

STUDY OF THE $NN\eta'$ PRODUCTION WITH COSY-11*ERYK CZERWIŃSKI^a, PAWEŁ MOSKAL^{a,b}, MICHAŁ SILARSKI^a

for the COSY-11 Collaboration

^aThe Marian Smoluchowski Institute of Physics, Jagiellonian University
Reymonta 4, 30-059 Kraków, Poland^bInstitute of Nuclear Physics, Research Centre Jülich
Leo-Brandt-Straße, 52428 Jülich, Germany*(Received January 28, 2014)*

We describe a new high precision measurement of the production cross section for the η' meson in proton–proton collisions $\sigma_{pp \rightarrow pp\eta'}$ for five beam momenta at low access energy region Q conducted at the COSY-11 detection system together with an updated results of all other previous measurements of $\sigma_{pp \rightarrow pp\eta'}$ at COSY-11.

DOI:10.5506/APhysPolB.45.739

PACS numbers: 13.75.-n, 14.40.Be, 21.85.+d

1. Introduction

Recently, the increased interest in the properties of the η and η' meson can be observed due to extensive experimental search of the η and η' bound states performed *e.g.* at COSY [1–6], ELSA [7], GSI [8, 9], JINR [10], JPARC [11, 12], LPI [13], and MAMI [14, 15] as well as intensive theoretical investigations *e.g.* [16–28].

Properties of η' in nuclear medium are related with the effects of $U_A(1)$ anomaly at finite density [17, 19, 20, 29], which is reflected in the large mass of the η' meson compared to the masses of the other members of the pseudoscalar meson nonet [30, 31], and with the η – η' mixing [19, 32].

COSY-11 experiment [33, 34] has provided already an important data for these studies [35–38], with the most precise direct measurement of the total width of the η' meson $\Gamma_{\eta'}$ [39, 40], and the first rough estimation of the η' – N interaction from the excitation function of the cross section for the $pp \rightarrow pp\eta'$ reaction [41]. Here, we describe an analysis of the data used

* Presented at the II International Symposium on Mesic Nuclei, Kraków, Poland, September 22–25, 2013.

earlier for $\Gamma_{\eta'}$ determination in view of the extraction of the production cross section for the η' meson $\sigma_{pp \rightarrow pp\eta'}$ in proton–proton collisions and an update of the $\sigma_{pp \rightarrow pp\eta'}$ values presented previously [35–37].

2. Experiment

In the reported measurement, the η' meson was produced in proton–proton collisions reaction and its mass was reconstructed based on the momentum vectors of protons taking part in the $pp \rightarrow pp\eta'$ reaction which was measured at five different beam momenta using the COSY-11 detector setup [33, 34] installed at the Cooler Synchrotron COSY [42] in Research Centre Jülich. The schematic view of the COSY-11 detector setup is presented in Fig. 1.

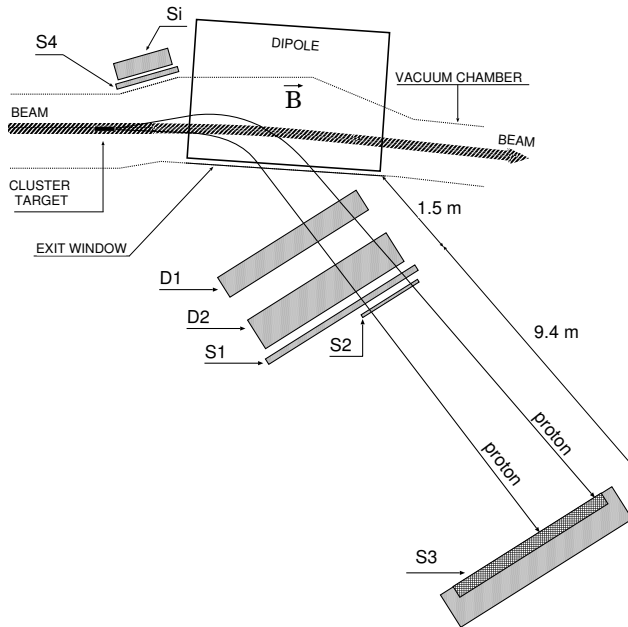


Fig. 1. Schematic view of the COSY-11 detector setup (top view). S1, S2, S3 and S4 denote scintillator detectors, D1 and D2 indicate drift chambers and Si stands for the silicon-pad detector.

The collision of a proton from the beam with a proton cluster target may cause an η' -meson creation. In that case, all outgoing nucleons have been registered by the COSY-11 detectors, whereas for the η' -meson identification the missing mass technique was applied. The COSY beam momentum and the dedicated zero degree COSY-11 facility enabled the measurement at an excess energy down the fraction of an MeV above the kinematic threshold

for the η' -meson production. Modification of the COSY-11 target system allowed to decrease effective beam momentum spread and, therefore, enabled precise determination of the access energy Q with the precision of 0.10 MeV. Good control of the systematic uncertainties was possible due to measurement performed at five different values of Q and monitoring of the beam and target properties [43]. On the other hand, the achieved missing mass resolution in the order of the total width of the η' meson itself [40] improved significantly the η' production cross section measurement. The number of registered η' mesons was obtained from the missing mass spectra for each Q value and corrected for the detector geometrical acceptance and registration efficiency. The luminosity value was determined using comparison of the cross section of $pp \rightarrow pp$ reaction determined by the EDDA Collaboration [44] and the number of registered elastically scattered protons.

3. Results

Since $\sigma_{pp \rightarrow pp\eta'}$ measured at COSY-11 was obtained with the luminosity determination based on the EDDA data available at that time [45], we updated these numbers accordingly to superseded data [44]. COSY-11 measurement at $Q = 16.4$ MeV [38] was already reported with new EDDA data [44], whereas SPESIII [46] and DISTO [47] used different techniques for luminosity determination. The experimental data presented at Fig. 2

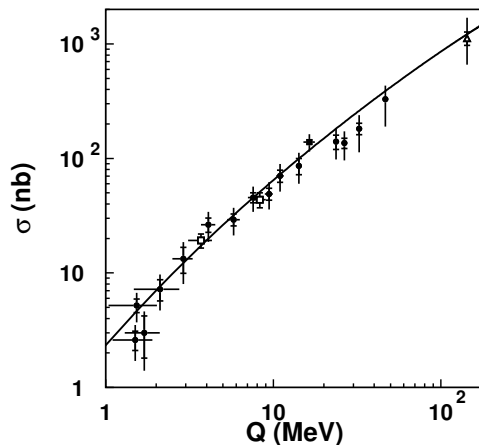


Fig. 2. Total cross section for the η' -meson production in the proton–proton collision as a function of the access energy Q for the $pp \rightarrow pp\eta'$ reaction measured at: COSY-11 (solid circles — updated values of [35–37], solid square — measurement [38] with usage of EDDA 2004 data [44]), SPESIII (open squares) [46] and DISTO (open triangle) [47]. The solid line shows parametrization of the experimental data using formula (1).

are compared to the analytical parametrization derived by Fäldt and Wilkin [48, 49] which takes into account final state interaction of the protons

$$\sigma_{pp \rightarrow pp\eta'}(Q) = C \frac{Q^2}{m_p p_{\text{LAB}}} \frac{1}{\left(1 + \sqrt{1 + \frac{Q}{\epsilon}}\right)^2}, \quad (1)$$

where Q denotes the excess energy, p_{LAB} beam momentum, m_p proton mass. The parameters $\epsilon = 0.75^{+0.20}_{-0.15}$ MeV and $C = 45^{+10}_{-9}$ mb denote the Coulomb distortion and constant factor, respectively, and have been determined by fitting this formula to the experimental data. Values of $pp \rightarrow pp\eta'$ cross sections determined at COSY-11 are gathered in Table I apart from the new measurement reported here, which is still in the final stage of the analysis.

TABLE I

Updated values of production cross sections for the η' meson in proton–proton collisions measured at COSY-11 detector [35–38] with statistical and systematic uncertainties, respectively.

Q [MeV]	$\sigma_{pp \rightarrow pp\eta'}$ [nb]		
1.5 $\pm$ 0.4	2.6	$\pm$ 0.5	$\pm$ 0.4
1.53 $\pm$ 0.49	5.2	$\pm$ 0.7	$\pm$ 0.8
1.7 $\pm$ 0.4	3.0	$\pm$ 1.2	$\pm$ 0.5
2.11 $\pm$ 0.64	7.2	$\pm$ 1.5	$\pm$ 1.1
2.9 $\pm$ 0.4	13.3	$\pm$ 3.4	$\pm$ 2.0
4.1 $\pm$ 0.4	26.4	$\pm$ 3.8	$\pm$ 4.0
5.80 $\pm$ 0.50	29.2	$\pm$ 3.5	$\pm$ 4.4
7.57 $\pm$ 0.51	45.5	$\pm$ 4.5	$\pm$ 6.8
9.42 $\pm$ 0.53	49.0	$\pm$ 5.9	$\pm$ 7.4
10.98 $\pm$ 0.56	70.5	$\pm$ 8.6	$\pm$ 11
14.21 $\pm$ 0.57	86	$\pm$ 14	$\pm$ 13
16.4 $\pm$ 1.3	139	$\pm$ 3	$\pm$ 21
23.64 $\pm$ 0.64	146	$\pm$ 20	$\pm$ 22
26.5 $\pm$ 1.0	136	$\pm$ 14	$^{+22}_{-26}$
32.5 $\pm$ 1.0	182	$\pm$ 21	$^{+36}_{-48}$
46.6 $\pm$ 1.0	329	$\pm$ 18	$^{+85}_{-122}$

This work has been supported by the Polish National Science Center through grants No. 0320/B/H03/2011/40, 2011/01/B/ST2/00431, 2011/03/B/ST2/01847, 2011/01/D/ST2/00748, 2011/03/N/ST2/02652, by the Foundation for Polish Science through the project HOMING PLUS BIS/2011-4/3, by the European Commission under the 7th Framework Programme

through the Research Infrastructures action of the Capacities Programme (FP7-INFRASTRUCTURES-2008-1, Grant Agreement No. 227431) and by the FFE grants of the Research Center Jülich.

REFERENCES

- [1] P. Moskal, J. Smyrski, *Acta Phys. Pol. B* **41**, 2281 (2010).
- [2] M. Skurzok, P. Moskal, W. Krzemien, *Prog. Part. Nucl. Phys.* **67**, 445 (2012).
- [3] P. Adlarson *et al.*, *Phys. Rev.* **C87**, 035204 (2013).
- [4] A. Budzanowski *et al.*, *Phys. Rev.* **C79**, 012201 (2009).
- [5] J. Smyrski *et al.*, *Phys. Lett.* **B649**, 258 (2007).
- [6] T. Mersmann *et al.*, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **98**, 242301 (2007).
- [7] M. Nanova *et al.*, *Phys. Lett.* **B727**, 417 (2013).
- [8] Y.K. Tanaka *et al.*, *Few Body Syst.* **54**, 1263 (2013).
- [9] K. Itahashi *et al.*, *Prog. Theor. Phys.* **128**, 601 (2012).
- [10] S.V. Afanasiev, *Phys. Part. Nucl. Lett.* **8**, 1073 (2011).
- [11] H. Fujioka, *Acta Phys. Pol. B* **41**, 2261 (2010).
- [12] H. Fujioka, K. Itahashi, *Hadron Nucl. Phys.* **09**, 150 (2010).
- [13] V.A. Baskov *et al.*, *PoS Baldin-ISHEPP-XXI*, 102 (2012).
- [14] B. Krusche *et al.*, *J. Phys. Conf. Ser.* **349**, 012003 (2012).
- [15] F. Pheron *et al.*, *Phys. Lett.* **B709**, 21 (2012).
- [16] C. Wilkin, *Phys. Lett.* **B654**, 92 (2007).
- [17] S.D. Bass, A.W. Thomas, *Phys. Lett.* **B634**, 368 (2006).
- [18] H. Nagahiro *et al.*, *Phys. Rev.* **C87**, 045201 (2013).
- [19] S.D. Bass, A.W. Thomas, *Acta Phys. Pol. B* **45**, 627 (2014), this issue [[arXiv:1311.7248 \[hep-ph\]](#)].
- [20] S. Hirenzaki *et al.*, *Acta Phys. Pol.* **B41**, 2211 (2010).
- [21] H. Nagahiro, S. Hirenzaki, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **94**, 232503 (2005).
- [22] H. Nagahiro *et al.*, *Phys. Lett.* **B709**, 87 (2012).
- [23] E. Friedman, A. Gal, J. Mares, *Phys. Lett.* **B725**, 334 (2013).
- [24] A. Cieply *et al.*, [arXiv:1312.1547 \[nucl-th\]](#).
- [25] S. Wycech, W. Krzemien, *Acta Phys. Pol. B* **45**, 745 (2014), this issue [[arXiv:1401.0747 \[nucl-th\]](#)].
- [26] A.M. Green, S. Wycech, *Phys. Rev.* **C71**, 014001 (2005).
- [27] N.G. Kelkar *et al.*, *Rep. Prog. Phys.* **76**, 066301 (2013).
- [28] S.D. Bass *et al.*, *Acta Phys. Pol. B* **41**, 2239 (2010).
- [29] H. Nagahiro *et al.*, *Phys. Rev.* **C87**, 045201 (2013).
- [30] S. Klimt *et al.*, *Nucl. Phys.* **A516**, 429 (1990).

- [31] D. Jido *et al.*, *Nucl. Phys.* **A914**, 344 (2013).
- [32] H. Nagahiro, M. Takizawa, S. Hirenzaki, *Phys. Rev.* **C74**, 045203 (2006).
- [33] S. Brauksiepe *et al.*, *Nucl. Instrum. Methods Phys. Res.* **A376**, 397 (1996).
- [34] P. Klaja *et al.*, *AIP Conf. Proc.* **796**, 160 (2005).
- [35] P. Moskal *et al.*, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **80**, 3202 (1998).
- [36] P. Moskal *et al.*, *Phys. Lett.* **B474**, 416 (2000).
- [37] A. Khoukaz *et al.*, *Eur. Phys. J.* **A20**, 345 (2004).
- [38] P. Klaja *et al.*, *Phys. Lett.* **B684**, 11 (2010).
- [39] E. Czerwiński, Ph.D. dissertation, Jagiellonian University, 2009, arXiv:0909.2781 [nucl-ex].
- [40] E. Czerwiński *et al.*, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **105**, 122001 (2010).
- [41] P. Moskal *et al.*, *Phys. Lett.* **B482**, 356 (2000).
- [42] R. Maier *et al.*, *Nucl. Instrum. Methods Phys. Res.* **A390**, 1 (1997).
- [43] P. Moskal *et al.*, *Nucl. Instrum. Methods Phys. Res.* **A466**, 448 (2001).
- [44] D. Albers *et al.*, *Eur. Phys. J.* **A22**, 125 (2004).
- [45] D. Albers *et al.*, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **78**, 1652 (1997).
- [46] F. Hibou *et al.*, *Phys. Lett.* **B438**, 41 (1998).
- [47] F. Balestra *et al.*, *Phys. Lett.* **B491**, 29 (2000).
- [48] G. Fäldt, C. Wilkin, *Phys. Lett.* **B382**, 209 (1996).
- [49] G. Fäldt, C. Wilkin, *Phys. Rev.* **C56**, 2067 (1997).