# **Photoproduction at the EIC**

**Justin Stevens** 





.S. DEPARTMENT OF Office of Science

#### Photoproduction



Quasi-real photons:  $Q^2 < 1 \text{ GeV}^2$ Real photons:  $Q^2 = 0$ 

No hard scale in production

\* What are some questions we can address with photoproduction?

#### Photoproduction



Quasi-real photons: Q<sup>2</sup> < 1 GeV<sup>2</sup> Real photons: Q<sup>2</sup> = 0

No hard scale in production

\* What are some questions we can address with photoproduction?

- **\* Nucleon structure (GPDs): Timelike Compton Scattering**
- **\*** Gluon distributions in nucleons and nuclei: Exclusive VM production
- **\*** Hadron spectroscopy: XYZ, pentaquarks, gluonic hybrids, etc.
- \* This talk: some biased examples (not an exhaustive list)

#### Nucleon structure (GPDs)



- \* **Timelike Compton Scattering**: perturbative hard scale set by outgoing di-lepton pair, rather than scattered electron
- \* Complementary to DVCS: universality of GPDs, different access to Compton Form Factors (H, E), systematics, etc.



Forward Physics and QCD

#### Vector meson production



- \* Timelike Compton Scattering: perturbative hard scale set by outgoing di-lepton pair, rather than scattered electron
- \* Heavy VM photoproduction: gluon distribution in nucleons and nuclei beyond measurements at HERA, LHC, and RHIC
  - \* Ongoing UPC AA or pA at RHIC and LHC: eA is a cleaner probe
  - \* Similar requirements as TCS for forward proton and di-leptons

#### Vector meson production

- \* Impact Parameter Distributions (IPD):  $f(x, b_T)$  obtained from FT of d $\sigma$ /dt for J/ $\psi$  with 10 fb<sup>-1</sup>
- Recent work on heavier Y shows complimentary performance with higher luminosity of 100 fb<sup>-1</sup>
- \* Threshold photoproduction of VMs
  - Trace Anomaly, origin of proton mass (<u>recent workshop</u>)
  - \* Exotic hadron production?



## Threshold VM production and P<sup>+</sup><sub>c</sub>



## Threshold VM production and P<sup>+</sup><sub>c</sub>



\* Free of re-scattering effects



\* Accessible with real photon beams at JLab up to  $E_{\gamma}$ = 12 GeV

- \* Initial limits on BR( $P_c \rightarrow J/\psi p$ ) < 2-4%, additional model constraints
- Other experiments @ JLab: CLAS12, 007<sup>™</sup> and more GlueX statistics



\* Mass (~11 GeV) not accessible at JLab fixed target

Is this threshold regime accessible in UPC at LHC, and if so, what is expected precision?

### Hadron Spectroscopy at EIC

- Recent discovery of many new "exotic" states whose quark content contains both charm-anticharm and light quarks
- \* Where to look for them?
  - \* e+e-: CLEO, BESIII, BaBar, Belle II (J<sup>PC</sup> = 1--)
  - \* pp: LHCb, etc.
  - $* p \overline{p}$  : PANDA@GSI
- **\* Photoproduction:** GlueX, CLAS12, ... EIC!



#### XYZ states

- Many new states observed in the last few years
- Not predicted by the standard charmonium models
- Many models for interpretation: resonant states, meson molecules, re-scattering effects, etc.









#### a) pion b) proton c) Z<sub>c</sub>(3900) c) d c

Physics Viewpoint 6, 69 (2013)

#### **Meson Molecule?**



### What does EIC have to offer?



- \* Alternative production mechanism for XYZs: photoproduction
  - \* Polarized beams provide additional handle on production
- High luminosity, exclusive detection, and "clean" environment, relative to HL-LHC
- Very active development of detector conceptual designs with potential for optimization (EIC Yellow Report)



Justin Stevens, WILLIAM & MARY 15



Forward Physics and QCD

Justin Stevens, WILLIAM & MARY 16



Z<sub>c</sub><sup>+</sup>(3900) at an EIC



\* Assume modest energy electron and proton beams:  $E_p = 41 \text{ GeV}$  and  $E_e = 5 \text{ GeV}$ 

\* Z<sub>c</sub> and subsequent decays are boosted in proton direction

\* Low-Q<sup>2</sup> electron and forward neutron in ZDC

# Z<sub>c</sub><sup>+</sup>(3900) at an EIC

#### **J**<sup>PAC</sup>: PRD 102, 114010 (2020)





 $\pi^+(u\bar{d})$ 

 $J/\psi(c\bar{c})$ 

tetraquark candidate



 $Z_c^+$ 

#### In-medium effects @ EIC

#### \* Dependence of breakup of X(3872) in nuclei?

Therefore, exotic structure can be studied by measuring suppression in eA collisions.



https://indico.bnl.gov/event/8231/contributions/37696/attachments/28300/43650/EIC\_Pavia\_JHF\_Ping\_Xuan\_Matt\_v4.pdf

### Hadron Spectroscopy @ EIC

- \* Energy coverage provides opportunities in XYZ, P<sub>c</sub>, etc.
- \* EIC Yellow Report: defining detector detector requirements for EIC, to be completed in 2020

 Image: 1
 Image: 2
 Image

**"Far-backward":** low-Q<sup>2</sup> tagger

\* See previous talk for more details on forward scattered nucleon detection for exclusivity

### Hadron Spectroscopy @ EIC

- \* Energy coverage provides opportunities in XYZ, P<sub>c</sub>, etc.
- \* EIC Yellow Report: defining detector detector requirements for EIC, to be completed in 2020

Asymmetric detector concepts due to asymmetric beam energies: "complete" coverage for Inl < 3.5



### Hadron Spectroscopy @ EIC

- \* Energy coverage provides opportunities in XYZ, P<sub>c</sub>, etc.
- \* EIC Yellow Report: defining detector detector requirements for EIC, to be completed in 2020



# Many groups participating: JAC, JLab, Florida State, Indiana, W&M, Glasgow, INFN, Regina. More welcome!

#### Summary

- \* Photoproduction provides some new avenues to pursue the EIC physics program: 3D nucleon structure, gluon distributions, etc.
- \* Observation of "exotic" states in heavy quarkonium are challenging our understanding of the hadron spectrum and QCD
  - \* Plenty more data to come from BESIII, Belle II, LHC, PANDA, etc. on the timeline of the EIC
  - \* EIC provides an alternative production mechanism to probe exotic hadrons, with detector requirements being defined now!
- \* Continued theory/experiment collaboration and high statistics experiments promise to provide an exciting (exotic) future

