

# Inclusive h<sub>c</sub> production at B factories

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Sun, Jia, XL, Zhu, 2018

# Outlines

- Current status of the h<sub>c</sub> studies
- $h_c$  production in e<sup>+</sup>e<sup>-</sup> annihilation
  - NLO + res. color octet, inclusive and energy spectrum
- Conclusions

## Introduction

- h<sub>c</sub>(1P) experiments
  - The last member found below open charm threshold
  - First hint in 1992, established in 2005
  - Now we know more …



$h_c(1P)$ MASS		3525.38 ± 0.11 MeV		
$h_c(1P)$ WIDTH		$0.7 \pm 0.4 \text{ MeV}$		
Decay Modes		✓ Collar	- Collapse all decay	
Mode		Scale Factor/ Fraction ( $\Gamma_i / \Gamma$ ) Conf. Level	′ P (MeV/c)	
Γ1	$J/\psi(1S)\pi^0$		382	
Γ2	$J/\psi(1S)\pi\pi$	not seen	312	
Γ <sub>3</sub>	$p\overline{p}$	$< 1.5 \times 10^{-4}$ CL=9	0% 1492	
ſ <sub>4</sub>	$\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$	$< 2.2 \times 10^{-3}$	1749	
5	$2 \pi^+ 2 \pi^- \pi^0$	$(2.2^{+0.8}_{-0.7})\%$	1716	
6	$3 \pi^+ 3 \pi^- \pi^0$	< 2.9%	1661	
Radiati	ve decays			
7	γη	$(4.7 \pm 2.1) \times 10^{-4}$	1720	
8	γη <sup>'</sup> (958)	$(1.5 \pm 0.4) \times 10^{-3}$	1633	
Γ.	$\gamma \eta_c(1S)$	$(51 \pm 6)\%$	500	

# Introduction

- $h_c(1P)$  theory
  - decay: quark potential models, NRQCD
  - Production (in NRQCD)
    - LHC: large rate but severe background contamination in the major decay channels Sridhar, Qiao et.al., Wang and Zhang
    - B factory: lower rate @ LO, but cleaner signals expected, color octet dominant

Jia et.al,, Wang and Zhang

• NRQCD Caswell and Lepage, Bodwin, Braaten and Lepage

$$d\sigma[e^+e^- \to h_c + X] = \frac{dF_1(\mu_\Lambda)}{m_c^4} \langle \mathcal{O}_1^{h_c}({}^1P_1) \rangle + \frac{dF_8}{m_c^2} \langle \mathcal{O}_8^{h_c}({}^1S_0)(\mu_\Lambda) \rangle + \cdots$$
LO in the v expansion

Non-perturbative Long distance Matrix elements ~ O(Lambda<sub>QCD</sub>), hadronization



• NRQCD

Caswell and Lepage, Bodwin, Braaten and Lepage

• LO already known for both color singlet and octet

• But NLO corrections for charmonium could be large

#### Our Goal: NLO color octet

• LO already known for both color singlet and octet

$$d\sigma[e^+e^- \rightarrow h_c + X] = \frac{dF_1(\mu_\Lambda)}{m_c^4} \langle \mathcal{O}_1^{h_c}(^1P_1) \rangle + \frac{dF_8}{m_c^2} \langle \mathcal{O}_8^{h_c}(^1S_0)(\mu_\Lambda) \rangle + \cdots \qquad \text{CS (LO)} \qquad \text{CO (LO)}$$

$$\frac{dF_8^{\text{LH}}}{dz} = \frac{32\pi^2 e_c^2 \alpha^2 \alpha_s m_c}{3s^2} (1 - t) \delta(1 + r - z) \qquad \text{Sharp peak at the threshold, will be modified dramatically at higher orders.} FO is not reliable! \qquad \text{Soft !}$$

$$\frac{dF_1^{\text{LH}}(\mu)}{dz} \Big|_{\overline{\text{MS}}} = \frac{64\pi e_c^2 \alpha^2 C_F \alpha_s^2 m_c}{9N_c s^2} \left\{ \left( -\ln \frac{\mu^2}{4m_c^2} + 2\ln \frac{1 - \sqrt{r}}{1 + \sqrt{r}} + \frac{1}{3} \right) \times \qquad r \equiv \frac{4m_c^2}{s}, \qquad z \equiv \frac{2P^0}{\sqrt{s}}, \\ (1 - r)\delta(1 + r - z) \left( \frac{1}{1 + r - z} \right) + \frac{m_c^2}{6N_c} \frac{d\hat{\sigma}_{\text{fn}}}{dz}, \qquad \text{Color singlet mixed with color octet} \\ Color octet channel is crucial to absorb all poles$$

• LO already known for both color singlet and octet

$$\begin{split} F_1^{\rm LH}(\mu)_{\overline{\rm MS}} &= \frac{64\pi e_c^2 \alpha^2 C_F \alpha_s^2 m_c}{9N_c s^2} (1-r) \bigg[ -\ln \frac{\mu^2}{4m_c^2} + 2\ln(1-r) - \frac{65-84r}{12(1-r)} \\ &+ \frac{7+7r-9r^2}{6(1-r)^2} \ln r + \frac{r(5-7r)\ln^2 \frac{1+\sqrt{1-r}}{1-\sqrt{1-r}}}{16(1-r)^2} + \frac{(14-15r)\ln \frac{1+\sqrt{1-r}}{1-\sqrt{1-r}}}{8(1-r)^{3/2}} \bigg], \end{split}$$
 Collinear the constant of the second sec

Could break down the perturbative expansion FO is NOT reliable!

Same feature happens for pT distribution in other charmonium productions

• NLO for color octet

Virtual: FeynCalc, FeynArts, \$Apart, IBP by FIRE, MI calculated analytically CO (NLO Virtual)



CO (NLO Real)

Numerically by Zhang, Ma, Wang, Chao

Real: Follow the strategy for color singlet for phase space integration, more diagrams though

Sun, Jia, XL, Zhu, 2018

• NLO for color octet



ALL poles cancel ! Check against known results FO could be break down in the threshold, more severe than CS.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\hat{\sigma}_{\text{Div}}^{(8),gg}}{dz} = \hat{\sigma}_{\text{LO}}^{(8)} \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} \frac{(1-r)^{-2\epsilon} r^{\epsilon}}{\Gamma(1-\epsilon)} \left(\frac{4\pi\mu_r^2}{s}\right)^{\epsilon} \\ \times C_A \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{2\epsilon^2} + \frac{17}{12}\frac{1}{\epsilon} - 2\ln^2\frac{\sqrt{r}}{1+\sqrt{r}} - \frac{23}{6}\ln\frac{\sqrt{r}}{1+\sqrt{r}} - \frac{\pi^2}{4} + \frac{67}{36}\right)\delta(1+r-z) \right. \\ \left. + \left[\frac{1}{1+r-z}\right]_+ \left[2\ln\frac{2-z+\sqrt{z^2-4r}}{2} - \ln\frac{z-\sqrt{z^2-4r}}{z+\sqrt{z^2-4r}} - \ln\frac{z-\sqrt{z^2-4r}}{z+\sqrt{z^2-4r}} \right. \\ \left. - \frac{2\sqrt{z^2-4r}}{1-r} + \frac{\sqrt{z^2-4r}\left(6+2r-6z+z^2\right)}{12(1-r)^3}\right] - \left[\frac{\ln\left(1+r-z\right)}{1+r-z}\right]_+ \right\}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{split} \frac{l\hat{\sigma}_{\mathrm{R}}^{(8),q\bar{q}}}{dz} = &\hat{\sigma}_{\mathrm{LO}}^{(8)} \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} \frac{(1-r)^{-2\epsilon} r^{\epsilon}}{\Gamma(1-\epsilon)} \left(\frac{4\pi\mu_r^2}{s}\right)^{\epsilon} \frac{n_f}{6} \Bigg\{ \left[ -\frac{1}{\epsilon} + 2\ln\frac{\sqrt{r}}{1+\sqrt{r}} - \frac{5}{3} \right] \delta(1+r-z) \\ &+ \left[ \frac{1}{1+r-z} \right]_{+} \frac{\left(z^2 - 4r\right)^{3/2}}{(1-r)(2-z)^2} \Bigg\}. \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} \frac{d\hat{\sigma}_{\mathrm{V}}^{(8)}}{dz} = &\hat{\sigma}_{\mathrm{LO}}^{(8)} \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} \frac{(1-r)^{-2\epsilon} r^{\epsilon}}{\Gamma(1-\epsilon)} \left(\frac{4\pi\mu_r^2}{s}\right)^{\epsilon} \left\{ -\frac{C_A}{2\epsilon^2} - \frac{2C_A + \beta_0}{4\epsilon} + \frac{\beta_0}{4} \ln \frac{\mu_r^2}{m_c^2} \right. \\ &+ \frac{C_A(2-r) - 2C_F(2+r)}{8(1-r)} \ln^2 \frac{1-\sqrt{1-r}}{1+\sqrt{1-r}} + \frac{3\left(C_A - 2C_F\right)}{2\sqrt{1-r}} \ln \frac{1-\sqrt{1-r}}{1+\sqrt{1-r}} \right. \\ &+ \frac{C_A(1-r) + 2C_F}{4(1-r)} \left(\ln^2 \frac{r}{2-r} + 2\mathrm{Li}_2 \frac{r}{2-r}\right) \\ &+ \frac{-2C_A(2-r) + 4C_F(3-2r) + (2-r)^2\beta_0}{2(2-r)^2} \ln \frac{r}{2(1-r)} + \frac{C_A\left(9+4\pi^2\right)}{6} \\ &- \frac{C_F\left[\pi^2(2-r) + 6(1-r)(9-5r)\right]}{6(2-r)(1-r)} \right\} \delta(1+r-z), \end{split}$$

• NLO for color octet

$$\begin{split} F_8^{\rm NLO} = & F_8^{\rm LO} + F_8^{\rm LO} \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} \left\{ \frac{\beta_0}{4} \ln \frac{\mu_r^2}{m_c^2} + \frac{C_A(6-5r) - 4C_F(2+r)}{16(1-r)} \ln^2 \frac{1-\sqrt{1-r}}{1+\sqrt{1-r}} \right. \\ & + \frac{C_A(28-27r) - 36C_F(1-r) - 4n_f}{12(1-r)^{3/2}} \ln \frac{1-\sqrt{1-r}}{1+\sqrt{1-r}} + C_A {\rm Li}_2 \left( -\frac{1-r}{r} \right) \\ & + \frac{C_A(1-r) + 2C_F}{4(1-r)} \left( \ln^2 \frac{r}{2-r} + 2{\rm Li}_2 \frac{r}{2-r} \right) + \frac{C_A(1-6\ln r)}{6(1-r)} - \frac{n_f(20-8r-9\ln r)}{18(1-r)} \\ & + \frac{-2C_A(2-r) + 4C_F(3-2r) + (2-r)^2\beta_0}{2(2-r)^2} \ln \frac{r}{2(1-r)} \\ & + \frac{C_F\left[ \pi^2(2-r) + 6(1-r)(9-5r) \right]}{6(2-r)(1-r)} + \frac{C_A(289+9\pi^2)}{36} \right\}. \end{split}$$
Both double and single logs in   
 >0, occur for CO. Do harm to the FO prediction. \\ \end{split}



n r ns if r is too small

Scale uncertainties are relatively small. Very sensitive to the CO matrix element. Future B factory could help (10<sup>5</sup> already produced, expected 10<sup>6</sup> if  $L \sim 50 \text{ ab}^{-1}$ )

• Deal with logs, z spectrum as an example







CO (NLO Virtual)



$$\frac{1}{1-z'-\hat{k}} \sim \frac{1}{1-z'} + \frac{1}{1-z'} \frac{\hat{k}}{1-z'} + \dots$$

In NRQCD,  $z' \sim O(1)$  and 1-  $z' \sim O(1)$ , and allow to truncate the khat series.

However when  $z' \rightarrow 1$ , this assumption will not hold

• Deal with logs, z spectrum as an example



• Deal with logs, z spectrum as an example



Remove the divergence and shift the peak.

# Conclusions

- NLO results for color octet h<sub>c</sub> production at B factories
- See in several cases (threshold, large COM energy…) that resummation is crucial to obtain reliable results
- Further investigation on color singlet production is interesting and demanded.

## Thanks