

XYZ spectroscopy at electron-hadron facilities. II. Semi-inclusive processes with pion exchange

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Semi-inclusive processes are very promising to investigate XYZ hadrons at the next generation of electron-hadron facilities, because they generally boast higher cross sections. We extend our formalism of exclusive photoproduction to semi-inclusive final states. The inclusive production cross sections for charged axial-vector Z states from pion exchange are predicted. We isolate the contribution of Δ resonances at small missing mass. Production near threshold is shown to be enhanced roughly by a factor of two compared to the exclusive reaction. We benchmark the model with data of semi-inclusive b_1^\pm production.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Appearance of the exotic XYZ states in the spectrum of heavy quarkonia is widely recognized as one of the most intriguing puzzles with potentially high impact on our understanding of QCD [1,2]. Most of these states have been observed only in specific channels, most notably in heavy hadron decays and via direct production in e^+e^-

collisions [3]. Exploring alternative production processes, such as electro- or photoproduction can provide complementary information on the nature of these states, while probing if they are real resonances or mere kinematic effects [4].

In a previous paper [5], we calculated production rates for several of these states in exclusive photo- and electroproduction, at energies that have been proposed, both for the future Electron Ion Collider (EIC) [6] and a new facility that could take advantage of an energy upgrade of the CEBAF accelerator [7]. While exclusive reactions benefit from constrained kinematics, complementary information can be obtained from inclusive reactions. For example, there is ample literature on inclusive $X(3872)$ production, e.g., in heavy-ion collisions and how it is relevant in unraveling its composition [6,8–11]. Hard events can be studied with perturbative QCD and effective field theories, and one can perform global fits of the long-distance matrix

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elements from electron-hadron and hadron-hadron collisions, to be compared with model predictions [9]. Soft processes are dominated by specific kinematic configurations. Compared to exclusive production, inclusive reactions benefit from larger cross sections, and often rely less on model assumptions.

In this paper, we focus on inclusive production of states that can process via one pion exchange. Modulo final state interactions, pion exchange is a rather well tested hypothesis and given its proximity to the physical threshold it usually results in large cross sections. We test our model by comparing with data on the b_1 photoproduction. We find a good agreement with the cross section measured by the OmegaPhoton collaboration [12]. As in our previous work [5], in predicting the photoproduction cross section for the $Z_{c,b}^{(l)}$ states we rely on the measured branching fractions and infer other properties from the well-established quarkonium phenomenology. This makes our predictions as agnostic as possible as far as the nature of these states.

The paper is organized as follows. The following section, Sec. II outlines the formalism for single meson semi-inclusive production. It includes discussion of the virtual pion-nucleon cross section, which we study in regimes of both small and large missing mass. Section III contains numerical results for the inclusive cross sections of axial-vector mesons, in particular the $b_1(1250)$ and $Z_{c,b}^{(l)}$ states. Finally, concluding remarks and summary of our results are given in Sec. IV. For reference we provide a summary of kinematic expressions relevant to inclusive processes in Appendix A as well as formulas connecting SAID partial-waves to the total pion-nucleon cross section in Appendix B.

II. FORMALISM

We consider the process $\gamma p \rightarrow Q^\pm \mathcal{X}$, where Q is an axial-vector (quarkoniumlike) meson with mass m_Q , and \mathcal{X}

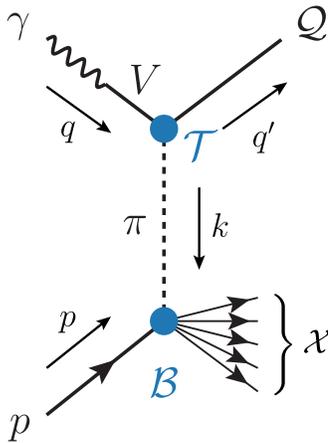


FIG. 1. Semi-inclusive photoproduction of an axial-vector Q via pion exchange in the t -channel. The bottom vertex B is generalized to consider the production of arbitrary final state \mathcal{X} .

collectively refers to unobserved particles with total invariant mass $M_{\mathcal{X}}$, also known as “missing mass.” We do not consider production of neutral Q^0 as it contains Pomeron exchange which, given the limited available data for the Z states, will depend more on model assumption. We note that \mathcal{X} has baryon quantum numbers and a minimum mass M_{\min} which, for Q^+ , is the nucleon mass and corresponds to the exclusive, $\gamma p \rightarrow Q^+ n$ reaction. Since this process was already studied in Ref. [5], in the following we fix the minimum mass to be equal to the first inelastic threshold, i.e., $M_{\min} = m_{\pi^0} + m_n$ (and for the Q^- , $M_{\min} = m_{\pi^+} + m_p$). The process is represented schematically in Fig. 1, and the relevant kinematics is summarized in Appendix A.

A. Generalized optical theorem

The extension of the single-particle exchange mechanism of the exclusive reactions to semi-inclusive production is given by the generalized optical theorem [13]. A sketch of the derivation is provided below for illustration purposes and for a more detailed discussion we refer to [14]. The Lorentz-invariant differential cross section for the reaction $\gamma p \rightarrow Q^\pm \mathcal{X}$, is given by:

$$E_Q \frac{d^3\sigma}{d^3q_f} = \frac{1}{16\pi^3} \frac{1}{4E_\gamma \sqrt{s}} \frac{1}{4} \sum_{\{\lambda\}} \sum_{\mathcal{X}} \frac{d^3p_n}{(2\pi)^3 2E_n} |A_{\{\lambda\}}^{\gamma N \rightarrow Q \mathcal{X}}|^2 \times (2\pi)^4 \delta^4 \left(q + p - q' - \sum_n p_n \right), \quad (1)$$

where $\{\lambda\} = \lambda_\gamma, \lambda_N, \lambda_Q$ collectively denotes particle helicities, and the sum over \mathcal{X} runs over all possible final states containing n unobserved particles. By analytical continuation, crossing symmetry relates the amplitude for $\gamma N \rightarrow Q \mathcal{X}$ to that of the reaction $\gamma N \bar{Q} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$. By summing over all intermediate states \mathcal{X} , using unitarity for a $3 \rightarrow 3$ amplitude one can express Eq. (1) in terms of the discontinuity of the forward elastic $3 \rightarrow 3$ amplitude across the $M_{\mathcal{X}}^2$ cut¹:

$$\text{Disc} A_{\{\lambda\}}^{\gamma N \bar{Q}} = \frac{1}{2i} [A_{\{\lambda\}}^{\gamma N \bar{Q}}(s, t, M_{\mathcal{X}}^2 + i\epsilon) - A_{\{\lambda\}}^{\gamma N \bar{Q}}(s, t, M_{\mathcal{X}}^2 - i\epsilon)] = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\mathcal{X}} \int \prod_n \frac{d^3p_n}{(2\pi)^3 2E_n} |A_{\{\lambda\}}^{\gamma N \rightarrow Q \mathcal{X}}|^2 (2\pi)^4 \delta^4 \times \left(q + p - q' - \sum_n p_n \right). \quad (2)$$

Comparing with Eq. (1) one can write,

¹We note that the discontinuity of a $3 \rightarrow 3$ amplitude depends on eight kinematic variables. What enters the generalized optical theorem of Eq. (2) is the forward amplitude, with the final state particles having the same momenta as the initial state particles. In this kinematics there are only three independent variables, denoted, by s , t , and $M_{\mathcal{X}}^2$ as shown in Fig. 2.

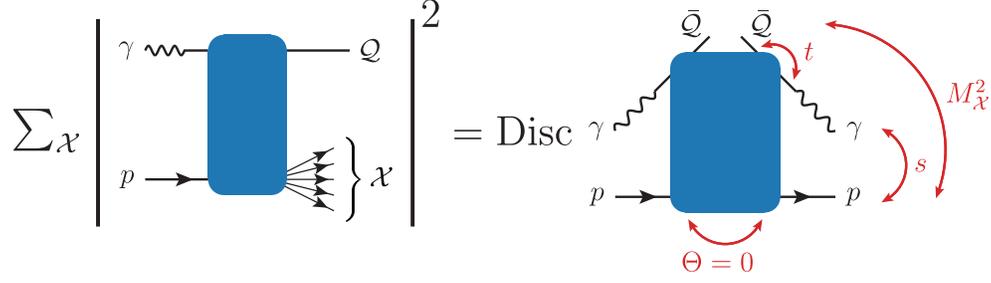


FIG. 2. Diagrammatic representation of the generalized optical theorem. The semi-inclusive amplitude squared summed over all possible final states is related to the discontinuity of the $3 \rightarrow 3$ forward elastic scattering amplitude.

$$E_Q \frac{d^3\sigma}{d^3q_f} = \frac{1}{16\pi^3} \frac{1}{2E_\gamma\sqrt{s}} \frac{1}{4} \sum_{\{\lambda\}} \text{Disc} A_{\lambda_\gamma\lambda_N\lambda_Q}^{\gamma N \bar{Q}}, \quad (3)$$

or, in term of Mandelstam variables,

$$\frac{d^2\sigma}{dt dM_\chi^2} = \frac{1}{16\pi^2} \frac{1}{4E_\gamma^2 s} \frac{1}{4} \sum_{\{\lambda\}} \text{Disc} A_{\lambda_\gamma\lambda_N\lambda_Q}^{\gamma N \bar{Q}}. \quad (4)$$

The semi-inclusive cross section is therefore given by the discontinuity of the $3 \rightarrow 3$ amplitude containing both t and M_χ^2 dependence as depicted in Fig. 2. As a check on normalization in Eq. (3) it is usefully to derive the exclusive formulas from it. Writing explicitly the one-body phase space in Eq. (2), one obtains,

$$\text{Disc} A_{\lambda_\gamma\lambda_N\lambda_Q}^{\gamma N \bar{Q}} = \sum_{\lambda'_N} \left| A_{\lambda_\gamma\lambda_N\lambda_Q\lambda'_N}^{\gamma N \rightarrow Q N'} \right|^2 \pi \delta(M_\chi^2 - m_N^2), \quad (5)$$

whence

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\sigma}{dt} &= \int dM_\chi^2 \frac{d^2\sigma}{dt dM_\chi^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{16\pi} \frac{1}{(2E_\gamma\sqrt{s})^2} \frac{1}{4} \sum_{\{\lambda\}} \left| A_{\lambda_\gamma\lambda_N\lambda_Q\lambda'_N}^{\gamma N \rightarrow Q N'} \right|^2, \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

which agrees with the standard expression for the exclusive differential cross section [15]. Furthermore, using the t -channel pion exchange model for exclusive Z production previously considered in work [5] into Eq. (5), one obtains,

$$\text{Disc} A_{\lambda_\gamma\lambda_N\lambda_Q}^{\gamma N \bar{Q}} = |T_{\lambda_\gamma\lambda_Q} \mathcal{P}_\pi|^2 \sum_{\lambda'_N} |\mathcal{B}_{\lambda_N\lambda'_N}|^2 \pi \delta(M_\chi^2 - m_N^2). \quad (7)$$

Here, T and \mathcal{B} are the $\pi\gamma Q$ and πNN vertex functions respectively and \mathcal{P}_π is the pion propagator.

The second line is identified with the nucleon pole contribution to the elastic scattering of an off-shell pion (π^*) off the nucleon. We may thus write,

$$\text{Disc} A_{\lambda_\gamma\lambda_N\lambda_Q}^{\gamma N \bar{Q}} = |T_{\lambda_\gamma\lambda_Q} \mathcal{P}_\pi|^2 \text{Disc} A_{\lambda_N}^{\pi^* N}, \quad (8)$$

which shows how the M_χ^2 dependence of the exclusive amplitude generalizes to the inclusive case through the forward (virtual) πN scattering amplitude. Inserting Eq. (8) into Eq. (3) gives

$$E_Q \frac{d^3\sigma}{d^3q_f} = \frac{K}{16\pi^3} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\lambda_\gamma\lambda_Q} |T_{\lambda_\gamma\lambda_Q} \mathcal{P}_\pi|^2 \sigma_{\text{tot}}^{\pi^* N}, \quad (9)$$

where we also use the optical theorem to express the forward πN elastic amplitude in terms of the total cross section,

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{\lambda_N} \text{Im} A_{\lambda_N}^{\pi^* N} = \lambda^{1/2}(M_\chi^2, t, m_N^2) \sigma_{\text{tot}}^{\pi^* N}, \quad (10)$$

with $\sigma_{\text{tot}}^{\pi^* N} \equiv \sigma_{\text{tot}}^{\pi^* N}(t, M_\chi^2)$ and the flux factor

$$K \equiv K(s, t, M_\chi^2) = \frac{\lambda^{1/2}(M_\chi^2, t, m_N^2)}{2E_\gamma\sqrt{s}}. \quad (11)$$

In the approach of [5], the top vertex is approximated by an effective $\gamma Q\pi$ Lagrangian and thus in the t -channel frame the spin-flip interactions between the photon and Q vanish. The sum over helicities in the top vertex then reduces to:

$$E_Q \frac{d^3\sigma}{d^3q_f} = \frac{K}{16\pi^3} |T_\pi(t) \mathcal{P}_\pi|^2 \sigma_{\text{tot}}^{\pi^* N}, \quad (12)$$

where the residue function $T_\pi(t)$ is related to a dimensionless $\pi\gamma Q$ coupling constant:

$$T_\pi(t) = g_{\gamma Q\pi} \frac{\lambda^{1/2}(t, 0, m_Q^2)}{2m_Q} e^{t/\Lambda_\pi^2}. \quad (13)$$

Here we also include the exponential form factor with pion cutoff, $\Lambda_\pi = 900$ MeV, to account for the observed momentum-transfer dependence of the OPE cross sections. For the ease of comparison with the exclusive kinematics and to avoid any spurious dependence on M_χ , we fix t'

to the value it takes for the exclusive reaction, $t' \equiv t - t_{\min}(s, M_\chi = m_N)$.

With an appropriately chosen pion propagator and parametrization for the (off-shell) πN cross section, Eq. (12) becomes the semi-inclusive generalization of the pion-exchange model. The form of the propagator depends on the energy range of interest for the production reaction. For instance, a Feynman diagram-inspired model of fixed-spin pion exchange with a scalar propagator

$$\mathcal{P}_\pi = \frac{1}{m_\pi^2 - t}, \quad (14)$$

is expected to be reliable at energies near threshold. In the high energy limit, to leading order in s the amplitude is given by Reggeized pion exchanges. In particular, we focus on the so-called triple Regge region, where $s \gg M_\chi \gg |t|$ in which the amplitude is simply obtained by replacing the pion propagator with

$$\mathcal{P}_\pi \rightarrow \alpha' \xi(t) \Gamma(-\alpha(t)) \left(\frac{s}{M_\chi^2} \right)^{\alpha(t)}, \quad (15)$$

in terms of a Regge pole [14]. The signature factor ξ is given by

$$\xi(t) = \frac{1}{2} [1 + \tau e^{-i\pi\alpha(t)}], \quad (16)$$

with $\tau_\pi = +1$ and pion trajectory

$$\alpha_\pi(t) = \alpha'_\pi(t - m_\pi^2) \quad \text{with} \quad \alpha'_\pi = 0.7 \text{ GeV}^2. \quad (17)$$

Here we note that compared to the usual Regge pole form, M_χ^2 appears in the denominator of Eq. (15) instead of the constant mass scale related to the masses of particles involved, s_0 . This is because $s \gg M_\chi^2 \gg s_0 \gtrsim |t|$, thus $\cos\theta_t \rightarrow s/M_\chi^2$, with M_χ^2 setting the dimensional scale.

Examining the asymptotic behavior of Eq. (15), we see that at very large t (outside the validity range of the model), the Γ function grows faster than exponentially, exceeding the suppression from the form factor:

$$e^{t/\Lambda^2} \Gamma(-\alpha(t)) \rightarrow e^{t[\Lambda^{-2} + \alpha' - \alpha' \log(\alpha'|t)]}. \quad (18)$$

Thus, in order to avoid unphysical contributions when integrating over the whole semi-inclusive phase-space, in the numerical studies below we impose a cutoff

$$|t_{\text{cut}}| \lesssim \frac{1}{\alpha'} e^{1/\Lambda^2 \alpha'} \sim 8.3 \text{ GeV}^2, \quad (19)$$

such that the amplitude is exponentially dampened in the entire t range considered.

B. The $\pi^* N$ total cross section

The aspect of the model in Eq. (12) not present in the previous analysis of exclusive reactions is the generalized ‘‘bottom vertex’’ which is given by the total $\pi^* N$ cross section. Since virtual pion-nucleon scattering cross sections are not known we will relate this as much as possible to the usual on-shell pion-nucleon scattering process. Additionally, as before, it is important to consider the different kinematic regimes of the variable M_χ^2 since the near-threshold πN spectrum is dominated by nucleon resonances which may dramatically affect the inclusive production. In fact, the resonance region shows vastly different behavior between the different isospin states which means it is now important to clearly denote the charge of the channel considered. We fix the initial nucleon to a proton target such that Q^\pm production involves $\pi^\mp p$ scattering in the bottom vertex.

To this end we use the formalism of Ref. [16], which describes the total $\pi^\pm p$ cross section at all energies. At small M_χ^2 the cross section is dominated by the Δ and N^* resonances. Because the intrinsic properties of these resonances are not the focus of our study, a sophisticated analytic model is not required. Instead, we interpolate the SAID partial wave amplitudes based on the T -matrix analysis of the GW-PWA group [17]. Partial waves for both parities and s -channel isospin projections are given up to orbital angular momentum $L = 7$. These may be related to t -channel isospin amplitudes by considering isospin crossing combinations as in Ref. [16]. We provide a brief summary of these relations in Appendix B. Importantly, the decomposition is in the form

$$\sigma_{\text{tot}}^{\pi^\pm p}(M_\chi^2) = \sum_L \sigma_L^{\pi^\pm p}(M_\chi^2), \quad (20)$$

where the right-hand side is calculated from the SAID partial waves at fixed L .

The SAID partial waves are provided up to $M_\chi^2 \sim 4.5 \text{ GeV}$. At higher M_χ^2 these are matched to a Regge-motivated parametrization which incorporates exchange physics relevant for the high energy regime. From Eq. (10), the cross section is calculated from t -channel isospin amplitudes:

$$\sigma_{\text{tot}}^{\pi^\pm p}(M_\chi^2) = \frac{\text{Im}[C^{(+)}(M_\chi^2, 0) \mp C^{(-)}(M_\chi^2, 0)]}{p_{\text{lab}}(M_\chi^2) \sqrt{s_0}}, \quad (21)$$

where $C^{(\pm)}(s_{\pi p}, t_{\pi p})$ are the invariant, t -channel isoscalar and isovector $\pi p \rightarrow \pi p$ amplitudes, with energy squared $s_{\pi p} = M_\chi^2$, momentum transfer $t_{\pi p}$, and $p_{\text{lab}}(M_\chi^2) = \lambda^{1/2}(M_\chi^2, m_p^2, m_\pi^2)/2m_p$ the pion momentum in the proton rest frame. At larger M_χ^2 , the amplitudes C^\pm are taken to be the sum of Regge exchanges in the t -channel with the isoscalar corresponding to Pomeron and f_2 exchange while the isovector is dominated by ρ exchange:

TABLE I. Parameters for Reggeon contributions to $\sigma_{\text{tot}}^{\pi p}$ in Eq. (23) and taken from [16].

	τ	$\alpha(0)$	c_0
\mathbb{P}	+	1.075	23.89
f	+	0.49	71.35
ρ	-		5.01

$$\begin{aligned} C^{(+)}(M_{\chi}^2, 0) &= A^{\mathbb{P}}(M_{\chi}^2, 0) + A^f(M_{\chi}^2, 0), \\ C^{(-)}(M_{\chi}^2, 0) &= A^{\rho}(M_{\chi}^2, 0). \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

Here each scalar amplitude $A^k(s_{\pi p}, t_{\pi p})$ takes a simple Regge pole form which in the forward direction is given by:

$$A^k(M_{\chi}^2, 0) = -c_0^k \xi_k(0) \Gamma(n_k - \alpha_k(0)) \left(\frac{\hat{\nu}}{\sqrt{s_0}} \right)^{\alpha_k(0)}, \quad (23)$$

with the (reduced) crossing-symmetric variable

$$\hat{\nu} = \nu(M_{\chi}^2, 0) = \frac{M_{\chi}^2 - m_p^2 - m_{\pi}^2}{2m_p}, \quad (24)$$

which is the energy of the pion in the nucleon rest frame. The f_2 trajectory is assumed to be degenerate with the ρ one with opposite signature. We take a simple linear form for all trajectories such that at $t_{\pi p} = 0$ we only require the intercept $\alpha(0)$. The factor of $(n - \alpha(0))$ appearing inside the Gamma function is implemented with $n = (\tau + 1)/2$ to remove the ghost pole at $\alpha(t_{\pi p}) = 0$ for the f_2 and Pomeron exchanges in the more general expression. The parameters used are summarized in Table I.

The total cross section as a function of M_{χ}^2 is shown in Fig. 3. As a comparison we additionally plot the simpler phenomenological parametrization from the PDG [18,19] the so-called HPR_1R_2 model, which takes the form:

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{\text{tot}}^{\pi^{\pm}p}(M_{\chi}^2) &= P + H \log^2 \left(\frac{M_{\chi}^2}{M_{\mu}^2} \right) \\ &+ R_1 \left(\frac{M_{\chi}^2}{M_{\mu}^2} \right)^{-\eta_1} \mp R_2 \left(\frac{M_{\chi}^2}{M_{\mu}^2} \right)^{-\eta_2}. \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

Here $M_{\mu}^2 = (m_{\pi} + m_p + \mu)^2$ and the parameters $H = 0.272$ mb, $\mu = 2.1206$ GeV, $\eta_1 = 0.4473$, and $\eta_2 = 0.5486$ are process independent. For πp scattering the remaining parameters are $P = 18.75$, $R_1 = 9.56$, and $R_2 = 1.767$, all in units of mb. We consider this model to examine the impact of the low-energy resonance region in the production rates.

In order to incorporate the off-shell pion in a minimal way we will assume that the dependence on the virtuality enters only through a kinematic change of phase space factors. For the low-energy regime we modify Eq. (20) with a factorized form:

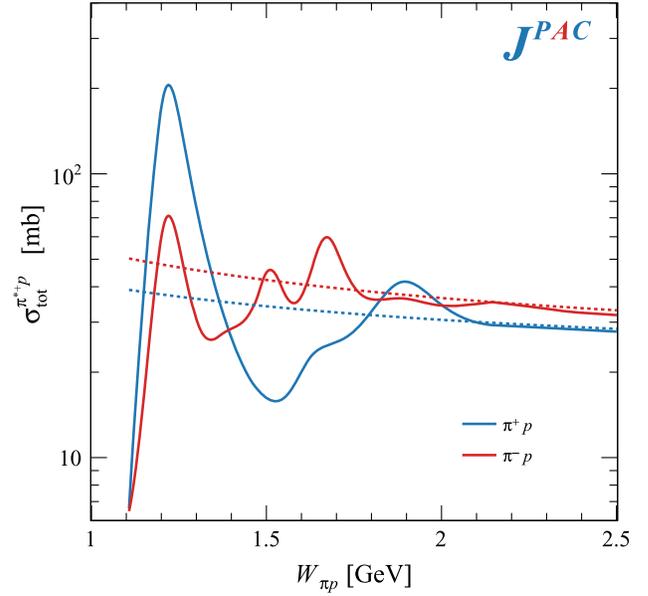


FIG. 3. Low-energy behavior of the pion-nucleon elastic scattering as a function of the πp invariant mass, $W_{\pi p} = \sqrt{s_{\pi p}}$. Solid lines are calculated with Eq. (21) with the amplitudes from [16], while dashed are the high-energy parametrization Eq. (25) [18,19].

$$\sigma_{\text{tot}}^{\pi^{\pm}p}(t, M_{\chi}^2) = \sum_L R_L^{\pi^{\pm}}(t, M_{\chi}^2) \sigma_L^{\pi^{\pm}p}(M_{\chi}^2), \quad (26)$$

where

$$R_L^{\pi^{\pm}}(t, M_{\chi}^2) = \left(\frac{p_{\pi^{\pm}}}{p_{\pi}} \right)^{2L} = \left(\frac{\lambda(M_{\chi}^2, t, m_p^2)}{\lambda(M_{\chi}^2, m_{\pi}^2, m_p^2)} \right)^L \quad (27)$$

is the ratio of barrier factors of individual partial waves. We note that in the limit $M_{\chi}^2 \gg |t|$ the rescaling ratio tends to unity and there is no need to apply it to the high-energy, Regge part in Eq. (22).

The rescaling in Eq. (26) numerically involves large cancellations when evaluated very close to threshold, in particular for high- L waves. In the numerical studies below, we replace the value $L \rightarrow \min(L, L_{\text{max}})$ in the rescaling factor $R_L^{\pi^{\pm}}$, with the value of L_{max} chosen to provide the appropriate rescaling to the dominant waves while keeping the higher waves numerically stable near threshold. Because the resonance peaks appear mainly in the S - and P -waves, with higher waves contributing primarily to the intermediate M_{χ}^2 region near the matching point, we find that $L_{\text{max}} = 3$ is sufficient for all processes considered.

C. Relation to triple Regge amplitude

The model in Eq. (12) has been considered in the past in the context of the triple Regge formula (see for example [20,21]), which takes the form:

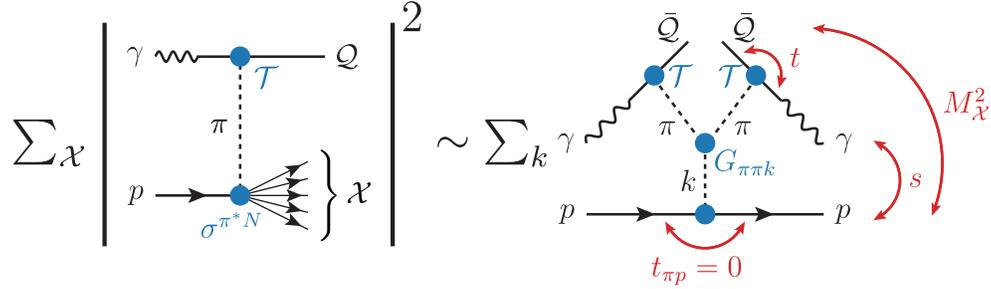


FIG. 4. Diagrammatic representation of the triple Regge formula of Eq. (28).

$$E_Q \frac{d^3 \sigma}{d^3 q_f} (\gamma p \rightarrow Q^\pm \mathcal{X}) = \sum_k \frac{G_{\pi\pi k}^\mp(t)}{\pi s_0 s} \left(\frac{s}{M_\chi^2} \right)^{2\alpha_\pi(t)} \left(\frac{M_\chi^2}{s_0} \right)^{\alpha_k(0)}, \quad (28)$$

schematically represented in Fig. 4. Here k labels the possible Regge exchanges in the bottom vertex, and $G_{\pi\pi k}$ is a triple Regge coupling, often parametrized with a phenomenological exponential form. The scale s_0 is customarily taken to 1 GeV². This form is expected to be reliable in the triple Regge kinematic region $s \gg M_\chi \gg |t|$, where the particle Q carries large momentum in the near-forward direction, i.e., when the fraction of longitudinal momentum $x \sim 1$. Since most of the literature focuses on this limit, it is worth considering how Eq. (12) compares to the phenomenological formula in Eq. (28).

If we consider Eq. (12) in the triple Regge kinematics, we first note that the flux ratio $K \rightarrow (M_\chi^2/s)$ and we may use the Reggeized form in Eq. (15) for the pion propagator. We must then consider $\sigma_{\text{tot}}^{\pi^+ p}(t, M_\chi^2)$ in this kinematics. From Eq. (23), as $M_\chi^2 \rightarrow \infty$ we have $R_L^* \rightarrow 1$ and the Reggeon pole form Eq. (23) reduces to:

$$\text{Im}A^k(M_\chi^2, 0) \rightarrow \gamma_k \left(\frac{M_\chi^2}{s_0} \right)^{\alpha_k(0)}, \quad (29)$$

where $k = \mathbb{P}, f_2, \rho$ and the coupling constants are given by

$$\gamma_k = \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{c_0^k}{\Gamma(\alpha_k(0) - n_k + 1)} \left(\frac{\sqrt{s_0}}{2m_p} \right)^{\alpha_k(0)}. \quad (30)$$

Then, with Eq. (29), we may write Eq. (12) as:

$$\sigma_{\text{tot}}^{\pi^{\pm} N}(M_\chi^2) \rightarrow \sum_k \frac{2m_p \gamma_k f_k^\pm}{\sqrt{s_0} s_0} \left(\frac{M_\chi^2}{s_0} \right)^{\alpha_k(0)-1}. \quad (31)$$

where $f_\rho^\pm = \mp 1$ and $f_{f_2, \mathbb{P}}^\pm = +1$ depending on the pion charge. Putting it all together, we can see that Eq. (21) in the triple Regge limit reduces precisely the form of Eq. (28) with the triple Regge vertex function given by

$$G_{\pi\pi k}^\pm(t) = f_k^\pm \frac{m_p \sqrt{s_0} \gamma_k}{8\pi^2} |\alpha' T_\pi(t) \xi_\pi(t) \Gamma(-\alpha_\pi(t))|^2. \quad (32)$$

Seeing the emergence of triple Regge behavior in the appropriate limit is reassuring, as the formula Eq. (12) generalizes the semi-inclusive cross section by loosening the requirement of large M_χ^2 and allows us to consider the fixed spin analog relevant for near threshold production, i.e., with small s and M_χ^2 .

D. Exclusive $Q^- \Delta^{++}$ and $Q^+ \Delta^0$ production

Another consistency test for the semi-inclusive cross section formula in Eq. (12) is the opposite limit, $M_\chi \sim M_{\text{min}}$. We may consider the production of a meson Q together with a Δ baryon, which dominates the low-energy πN spectrum. This is particularly true for the $\pi^+ p$ scattering, where the Δ^{++} is the only resonance in the mass region $M_\chi \lesssim 1.5$ GeV.

Additionally, in this πN isospin-channel there is no analogous exclusive reaction, meaning the $\gamma p \rightarrow Q^- \Delta^{++}$ reaction is already contained within the cross section, Eq. (12). Calculating the exclusive reaction with effective Lagrangian methods as in Ref. [5] should lie strictly below the prediction for the inclusive cross section and saturate the low energy regime. Although we will focus specifically on the Q^- case, the discussion in this section is directly applicable for the opposite charge with a relative factor associated with isospin-projection:

$$\frac{\sigma(\gamma p \rightarrow Q^+ \Delta^0)}{\sigma(\gamma p \rightarrow Q^- \Delta^{++})} = \frac{1}{3}. \quad (33)$$

Because P -wave $\pi^+ p$ scattering is dominated by the Δ^{++} , a straightforward way to consider $Q^- \Delta^{++}$ production is to restrict the total cross section in Eq. (12) to only the P -wave component by replacing

$$\sigma_{\text{tot}}^{\pi^+ p}(t, M_\chi^2) \rightarrow R_{L=1}^*(t, M_\chi^2) \sigma_{L=1}^{\pi^+ p}(M_\chi^2). \quad (34)$$

Alternatively, in analogy to the exclusive formalism of Ref. [5], we can include the spin-3/2 baryon by changing

the bottom, $\pi\Delta N$ vertex for which we take a simple effective Lagrangian as in [22]:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\pi N\Delta} = \frac{g_{\pi N\Delta}}{m_\pi} \bar{\Delta}^\mu \partial_\mu \pi N + \text{H.c.}, \quad (35)$$

or equivalently the bottom vertex:

$$\mathcal{B}_{\lambda_N, \lambda_\Delta} = \frac{ig_{\pi N\Delta}}{m_\pi} \bar{u}^\mu(p', \lambda_\Delta) k_\mu u(p, \lambda_N), \quad (36)$$

where k is the pion momentum, $k = p - p'$ and u^μ is the Rarita-Schwinger spinor:

$$u^\mu(p, \lambda) = \sum_{m_1, m_2} \left\langle 1, m_1; \frac{1}{2}, m_2 \left| \frac{3}{2}, \lambda \right. \right\rangle \epsilon^\mu(p, m_1) u(p, m_2). \quad (37)$$

The coupling $g_{\pi N\Delta}$ is calculated assuming the width to be saturated by the πN final state. With $\Gamma_\Delta = 120$ MeV and $m_\Delta = 1.23$ GeV, this leads to $g_{\pi N\Delta} = 2.10$.

We may thus calculate the $\gamma p \rightarrow Q\Delta$ amplitude assuming a stable Δ in the final state. To directly compare to the cross section in Eq. (12) we incorporate the $\Delta \rightarrow \pi p$ lineshape via

$$\sigma(\gamma p \rightarrow Q^- \pi^+ p) = \int_{M_{\min}^2}^{\infty} dM^2 \sigma(\gamma p \rightarrow Q^- \Delta^{++}) d_{\Delta \rightarrow \pi p}(M^2), \quad (38)$$

where the $Q\Delta$ cross section is calculated at fixed s as a function of M^2 . Because of the proximity of the πp threshold we use a simple Breit-Wigner-like distribution proposed in Ref. [23] which is shown to provide a good description of the πp mass distribution in the Δ mass region:

$$d_{\Delta \rightarrow \pi p}(M^2) = \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\rho(M^2) \tilde{\Gamma}_\Delta}{[M^2 - m_\Delta^2]^2 + [\rho(M^2) \tilde{\Gamma}_\Delta]^2}, \quad (39)$$

with $\rho(M^2) = \sqrt{M^2 - M_{\min}^2}$ and $\tilde{\Gamma}_\Delta = \Gamma_\Delta m_\Delta / \rho(m_\Delta^2)$. Interestingly, this function is normalized across the mass distribution, obeying

$$\int_{M_{\min}^2}^{\infty} dM^2 d_{\Delta \rightarrow \pi p}(M^2) = 1. \quad (40)$$

Both Eqs. (34) and (38) are expected to yield similar results with minor differences related to the lineshape assumed for the Δ .

III. NUMERICAL RESULTS

Experimental data on the photoproduction of exotic quarkoniumlike states is virtually nonexistent. In order

to benchmark the predictions for Z states, we first consider the axial-vector analog in the light sector, the charged $b_1(1235)$ which has been looked at in the kinematic region of interest by the OmegaPhoton collaboration [24]. The applicability of the same amplitudes for both light and heavy meson production constitutes the primary model assumption, i.e., through the use of VMD which has recently been criticized [25]. As noted in Ref. [2], however, VMD predicts roughly the correct size of the ratio $\Gamma(\chi_{c2} \rightarrow \gamma J/\psi) / \Gamma(\chi_{c2} \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)$, so it seems an appropriate method to obtain at least order-of-magnitude estimates. In any case, we note this assumption affects only the top vertex which is the same as in the exclusive analysis. Thus considering the b_1 still serves as a test of the inclusive extension of the pion exchange process which in principle is independent of the microscopic nature of Q .

We begin with the comparison with the differential cross section data in Ref. [24]. The energy range covered by the measurement is $E_\gamma = 25$ –55 GeV and for simplicity we take the midpoint center-of-mass energy, $W_{\gamma p} \sim 8.7$ GeV. At these energies with respect to the $b_1 N$ threshold, the triple Regge behavior is expected to be dominant and we use exclusively the Reggeized form of the pion propagator, Eq. (15), with the high energy approximated kinematics as explained in Appendix A.

The only undetermined parameter is the $g_{\gamma b_1 \pi}$ coupling governing the strength of the top vertex. We use the effective Lagrangian formalism previously considered in Ref. [5] for the $\gamma \pi b_1$ vertex to extract this coupling from its decay widths. Luckily the radiative decay width for the b_1 is known and we may extract the coupling without relying on VMD. For $\Gamma(b_1 \rightarrow \pi\gamma) = 230$ keV [26] we have $g_{\gamma b_1 \pi} = 0.24$.

For comparison purposes, we calculate the inclusive cross section with the pion-nucleon interaction described with the full $\pi^* N$ cross section Eq. (21), as well as with the Regge-only parametrization of Eq. (25). These are shown in Fig. 5 compared to the data points in the highest x bins. We see a good agreement of both the models in the highest bin. To make the comparison more quantitative we may calculate the average cross section from each curve in this bin, yielding 0.69 and 0.56 μb for the model including nucleon resonances and the Regge-only parametrization respectively, both consistent with OmegaPhoton within uncertainties. The agreement between the two values is expected, because at this relatively large center-of-mass energy the nucleon resonances are squeezed in a small portion of the phase space.

Away from the highest bin we note that single pion exchange severely underestimates the production. Indeed, since at high energies the upper limit of integration t is proportional to $1 - x$ and the pion exchange is exponentially suppressed with $|t|$, the integral is also exponentially suppressed in $1 - x$. This suggests that the triple Regge contribution becomes quickly irrelevant already at $x < 0.9$, although other top exchanges than the pion should be

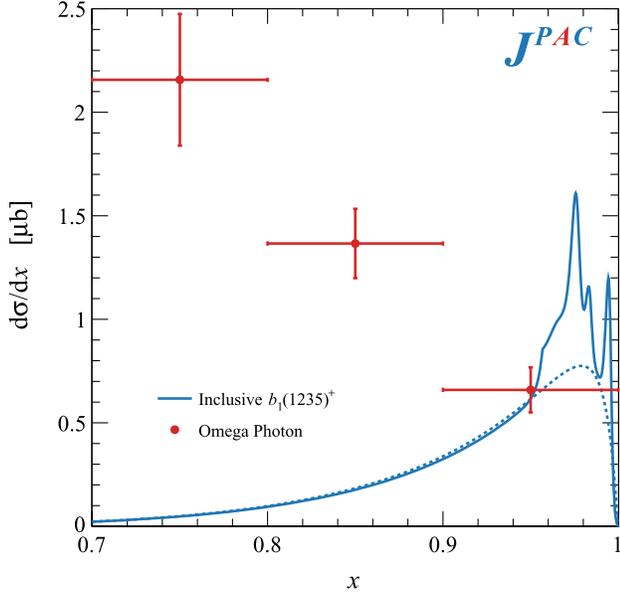


FIG. 5. Inclusive $b_1(1235)^+$ production at $W_{\gamma p} = 8.7$ GeV using the Reggeized pion exchange. The solid curves are the inclusive cross section using the parametrization in Eq. (26) including nucleon resonances, while the dashed curves calculate the same process using the Regge-only parametrization of Eq. (25). When averaged over the highest bin, both curves are consistent with the experimental point within errors. Data from [24].

added. Summarizing, we find good agreement with data in the region of validity of the model, and a trend toward zero away from this region. We may thus consider the cross section calculated in this formalism as a conservative lower bound of the total inclusive production rate.

By integrating over x , we may also investigate the near-threshold behavior as a function of invariant mass. For energies $W_{\gamma p} \lesssim 5$ GeV we use instead the fixed-spin pion exchange model of Eq. (14). We compare the inclusive prediction for $b_1(1235)^-$ production to the explicit $b_1^- \Delta^{++}$ using the formalism in Sec. II D. The comparisons between the exclusive Δ^{++} prediction with and without inclusion of the subsequent $\Delta \rightarrow \pi N$ decay are shown in Fig. 6 compared to the inclusive production. We see that the unstable Δ curve saturates the inclusive production up to the nominal $b_1 \Delta$ threshold, after which the contribution of other resonances become relevant. We also see good agreement between the two methods of incorporating the Δ^{++} decay. To this end in all subsequent numerical studies we consider the $\Delta \rightarrow \pi p$ decay by restricting the total cross section in Eq. (34) to the SAID $I = 3/2$, $L = 1$ partial wave, since it incorporates more accurately the Δ^{++} lineshape. The inclusive cross sections of both charged b_1^\pm are shown in Fig. 7.

We now turn to the quarkoniumlike states in the hidden charm and bottom sectors. We use the couplings that were previously calculated from the observed hadronic decays of the Z -states within the VMD model, $g_{\gamma Z\pi} \times 10^2 = 5.17$, 5.8, and 2.9 for Z_c , Z_b and Z'_b respectively [5]. The total

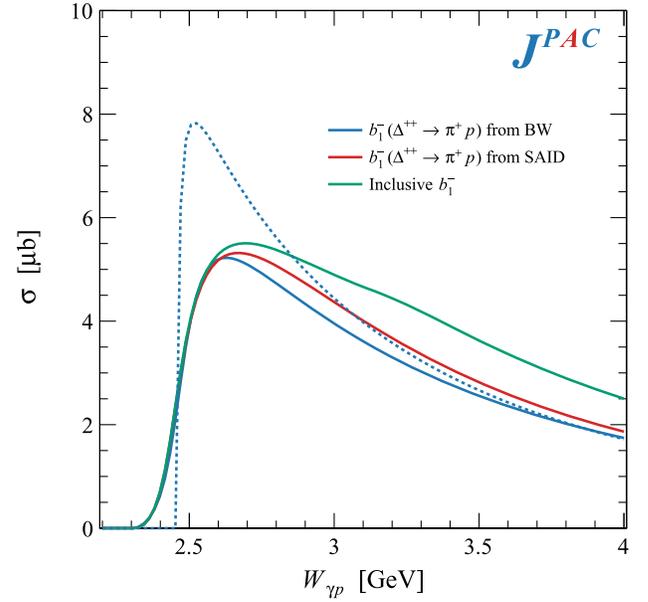


FIG. 6. Inclusive $b_1(1235)^-$ production as compared to exclusive $b_1^- p \pi^+$ production through an intermediate Δ^{++} as a function of center-of-mass energy. The $\Delta \rightarrow \pi p$ decay is incorporated via a BW shape using Eq. (38) or from restricting the SAID PW sum in Eq. (34). The dashed line is the exclusive reaction calculated with the effective Lagrangian assuming a stable Δ baryon.

near-threshold production cross sections for the two charged Z^\pm states are shown in Fig. 8. Examining the Z^- inclusive cross sections, we again note that it is dominated by the Δ^{++} resonance. On the other hand,

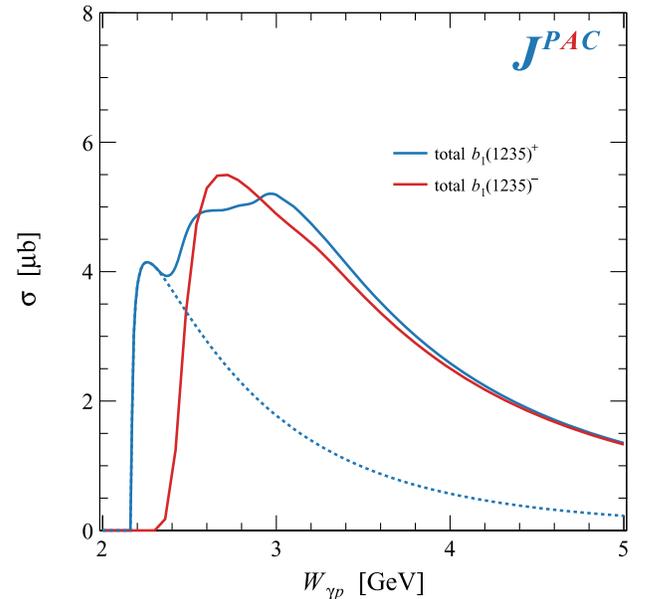


FIG. 7. Total $b_1(1235)$ production as a function of $W_{\gamma p}$ with a fixed-spin pion exchange. The b_1^+ curve includes the sum of the inclusive contribution Eq. (12) and the exclusive process (dashed) as calculated in [5] which lies below the πN threshold. The b_1^- production does not have a corresponding exclusive analog.

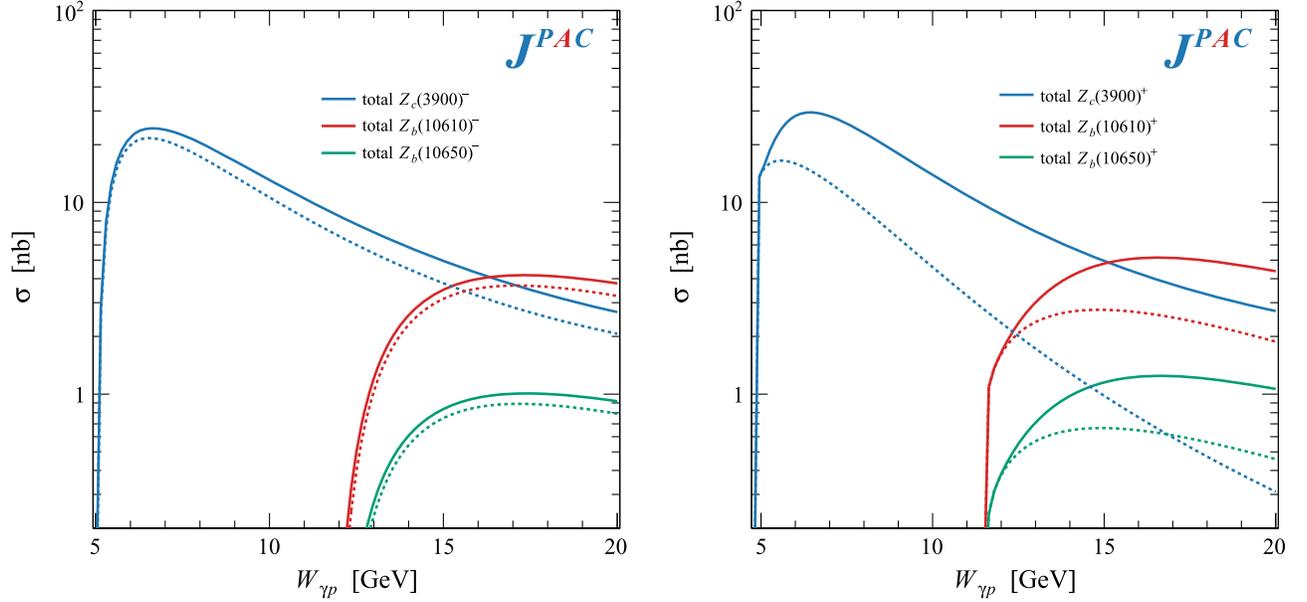


FIG. 8. Total cross section predictions for charged, charmonium-like Z -states near-threshold via fixed-spin pion exchange. Left panel: Total inclusive Z^- cross sections (solid lines) as compared with the exclusive $\gamma p \rightarrow Z^- \Delta^{++} \rightarrow Z^- \pi^+ p$ cross section (dashed lines) as described in Sec. II D. Right panel: Total Z^+ cross sections (solid lines), which include the sum of the inclusive cross section and the exclusive nucleon pole contribution. This latter contribution is calculated as in Ref. [5] and is shown explicitly in dashed lines.

the contributions from inelastic channels to Z^+ production is roughly the same size as the exclusive $Z^+ n$ reaction enhancing the total production rate by a factor of 2 close to threshold. Figure 9 provides a more detailed picture of the contributing processes. We see that, unlike the Z^- case, the Δ^0 does not dominate the inclusive cross-section with

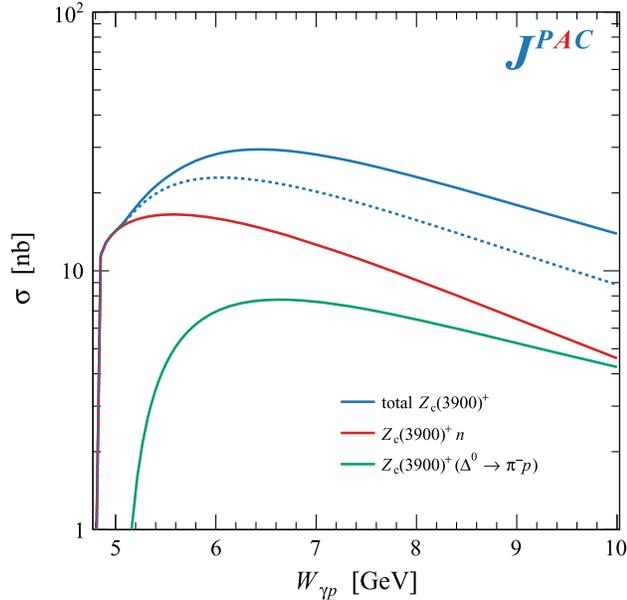


FIG. 9. Contributions to the total cross section of near-threshold $Z_c(3900)^+$ production. The total curve represents the sum of the full inclusive contribution and the exclusive reaction. The dashed line corresponds to the sum of only $Z_c^+ n$ and $Z_c^+ \Delta^0$ contributions.

contributions from other resonances being equally important. Further we see the asymptotic behavior of the inclusive cross section falls much slower than the $Z^+ n$ final state as the center-of-mass energy grows. In fact, from the comparison with the asymptotic triple Regge formula in Sec. II C, we expect the curves to flatten out and grow slowly with energy, while the exclusive cross section decreases [5]. Explicit comparison of inclusive production compared to the respective exclusive reaction at large energies is shown in Table II.

In Fig. 10 we show the transverse momentum distribution of the cross section. The diffractive production mechanism contributes primarily to the small- q_T region, meaning it may be expected to be predominant at near-threshold energies where the possible produced inclusive final states have small invariant mass.

TABLE II. High-energy production cross sections of the total inclusive process $\gamma p \rightarrow Q \mathcal{X}$ as a function of $W_{\gamma p}$, compared to the exclusive process. The exclusive cross sections fall asymptotically to zero while the inclusive approaches a constant as described in the text.

Q	$\sigma(\gamma p \rightarrow Q^\pm \mathcal{X})$ [pb]			$\sigma(\gamma p \rightarrow Q^\pm n)$ [pb]		
	30 GeV	60 GeV	90 GeV	30 GeV	60 GeV	90 GeV
$b_1(1235)$	60×10^3	60×10^3	61×10^3	43	2.3	$< 10^{-8}$
$Z_c(3900)$	187	146	140	19	1.0	$< 10^{-8}$
$Z_b(10610)$	163	15	5	150	10	$< 10^{-8}$
$Z_b(10650)$	40	4	1	37	2.4	$< 10^{-8}$

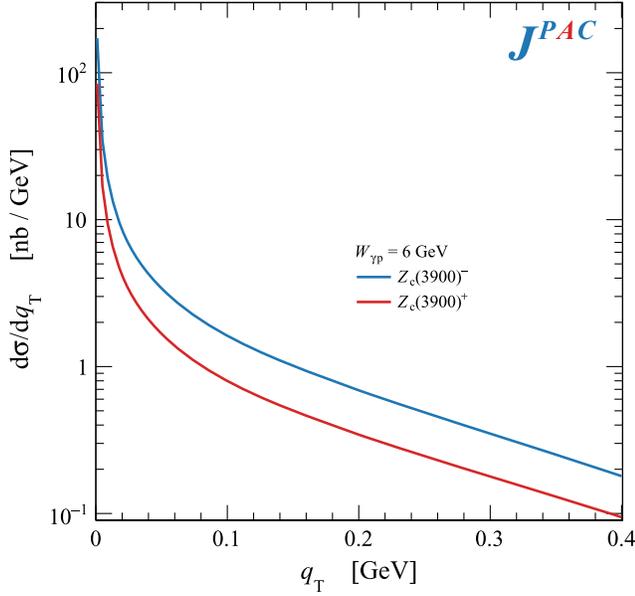


FIG. 10. Differential distributions with respect to the transverse momentum of $Z_c(3900)$, i.e., $q_T = q_{\max}y = q_f \cos\theta$, for near-threshold production.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

We have calculated the semi-inclusive photoproduction rates of the axial-vector, charmoniumlike Z^\pm states. We focus on the diffractive kinematic region where charged pion exchange is assumed to be the dominant production mechanism. We use a formalism akin to the triple-Regge interaction model while incorporating the effects of nucleon resonances. By focusing on pion exchange we performed a series of benchmarks testing the predictions against data available for the analogous b_1 meson, as well as expectations from effective Lagrangian methods for small missing mass.

The analysis indicates that the inclusion of semi-inclusive final states produces cross sections upwards of tens of nanobarn for the Z_c and few nanobarn for Z_b states. This comes from a rough factor of 2 increase compared to the exclusive production in the near-threshold production. In particular the Δ resonance is found to play a large contributing role in the near-threshold production. It may thus be viable to search for these states in the *exclusive* $Z^+\Delta^0$ and $Z^-\Delta^{++}$ mode which are of comparable size to the Z^+n reaction. This feasibility will depend on the experimental setup's ability to reconstruct the Δ decay pions to which the formalism presented here may be a valuable tool for simulation.

Similar semi-inclusive electroproduction at electron-hadron facilities has been considered recently in [27]. Herein production rates are calculated within the hadronic molecule interpretation of the Z_c states as an S -wave $D\bar{D}^*$ bound state and therefore arise from the semi-inclusive production of constituents which are then rescattered. The initial constituent distribution is estimated with

general-purpose MonteCarlo generators (Pythia). With no specific tuning, the charm production is predominantly due to hard scattering. Extrapolating this to the region close to threshold might severely underestimate the production rates. COMPASS has measured upper limits for the $Z_c(3900)$ exclusive photoproduction cross sections at an average energy of $\langle W_{\gamma p} \rangle = 13.8$ GeV of ~ 0.5 nb, once branching ratios are taken into account [28]. Were this to be confirmed, this would imply an overestimate of a factor of ~ 4 with respect to our exclusive predictions, which could be due to the breaking of the VMD assumption, or to a dramatic dependence of the top coupling on the photon virtuality. An independent confirmation of such result is thus needed.

The predictions presented here, while likely a lower-bound of the total expected semi-inclusive production of $Z_{c,b}^{(\prime)}$, do not assume any microscopic nature of the produced state. Further, the formalism presented here is naturally extendable to the semi-inclusive production of other exotic candidates, in particular the $X(3872)$, $Y(4260)$ and hidden-charm pentaquark states. These are assumed to be produced via exchanges with spin and thus the work presented here is a stepping stone to considering more complicated reactions relevant for the spectroscopy programs at future facilities.

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APPENDIX A: KINEMATICS OF SEMI-INCLUSIVE PHOTOPRODUCTION

We use the standard notations for $2 \rightarrow 2$ scattering, considering the \mathcal{X} system as a quasi-particle of mass $M_{\mathcal{X}}$. One can thus define the Mandelstam variables s , t , u satisfying $s + t + u = m_p^2 + m_Q^2 + M_{\mathcal{X}}^2$. The initial state is fully characterized by the energy of the photon beam in the center-of-mass frame:

$$E_\gamma = q_i = \frac{s - m_p^2}{2\sqrt{s}}, \quad (\text{A1})$$

which only depends on the total invariant mass of the collision, $s = (p + q)^2 = W_{\gamma p}^2$. The final state can be characterized by different sets of variables. A natural choice for example is the scattering angle and the missing mass, (θ, M_{χ}^2) . The allowed region is obviously given by

$$-1 \leq \cos \theta \leq 1, \quad M_{\min} \leq M_{\chi} \leq \sqrt{s} - m_Q. \quad (\text{A2})$$

Alternatively, one can use a pair of invariants, (t, M_{χ}^2) , with $t = k^2 = (q - q')^2$ being the exchanged pion virtuality. The scattering angle can be expressed in terms of invariants,

$$\cos \theta = \frac{s(t - u) - m_p^2(m_Q^2 - M_{\chi}^2)}{4s q_i q_f}, \quad (\text{A3})$$

where q_f is the modulus of the 3-momentum of Q in the center-of-mass:

$$q_f = \frac{\lambda^{1/2}(s, m_Q^2, M_{\chi}^2)}{2\sqrt{s}}, \quad (\text{A4})$$

with $\lambda(a, b, c) = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - 2ab - 2ac - 2bc$ the standard Källén triangular function. The allowed region can now be given as

$$\phi(s, t, M_{\chi}^2) \geq 0 \quad \text{and} \quad M_{\chi} \geq M_{\min}, \quad (\text{A5})$$

with ϕ being the Lorentz-invariant Kibble function [29]:

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(s, t, M_{\chi}^2) &= (2\sqrt{s} q_i q_f \sin \theta)^2 \\ &= stu + sm_Q^2(m_p^2 - M_{\chi}^2) + tm_p^2(m_Q^2 - M_{\chi}^2) \\ &\quad + m_Q^2 m_p^2 (M_{\chi}^2 - m_p^2 - m_Q^2). \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A6})$$

At fixed M_{χ}^2 the bounds in t may be given in the closed form:

$$t_{\pm} = m_Q^2 - \frac{(s - m_p^2)(s - M_{\chi}^2 + m_Q^2)}{2s} \pm 2q_i q_f, \quad (\text{A7})$$

At fixed t , the upper bound $M_{\chi} \leq \sqrt{s} - m_Q$ is contained in the boundary condition of Eq. (A5):

$$M_{\max}^2 = \frac{(s + t - m_p^2 - m_Q^2)(m_p^2 m_Q^2 - st)}{(s - m_p^2)(m_Q^2 - t)}, \quad (\text{A8})$$

as represented in Fig. 11.

Another choice is to replace t with the fraction of 3-momentum carried by Q :

$$r = \frac{q_f}{q_{\max}}. \quad (\text{A9})$$

Here, $q_{\max} = \lambda^{1/2}(s, m_Q^2, M_{\min}^2)/2\sqrt{s}$ is the maximal value of momentum the meson Q can have for fixed total energy, which is reached for $M_{\chi} \rightarrow M_{\min}$. The physical

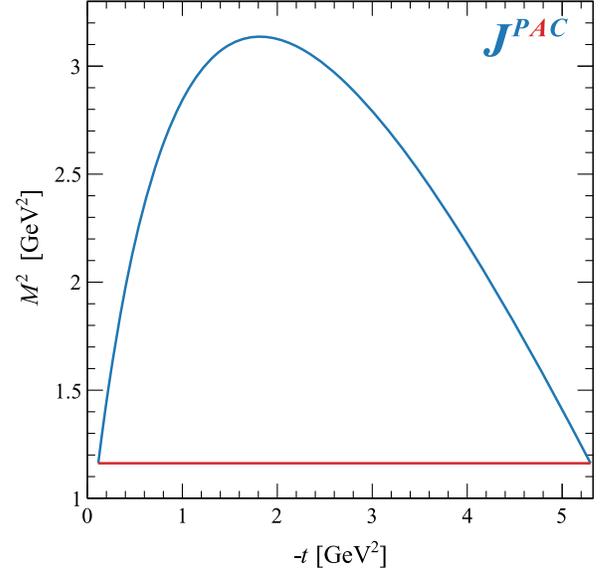


FIG. 11. Chew-Low plot marking physical semi-inclusive kinematic region in missing mass and momentum transfer at fixed $W_{\gamma p} = 3$ GeV for $b_1(1235)$ production.

kinematic region is greatly simplified in the $(r, \cos \theta)$ -plane to finite square area:

$$0 \leq r \leq 1 \quad \text{and} \quad -1 \leq \cos \theta \leq 1. \quad (\text{A10})$$

Finally we may consider the Cartesian variables (x, y) defined by:

$$x = r \cos \theta \quad \text{and} \quad y = r \sin \theta, \quad (\text{A11})$$

that correspond to the fractions of longitudinal and transverse 3-momentum, respectively, carried by Q . The allowed region is determined by the circle:

$$x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, \quad (\text{A12})$$

as shown in Fig. 12. The Cartesian variables may be related to the polar coordinates by inverting their definition in Eq. (A11), and to the invariant quantities by evaluating

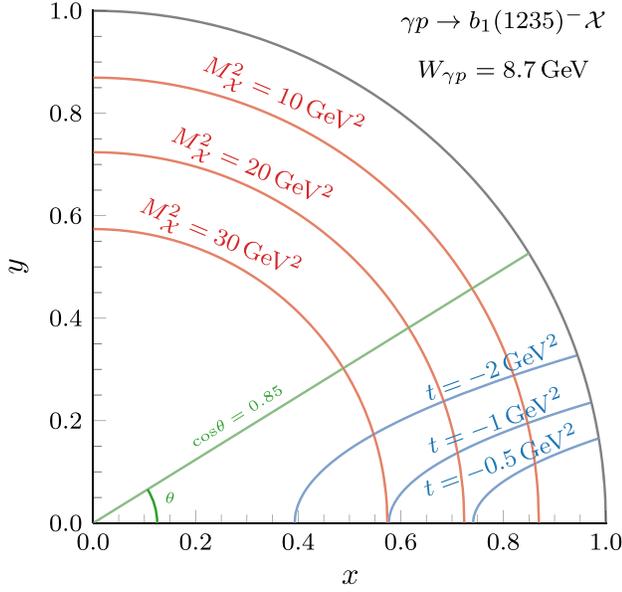
$$M_{\chi}^2 = s + m_Q^2 - 2\sqrt{s} E_Q, \quad (\text{A13})$$

and

$$t = m_Q^2 - 2E_{\gamma} E_Q + 2q_i q_{\max} x, \quad (\text{A14})$$

with the on-shell relation

$$E_Q^2 = m_Q^2 + q_{\max}^2 (x^2 + y^2). \quad (\text{A15})$$

FIG. 12. Peyrou plot for $\gamma p \rightarrow b_1(1235)^- \mathcal{X}$ at $W_{\gamma p} = 8.7$ GeV.

The Lorentz-invariant cross section can be given as:

$$\begin{aligned} E_Q \frac{d^3\sigma}{d^3q} &= \frac{2\sqrt{s}E_\gamma}{\pi} \frac{d^2\sigma}{dt dM_\chi^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{q_{\max}^3} \frac{E_Q}{2\pi r^2} \frac{d^2\sigma}{dr d\cos\theta} \\ &= \frac{1}{q_{\max}^3} \frac{E_Q}{2\pi y} \frac{d^2\sigma}{dx dy}. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A16})$$

For comparison to experimental papers it is convenient as well to look at the mixed variable combination:

$$E_Q \frac{d^3\sigma}{d^3q} = \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{E_\gamma}{q_{\max}} \frac{d^2\sigma}{dt dx}, \quad (\text{A17})$$

although the physical region constraints then become more complicated. For example, at fixed $-1 \leq x \leq 1$ the physical range in t is given by:

$$t_\pm(x) = m_Q^2 + 2q_i q_{\max} x - \frac{(s - m_p^2)(s - M_\pm^2(x) + m_Q^2)}{2s}, \quad (\text{A18})$$

where

$$M_+^2(x) = M_\chi^2(x, y = 0), \quad (\text{A19a})$$

$$M_-^2(x) = M_\chi^2(x, y = \sqrt{1-x^2}), \quad (\text{A19b})$$

follows from Eqs. (A13) and (A15) and refers to the bounds of missing mass at fixed x .

For the triple Regge kinematics, where s and $M_\chi^2 \gg |t|$, and $s/M_\chi^2 \gg 1$, we may consider the high energy approximation where M_χ^2 depends on x and s only,

$$\frac{M_\chi^2}{s} \sim 1 - x, \quad (\text{A20})$$

and the upper boundary in t reads

$$t_+(x) \sim -m_Q^2(1-x). \quad (\text{A21})$$

Note that this introduces an extra x dependence, while the behavior of $t_-(x)$ is not relevant, as at large $|t|$ the amplitude is exponentially suppressed. In conjunction with Eq. (A17) this simplifies numerical calculations. Since Regge formulas resum leading powers in M_χ^2/s only, in numerical calculations involving Reggeized exchanges we use the approximation Eq. (A20) as to not introduce spurious subleading dependencies on M_χ^2/s . The precise form of Eq. (12) then reads

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma(\gamma p \rightarrow Q\mathcal{X}) &\sim \int_0^1 dx \int_{t_-(x)}^{t_+(x)} dt \frac{1-x}{16\pi^3} \\ &\times \left| T_\pi(t) \mathcal{P}_\pi \left(t, \frac{M_\chi^2}{s} = 1-x \right) \right|^2 \\ &\times \sigma_{\text{tot}}^{\pi N} [M_\chi^2(s, t, x)]. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A22})$$

The pion-proton cross section is always evaluated at the exact M_χ^2 , as using the approximate form would probe the unphysical region below threshold. For the same reason, we use the exact $t_\pm(x)$ from Eq. (A19a). This form was used for the curves in Fig. 5, while the low-energy cross sections implement the exact kinematics.

APPENDIX B: πN FROM SAID PARTIAL-WAVES

At low energies, we appeal to the amplitudes provided by SAID, which provided partial-wave amplitudes up to orbital angular momentum, $L = 7$ for both s -channel isospin projections and parities (i.e., 13 waves total) we denote these as $h_{L\pm}^I$ where $I = 1/2, 3/2$ is the s -channel isospin projection and $L\pm$ refers to a wave with total spin $J = L \pm 1/2$.

Each partial wave contributes to the total cross section of Eq. (20) with

$$\sigma_L^{\pi^\pm p}(M_\chi^2) = \frac{\text{Im} [C_L^{(+)} \mp C_L^{(-)}]}{p_{\text{lab}}(M_\chi^2) \sqrt{s_0}}. \quad (\text{B1})$$

Here the invariant amplitudes A , B , and C may also be considered at fixed L :

$$C_L^{(\pm)} = 4\pi [A_L^\pm + \hat{v} B_L^\pm]. \quad (\text{B2})$$

Note that these are functions of M_χ^2 only. We remind readers that the isospin labels (\pm) refer to t -channel isospin projections. As such the amplitude A and B are defined by:

$$A_L^\pm = \frac{M_\chi + m_p}{E_p + m_p} (f_L^\pm + g_L^\pm) + \frac{M_\chi - m_p}{E_p - m_p} g_L^\pm, \quad (\text{B3a})$$

$$B_L^\pm = \frac{1}{E_p + m_p} (f_L^\pm + g_L^\pm) - \frac{1}{E_p - m_p} g_L^\pm, \quad (\text{B3b})$$

and are in terms of the t -channel isospin partial waves, f_L^\pm and g_L^\pm and the center-of-mass frame proton energy $E_p = (M_\chi^2 + m_p^2 - m_\pi^2)/(2M_\chi)$. These are constructed from the s -channel isospin partial waves (i.e., with $I = 1/2$ or $3/2$) waves by:

$$f_L^+ = \frac{1}{3} [f_L^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2f_L^{\frac{3}{2}}] \quad (\text{B4a})$$

$$f_L^- = \frac{1}{3} [f_L^{\frac{1}{2}} - f_L^{\frac{3}{2}}], \quad (\text{B4b})$$

and identical definitions for g_L^\pm in terms of $g_L^{\frac{1}{2}}$.

Finally these last s -channel partial waves are calculated from the SAID partial wave amplitudes, $h_{L\pm}^I$, which are projected also onto definite J by:

$$f_L^I = (L+1)h_{L+}^I + Lh_{L-}^I \quad (\text{B5a})$$

$$g_L^I = \frac{L(L+1)}{2} [h_{L+}^I - h_{L-}^I], \quad (\text{B5b})$$

where the prefactor in Eq. (B5b) comes from the value of the first derivative of the Legendre polynomials at $t = 0$, i.e., $P'_L(\theta = 0)$.

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