\( \eta' \) photoproduction on the proton for photon energies from 1.527 to 2.227 GeV

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The differential cross sections for the reaction $\gamma p \rightarrow \eta' p$ have been measured with the CLAS spectrometer and a tagged photon beam with energies from 1.527 to 2.227 GeV. The results reported here possess much greater accuracy than previous measurements. Analyses of these data suggest for the first time the coupling of the $\eta'N$ channel to both the $S_{11}(1535)$ and $P_{11}(1710)$ resonances, known to couple strongly to the $\eta N$ channel in photoproduction on the proton, and the importance of $J = 3/2$ resonances in the process.

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Understanding the structure of the proton is challenging due to the great complexity of this strongly interacting multi-quark system. Of particular utility in investigating nucleon structure are those production mechanisms and observables that help isolate individual excited states of the nucleon and determine the importance of specific contributions. Since the electromagnetic interaction is well understood, photoproduction offers one of the more powerful methods for studying the nucleon. Since the $\eta$ and $\eta'$ mesons have isospin 0, $\eta N$ and $\eta'N$ final states can only originate (in one-step processes) from isospin $I = 1/2$ intermediate states. Therefore, the reactions $\gamma p \rightarrow \eta p$ and $\gamma p \rightarrow \eta' p$ isolate $I = 1/2$ resonances, thereby providing an “isospin filter” for the spectrum of broad, overlapping nucleon resonances, a useful simplification for theoretical efforts to predict the large number of excited nucleon states.

Thus, photoproduction of the $\eta'$ meson from the proton is an excellent tool for clarifying the details of the nucleon resonance spectrum. However, existing data for the $\gamma p \rightarrow \eta' p$ reaction come from only a few exclusive or semi-exclusive measurements due to the limitations of experimental facilities. While previous experiments detected fewer than 300 $\eta'$ events in the measurements described here, over $2 \times 10^5$ $\eta'$ photoproduction events were detected and used to extract differential cross sections.

The differential cross sections for the reaction $\gamma p \rightarrow \eta' p$ were measured with the CEBAF Large Acceptance Spectrometer (CLAS) and the bremsstrahlung photon tagging facility at the Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility. The cross sections were part of a program of meson production measurements using the same CLAS, tagger, and target configuration. Tagged photons, with energies $E_{\gamma}$ between 0.49 and 2.96 GeV, were incident on an 18-cm-long liquid hydrogen target placed at the center of CLAS. (The threshold for $\eta'$ photoproduction on the proton is $E_{\gamma} = 1.447$ GeV.) The event trigger required the coincidence of a post-bremsstrahlung electron passing through the focal plane of the photon tagger and at least one charged particle detected in CLAS. Tracking of the charged particles through the magnetic field within CLAS by drift chambers provided determination of their charge, momentum and scattering angle. This information, together with the particle velocity measured by the time-of-flight scintillators, provided particle identification for each particle detected in CLAS and its corresponding momentum four-vector. Particle identification was generally unambiguous; in the case of proton identification, the fraction of particles misidentified as protons made up a background of less than $2 \times 10^{-3}$.

The $\gamma p \rightarrow pX$ missing mass was used to identify photoproduced mesons through detection of the proton recoiling into the CLAS from the cryogenic target. As seen in the missing mass spectrum in Fig. 1, the resolution obtained is sufficient for clear identification of the pho-
The presence or absence of a proton yielded an empirical measurement of the momentum-dependent proton detection efficiency for that volume. Efficiency uncertainties for this measurement of the photon flux were determined if a proton should have been seen in the CLAS in a particular phase-space volume. The tagging efficiency was measured in dedicated runs with a Total Absorption Counter (TAC), which directly counted all photons in the beam.

Ideally, one would use a well-known reaction in the energy range used for these measurements to confirm the validity of the photon flux measurement technique and to estimate the uncertainties in the photon flux normalization. However, no large database exists for any photoproduction reaction over the range of photon energies for which we report \( \eta' \) cross sections here. As an alternative, the pion photoproduction database is quite extensive. The SAID parameterization provides a very good description of that database. The SAID analysis incorporates many observables for all channels of pion photoproduction. The existing \( \pi^0 \) photoproduction cross section database below 1.5 GeV is quite dense. (The data below 1.5 GeV make up 95% of the published measurements on \( \pi^0 \) photoproduction on the proton.) The SAID solution (SM02) is in very good agreement with those existing data. Thus, SAID can be assumed to provide the correct energy and angular dependence for the \( \pi^0 \) photoproduction cross section in that energy range within its estimated normalization uncertainty of 2%. The existing data above 1.5 GeV are much more scarce and have significantly larger uncertainties. Therefore, we have used that parametrization to ascertain the validity of the procedures used here by comparing that SAID parametrization to \( \pi^0 \) photoproduction cross sections for \( E_\gamma \) from 0.675 to 1.525 GeV extracted from data taken simultaneously with the \( \eta' \) measurements reported here (for \( E_\gamma \) from 1.527 to 2.227 GeV), using the same absolute normalization techniques for both reactions.

In order to determine the \( \pi^0 \) cross sections for this experiment over the photon energy range from 0.675 to 1.525 GeV, the empirically measured proton detection efficiency for CLAS had to be supplemented by a Monte-Carlo estimate of the detection efficiency for protons from \( \pi^0 \) photoproduction because the phase space occupation of protons for the \( \gamma p \to p\pi^+\pi^- \) reaction becomes sparse at higher energies when rebinned for \( \gamma p \to p\pi^0 \) efficiencies. Agreement between the empirical and Monte-Carlo estimate of the detection efficiency for protons from \( \pi^0 \) photoproduction, dominated by the statistical uncertainty in the number of protons scattered and detected, were determined for each bin, and ranged from \( \sim 1\% \) at the lowest energies to \( \sim 2\% \) at the highest energies.

The results reported here represent the first measurements for \( \eta' \) photoproduction utilizing an absolute measurement of the photon flux. The photon flux for the entire tagger photon energy range was determined by measuring the rate of scattered electrons detected in each counter of the focal plane of the bremsstrahlung photon tagger by sampling focal plane hits not in coincidence with CLAS. The detection rate for the scattered electrons was integrated over the livetime of the experiment and converted to the total number of photons on target for each counter of the tagger focal plane. The tagging efficiency was measured in dedicated runs with a Total Absorption Counter (TAC), which directly counted all photons in the beam.

![Missing mass spectrum for \( \gamma p \to pX \)](image)
For $E_\gamma$ from 0.675 to 1.525 GeV and the range of $\cos(\theta_{c.m.})$ used here, our entire set of $\pi^0$ differential cross sections, comprised of 19 energy bins each with 12 bins in $\cos(\theta_{c.m.})$ (228 points, in total) was easily fit by the SAID parametrization with a single overall constant factor $N_E = 1.02$ ($\chi^2_{\text{reduced}} = 1.3$). This overall agreement throughout the energy range implies that the absolute normalization technique is sound, and additionally indicates the detector acceptance also is well-determined.

To estimate the uncertainty in the photon flux measurement, a more refined fit of our measured differential cross sections for $\pi^0$ photoproduction for each photon energy bin to the SAID parametrization was performed, determining a single overall constant factor $N_E$ for each photon energy bin. For $E_\gamma = 0.675$ to 1.525 GeV, these $N_E(E_\gamma)$ values were produced, binned into a histogram, and fit with a simple Gaussian. The centroid of the fit to $N_E(E_\gamma)$ was 1.02, as before. The standard deviation $\sigma(N_E(E_\gamma))$ of the $N_E(E_\gamma)$ values was 4%. We conservatively estimate the absolute normalization systematic uncertainty to be about 5%.

The differential cross sections for $\eta'$ photoproduction obtained are shown in Figs. 2 and 3. In general, the angular distributions, while flat at threshold, show a continuing increase in slope at forward angles with increasing photon energy. At the highest energies, growth at backward angles is also seen. These general features are suggestive of coupling to an $s$-channel resonance near threshold, with increasing contributions of $t$- and $u$-channel exchange as the energy above threshold increases. The SAPHIR measurements [3] are shown for comparison in Fig. 2. The CLAS data, with much smaller error bars and smaller photon energy bins (SAPHIR has energy bins of 100 MeV for energies below 1.84 GeV and 200 MeV wide bins above), generally agree with the SAPHIR results within the very large error bars of the latter, but the CLAS values are nonetheless systematically lower. The excellent agreement noted above between the SAID parametrization and the $\pi^0$ photoproduction cross sections measured here, using the same normalization technique as used for these $\eta'$ cross sections, strongly suggests the absolute normalization determined here is correct.

Included in Fig. 3 are the results (shown as red, green, and blue lines) representing a consistent analysis of the reactions $\gamma p \rightarrow pp'$ and $pp \rightarrow pp\eta'$ by Nakayama and Haberzettl (NH) [12]. The NH analysis is based upon a relativistic meson-exchange model of hadronic interactions including coupled-production mechanisms. We have also performed calculations (black lines) using a relativistic meson-exchange model by A. Sibirtsev et al. [13] as a recipe. For both models, allowed processes include $s$-, $t$-, and $u$-channel contributions. The intermediate mesons in the $t$-channel exchanges are the $\omega$ and $\rho^0$ in both cases. Both models here also included the $S_{11}(1535)$ and $P_{11}(1710)$ resonances ($J = 1/2$), which are known to decay strongly to the $\eta N$ channel [13]. The NH model also includes two additional $S_{11}$ and two additional $P_{11}$ resonances, albeit with relatively small couplings. In contrast to the fit of the SAPHIR data in Ref. [3], the
The observed \( u \)-channel contribution seen here allows the \( g_{\eta'NN} \) coupling to be extracted (albeit in a model-dependent way). The value of \( g_{\eta'NN} \) found from the particular NH fit shown here is 1.33, whereas our results using the model of Ref. \[16\] provides 1.46. Since differential cross sections alone do not provide sufficient constraints to these models, these \( g_{\eta'NN} \) values should be taken with caution. Nonetheless, both values of \( g_{\eta'NN} \) are consistent with the analysis of Ref. \[16\] which gives 1.4 \( \pm \) 1.1. Moreover, even though the uncertainty in \( g_{\eta'NN} \) precludes a definitive statement about the value of \( g_{\eta'N}(0) \), Eq. \[13\] can be carried out taking \( N_F = 3 \), \( F = F_\pi = 0.131 \) GeV, \( g_{\eta'NN} = 1.4 \), and \( G_A(0) = 2.13 \), yielding the result that \( g_{\eta'N}(0) = 41 \) GeV\(^{-3}\).

In conclusion, the differential cross sections presented here are the first high-quality data for the \( \gamma p \rightarrow \eta' p \) reaction. An analysis of the data with two different models of the process suggests for the first time contributions from both the \( S_{11}(1535) \) and \( P_{11}(1710) \) nucleon resonances to the \( \eta N \) channel in photoproduction, the two resonances previously identified as strongly coupling to the \( N \) channel \[13\]. Using two different theoretical descriptions of the data, these cross sections suggest a value for the \( \eta' \)-nucleon-nucleon coupling constant \( g_{\eta'NN} \) of 1.3-1.5, consistent with previous theoretical estimates of this quantity. These data should continue to prove quite useful in guiding future experimental and theoretical investigations of the structure of the nucleon.

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