# **Semi-inclusive XYZ production**

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Exotic heavy meson spectroscopy and structure at EIC 16 August 2022





### **Exotic XYZ states**

Rich spectrum of resonance-like signals observed in heavy baryon decays and electron-positron collisions.

Seemingly consistent with structure **beyond Q**Q.



## **Exotic XYZ states**

Precise microscopic nature inconclusive, with multiple possible interpretations in terms of QCD degrees of freedom.

Coincidence of nearby multiparticle thresholds may suggest important **multi-channel dynamics**.

Understanding of many as shallow bound states with prominent molecular component from open-charm

$$a = -\frac{2X}{1+X}R + \mathcal{O}(m_{\pi}^{-1}) \qquad r = -\frac{1-X}{X}R + \mathcal{O}(m_{\pi}^{-1})$$

Li et al [arXiv:2110.02766] Albaladejo and Nieves [arXiv:2203.04864]

#### See reviews: JPAC [arXiv:2112.13436] Chen et al [arxiv:2204.02649] Brambilla et al [Phys.Rept. 873 (2020) 1-154] Guo et al [Rev.Mod.Phys. 90 (2018) 1, 015004] Esposito et al [Phys.Rept. 668 (2017) 1-97]



# **Photoproduction**

Powerful tool in spectroscopy

- Can produce any quantum-numbers
- Well understood in terms of diffractive production (**exchange physics**)
- Constrained kinematics means precise probe of production mechanism
- Polarization information gives useful insight into structure
- Minimizes role of rescattering





#### EIC Yellow Report [arXiv:2103.05419]



#### COMPASS [Phys.Lett.B 742 (2015) 330-334]

### **Photoproduction searches**

Current experimental results in electro- and muo-production limited by statistics.

Large potential for spectroscopy program at high-luminosity photoproduction facility.



#### COMPASS [Phys.Lett.B 783 (2018) 334-340]



H1 [Phys.Lett.B 541 (2002) 251-264]

## **Exclusive photoproduction**

Expected dominant production modes relying on measured branching fractions. Minimal assumption on microscopic nature.

Can consider broad energy range. **Near-threshold** production dominated by meson exchanges while high-energy production proceeds through Reggeon exchanges.

Largest uncertainty comes from use of VMD.



#### Xu et al [Eur.Phys.J.C 81 (2021) 10, 895]

Ignores possible more complicated production modes which may contribute

Du et al [Eur.Phys.J.C 80 (2020) 11, 1053]

#### JPAC [Phys. Rev. D 102, 114010 (2020)]



#### JPAC [Phys. Rev. D 102, 114010 (2020)]

### **Exclusive photoproduction**

Near-threshold production seems very promising for X(3872) and Z states



## **Semi-inclusive production**

Expected larger cross-sections, potentially useful for **first observation**.

Inclusive cross-sections themselves may hint towards structure

Braaten et al [Phys.Rev.D 103 (2021) 7, L071901] Esposito et al [Eur.Phys.J.C 81 (2021) 7, 669]

Large-pT (non-diffractive) production calculable in NRQCD

Braaten [Phys.Rev.D 73 (2006) 011501]

Complementary studies from rescattering of constituents in hadronic picture

Yang & Guo [Chin.Phys.C 45 (2021) 12, 123101] Shi, Yang, & Guo [arXiv:2208.02639]



## **Diffractive semi-inclusive production**

Diffractive processes expected to dominate in the low-pT kinematic region -- reconstructed particle observed in near-forward direction with large momentum fraction.

Can be estimated by direct extension of the amplitude approach used for exclusive production.

Generalized optical theorem relates one-particle distribution to total exchange-target cross-section Mueller [Phys. Rev. D 2, 2963]



OmegaPhoton [Phys.Lett.B 138 (1984) 459-463]

#### **Pion exchange** 2.0 Focus on the **charge exchange** process relevant for Z states as initial test of formalism. 1.0 Benchmark with available data from charged b<sub>1</sub>(1235) production from OmegaPhoton collaboration. 0.5 0.6 0.7 0.8 0.9 1.0 XF pion propagator Field & Fox [Nuclear Physics B80 (1974) 367-402] phase-space factors total hadronic cross-section $\frac{1}{16\pi^3} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\lambda_\gamma \lambda_Q} |\mathcal{T}_{\lambda_\gamma \lambda_Q}|^2 \mathcal{P}_{\pi}^2 \sigma_{\text{tot}}^{\pi^* N}$ $\pi \gamma Q$ coupling D

3.0- do (ub)

Apart from parameterization for the (virtual) pion-nucleon cross-section no additional parameters or model dependence

(b)

### $\pi N$ total cross-section

Missing mass dependence enters through total hadronic cross-section at the bottom vertex  $(\pi N \rightarrow anything)$ 

The on-shell pion total cross-section known very well in broad energy range.

JPAC [Phys. Rev. D 92, 074004 (2015)]

**Nucleon resonances** in low-mass squared region could potentially boost production rates!





### $\pi^*N$ total cross-section

Need to incorporate pion virtuality in a minimal way. Luckily resonance region well described on the level of individual partial-waves.

These can be rescaled by the ratio of angular-momentum barrier factors such that pion virtuality enters only through phase-space

$$\sigma_{\text{tot}}^{\pi^{*\pm}p}(t, M_{\mathcal{X}}^2) = \sum_L R_L^{\pi^*}(t, M_{\mathcal{X}}^2) \, \sigma_L^{\pi^{\pm}p}(M_{\mathcal{X}}^2)$$

Rescaling factors scales each partial-wave differently and tends to unity in the large missing mass limit (triple Regge limit)

$$R_L^{\pi^*}(t, M_{\mathcal{X}}^2) = \left(\frac{p_{\pi^*}}{p_{\pi}}\right)^{2L}$$



Workman et al [Phys.Rev.C 86 (2012) 035202]

### b<sub>1</sub>(1235) benchmarks

Compare with exclusive production with  $\Delta^{++}$  (near-threshold, small missing mass)



#### Compare with OmegaPhoton data (high-energy, large missing mass)



### Total b<sub>1</sub>(1235) production



The positive charge channel allows the exclusive reaction which corresponds to the **nucleon pole** contribution of the  $\pi$ N cross-section.

$$\gamma p \to Q^+ n$$

Can investigate double differential cross-section with respect to momentum transfer and missing mass dependence

### **Charged Z production**





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## **Summary and outlook**

Restriction to small-momentum transfer kinematics allows reliable estimation of semi-inclusive rates using exchange (Regge) physics.

Estimates tens of nanobarn for inclusive production near threshold, substantial effect from baryon resonances. This likely a conservative **lower-bound**.

Formalism extendable to more complicated exchanges:

Pc states - Proton	pp scattering
<b>X(3872)</b> - <i>ϱ/ω</i>	$\gamma$ p scattering / Reggeon-Reggeor
Y(4260) - Pomeron	triple Pomeron coupling



#### Thank you!