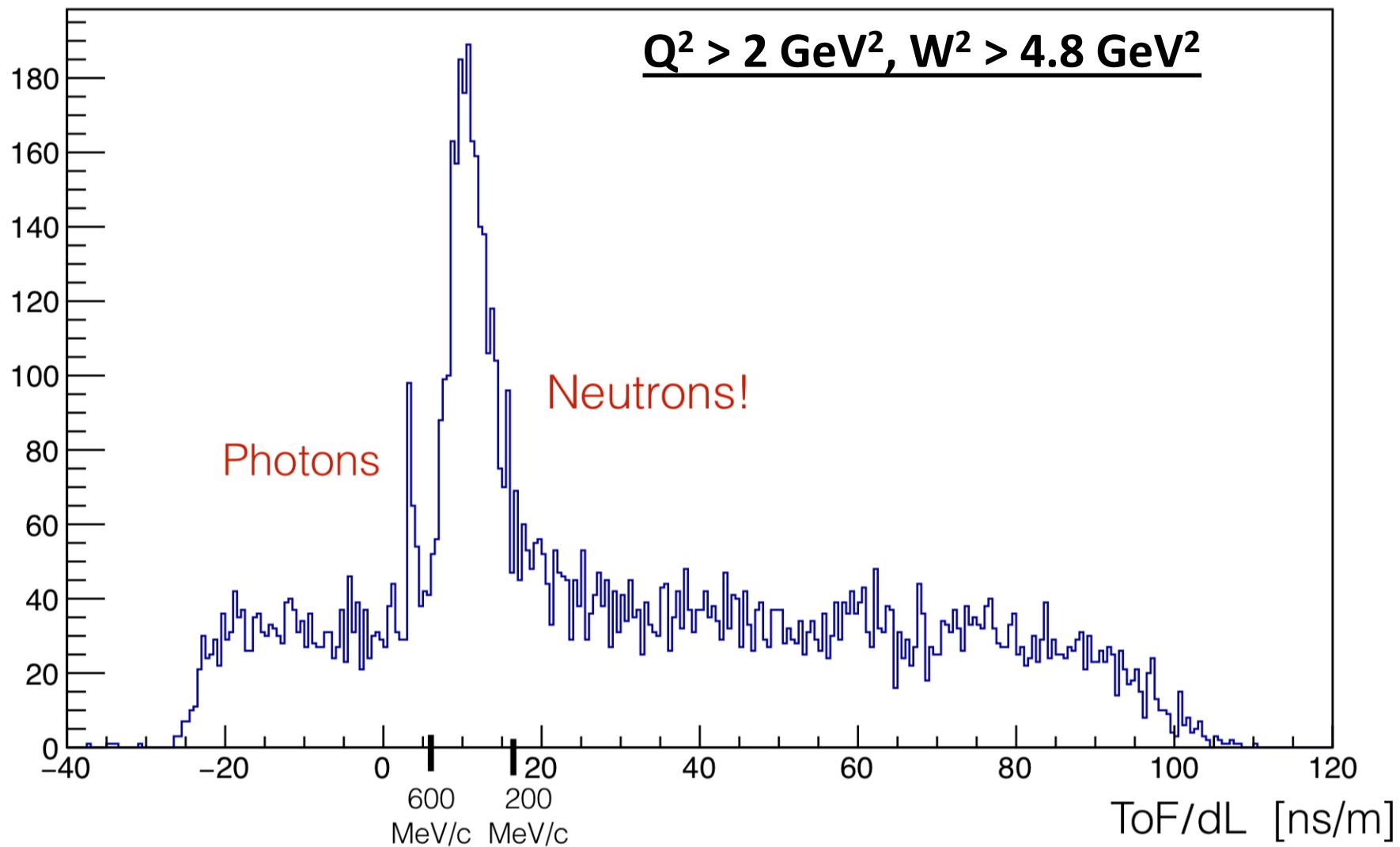
BAND @ JLab Hall B

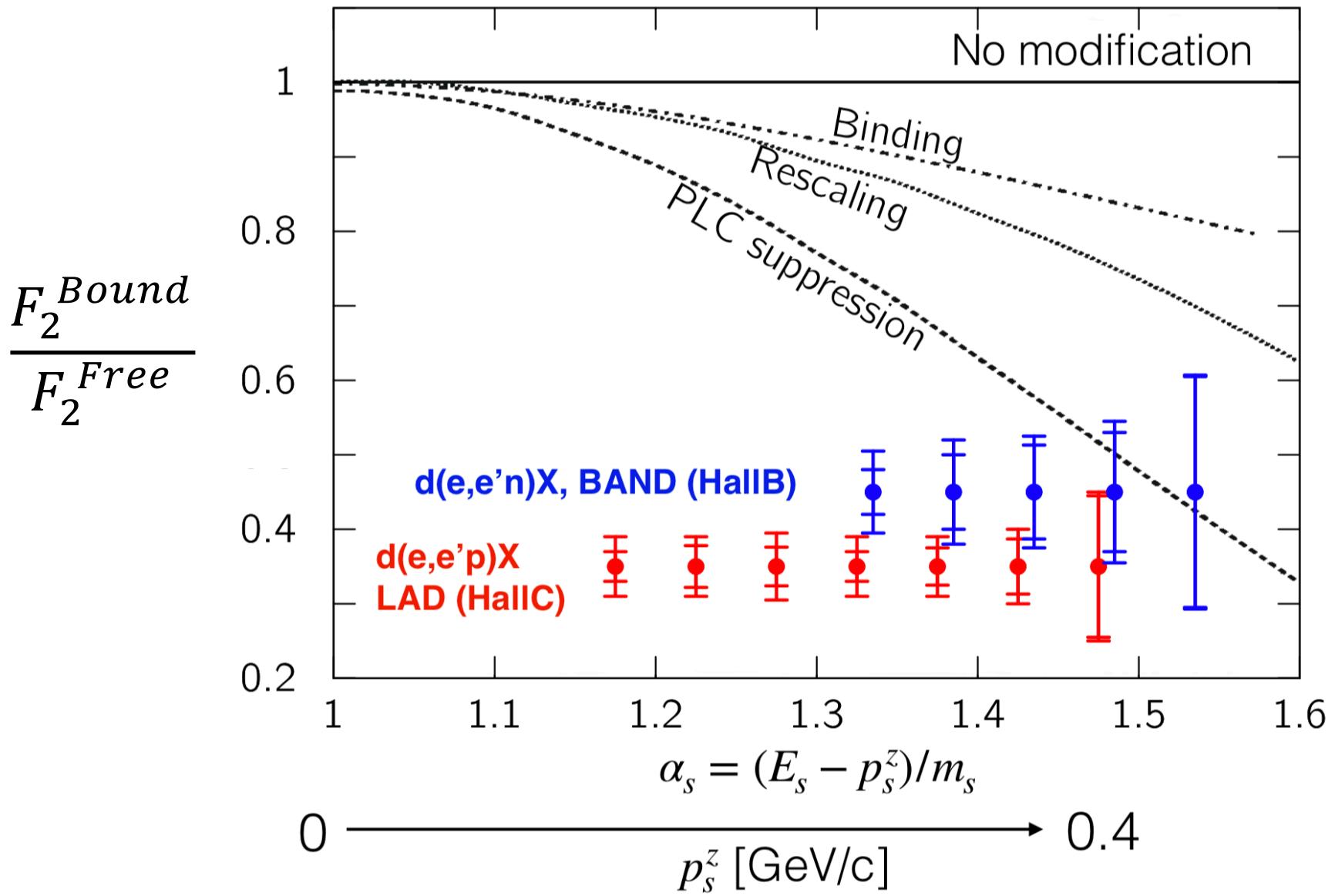


CLAS12+BAND: DIS \w Tagged Neutrons!!

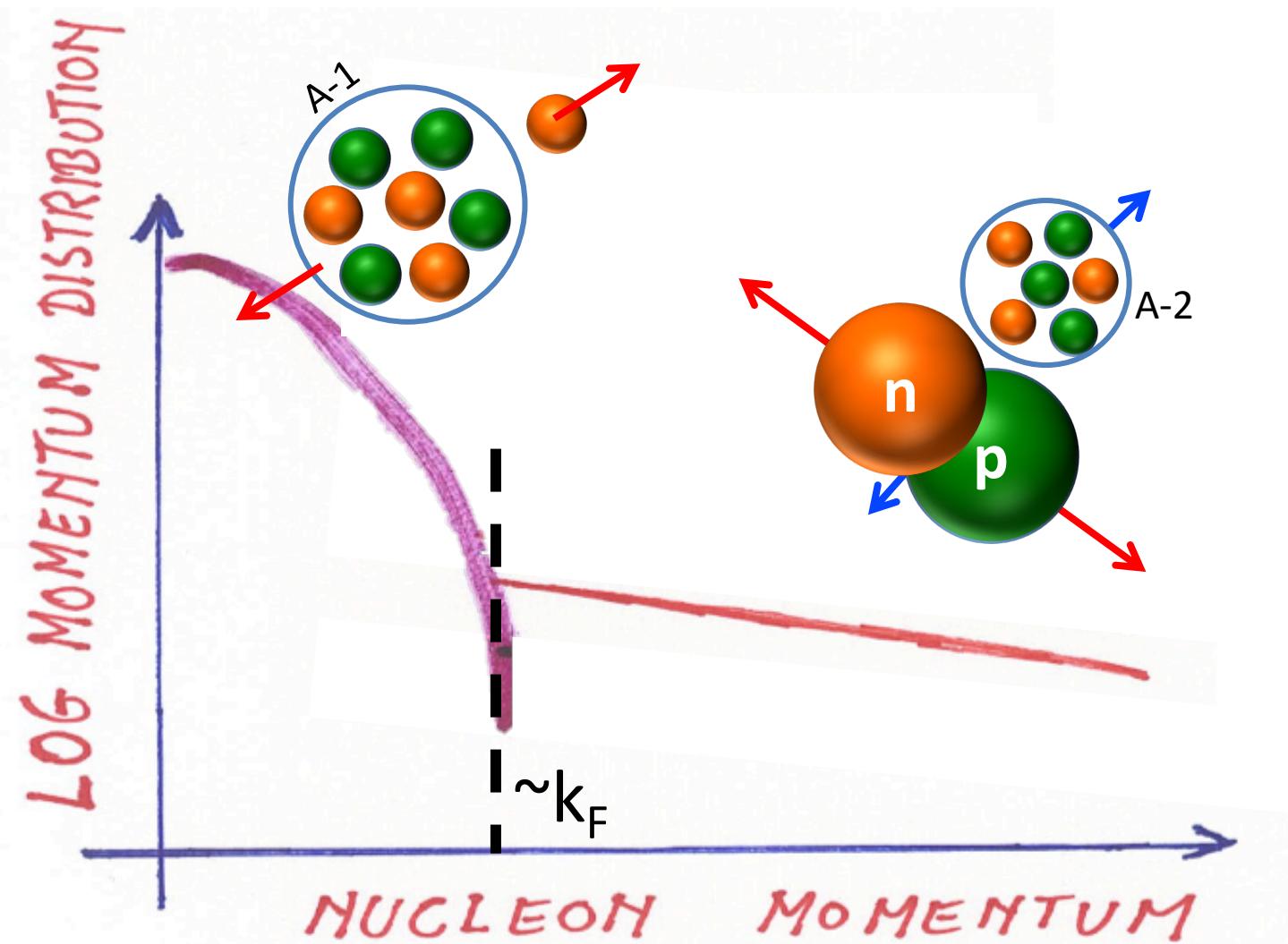


CLAS12+BAND: DIS \w Tagged Neutrons!!

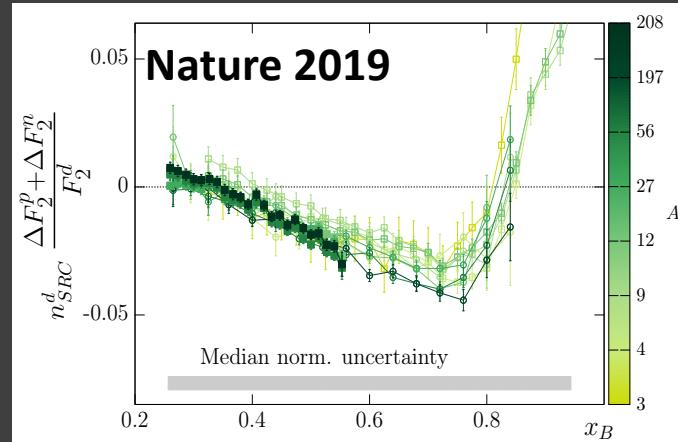
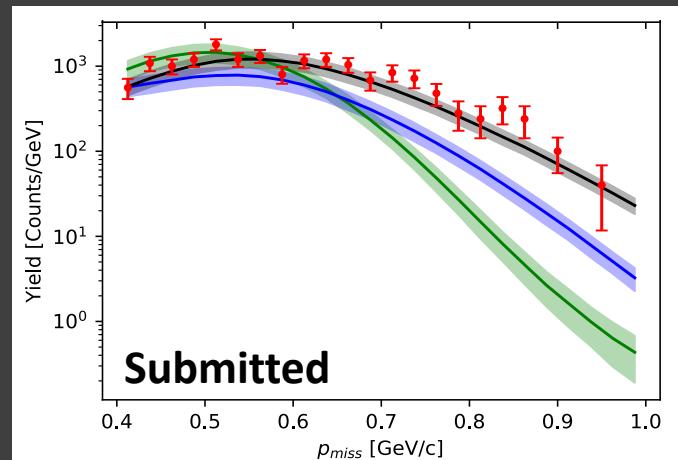
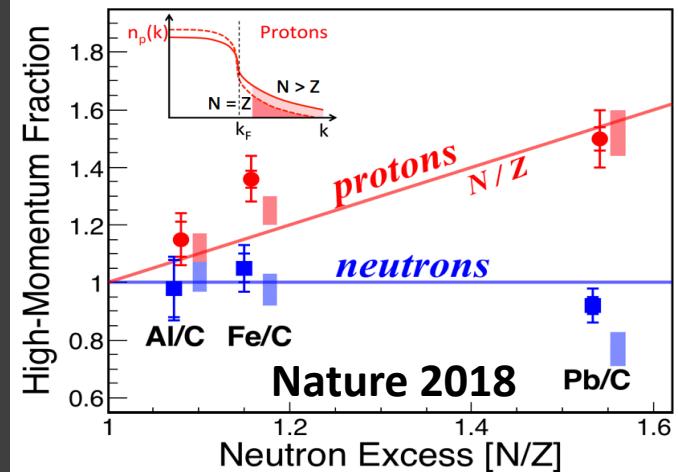
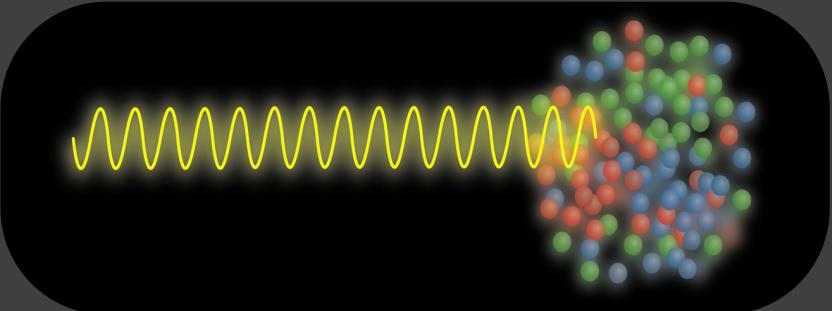
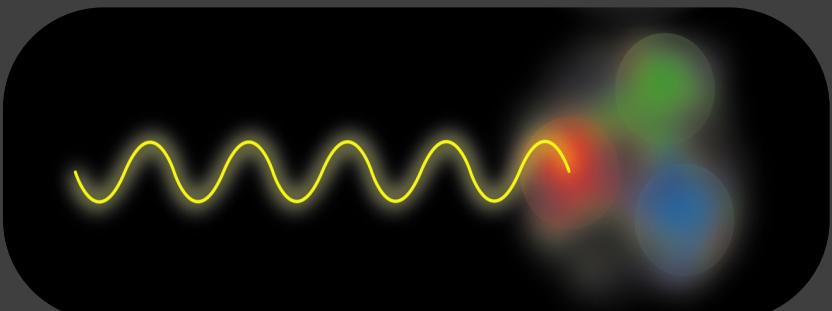
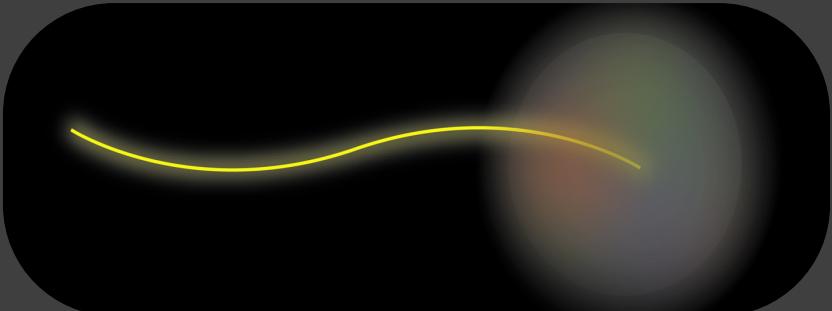




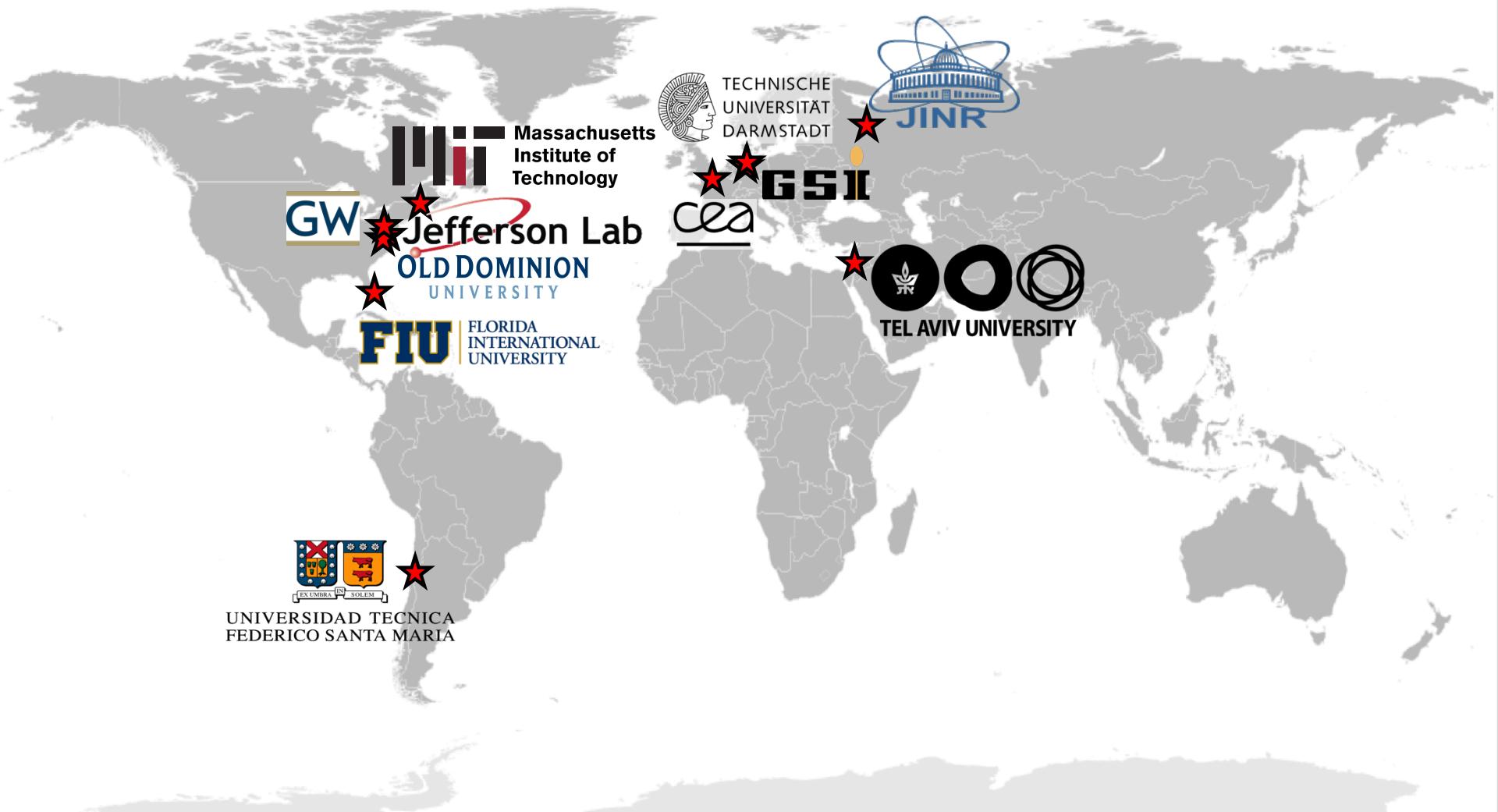
(1) Atomic nuclei have 2 'phases'



(2) Correlated phase significant across scales

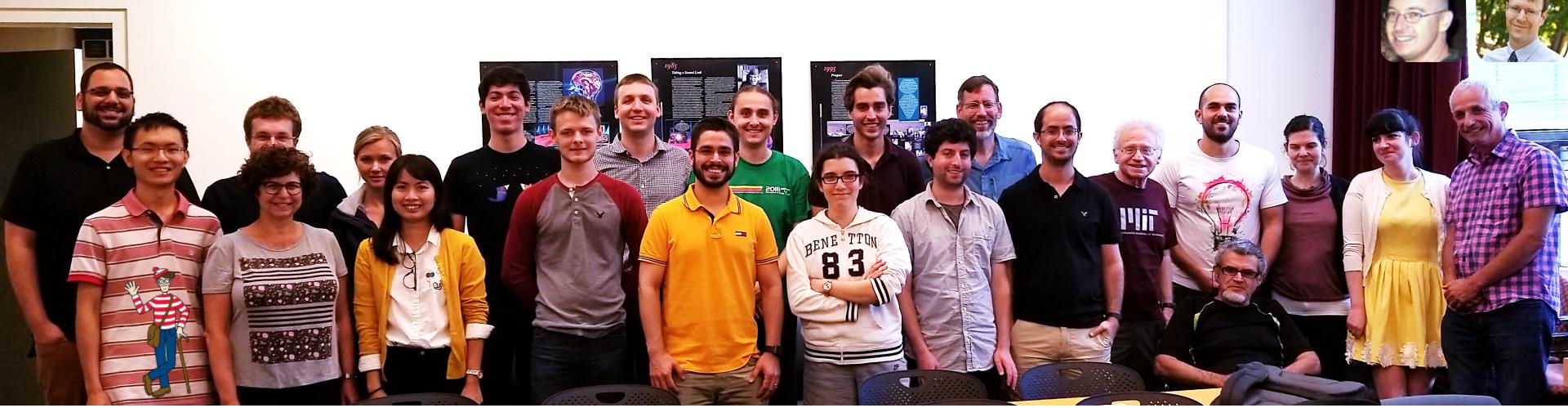


'Our' SRC World



+ Many Theory Collaborators: UW, PSU, HUJI, LANL, ANL, Gent, FIU, Perugia, Pisa, ...

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**Dr. Julian
Kahlbow**



**Efrain
Segarra**



**Jackson
Pybus**



**Afroditi
Papadopoulou**



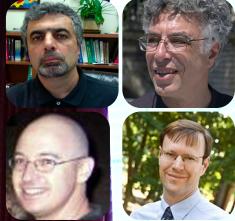
**Reynier
Cruz-Torres**



**Andrew
Denniston**



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2018-20 SRC Publications:

- Nature, In-Print (2020)
 - Nature 566, 354 (2019)
 - Nature 560, 617 (2018)
 - Phys. Rev. Lett. 122, 172502 (2019)
 - Phys. Rev. Lett. 121, 092501 (2018)
 - Phys. Lett. B 800, 135110 (2019)
 - Phys. Lett. B 797, 134890 (2019)
 - Phys. Lett. B 797, 134792 (2019)
 - Phys. Lett. B 791, 242 (2019)
 - Phys. Lett. B 793, 360 (2019)
 - Phys. Lett. B 785, 304 (2018)
 - Phys. Lett. B 780, 211 (2018)
- arXiv: 1908.02223; 1907.03658.

