**Measurement of the Transverse Target and Beam-Target Asymmetries in Meson Photoproduction at MAMI**

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Measurement of the Transverse Target and Beam-Target Asymmetries
in η Meson Photoproduction at MAMI


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We present new data for the transverse target asymmetry T and the very first data for the beam-target asymmetry F in the ~γ~p → ηp reaction up to a center-of-mass energy of W = 1.9 GeV. The data were obtained with the Crystal-Ball/TAPS detector setup at the Glasgow tagged photon facility of the Mainz Microtron MAMI. All existing model predictions fail to reproduce the new data indicating a significant impact on our understanding of the underlying dynamics of η meson photoproduction. The peculiar nodal structure observed in existing T data close to threshold is not confirmed.

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We present new data for the transverse target asymmetry T and the very first data for the beam-target asymmetry F in the ~γ~p → ηp reaction up to a center-of-mass energy of W = 1.9 GeV. The data were obtained with the Crystal-Ball/TAPS detector setup at the Glasgow tagged photon facility of the Mainz Microtron MAMI. All existing model predictions fail to reproduce the new data indicating a significant impact on our understanding of the underlying dynamics of η meson photoproduction. The peculiar nodal structure observed in existing T data close to threshold is not confirmed.

The electromagnetic production of η mesons is a selective probe to study resonance excitations of the nucleon (N*) for several reasons. First, because of the isoscalar nature of the η meson, Δ* excitations with isospin I = 3/2 do not contribute to the γN → ηN reactions. Second, because of the smallness of the ηNN coupling, nonresonant parts of the scattering amplitudes are strongly suppressed. Therefore, in contrast to the photoproduction of pions, the dynamics is dominated by resonance excitations. The photoproduction of η mesons is part of the dedicated baryon resonance programs at MAMI, ELSA, and JLab and precision data on unpolarized cross sections and single-spin observables have already been obtained (see, e.g., Ref. [1] for a review). Preliminary results for double-spin observables from ELSA and JLab similar to the data presented in this Letter have been presented recently (see, e.g., Refs. [2,3]). Analyses of these data have been performed within single- and multichannel isobar models.
enforced a large and rapidly varying phase between the truncated multipole analysis. Higher mass \(1/2^+\) resonances also appear to couple strongly to the \(ηN\) channel. Other resonances, with a small branching fraction to \(ηN\), can be identified by exploiting the interference with the dominant \(E_{\omega_1}\) amplitude in single- and double-spin observables. The model independent, threshold region could not be described by any reaction model independent analysis in the threshold region allowed two Breit-Wigner resonances with very close pole positions. The beam asymmetry \(\Sigma\), measured with a linearly polarized photon beam, and the transversely polarized target asymmetry \(T\) are particularly sensitive to an interference of \(s\)-and \(d\)-wave amplitudes. A model independent analysis in the threshold region allowed for the determination of parameters of the \(N^*(1520)3/2^-\) resonance and its contribution to \(η\) photoproduction. However, the target asymmetry data of Ref. [13] did not fit into this overall picture. The observed nodal structure in the threshold region could not be described by any reaction model using Breit-Wigner shapes for the parametrization of nucleon resonance contributions. The model independent, truncated multipole analysis showed that this feature enforced a large and rapidly varying phase between the \(E_{\omega_1}\) and the \(E_{\omega_2}\), \(M_{\omega_2}\) multipoles. This phase was later supported by a measurement of the proton recoil polarization in the \(p(e,e'p)\eta\) reaction. However, such a strong phase motion is not possible between amplitudes dominated by two Breit-Wigner resonances with very close pole positions, the \(N^*(1535)1/2^-\) and the \(N^*(1520)3/2^-\) resonances. Since the original \(T\) data had quite significant uncertainties, a more precise measurement of this observable in order to confirm or refute the nodal structure was highly desirable.

A second exciting observation was a narrow structure in the excitation function of \(η\) photoproduction off the neutron at \(W = 1670\) MeV. The position coincides with a dip observed in the \(γp → ηp\) total cross section. The interpretations discussed in the literature include new narrow resonances, an interference between \(1/2^-\) resonances, or coupled channel effects due to the opening of \(KΛ\) and \(KΣ\) channels.

In this Letter, we report a new, high-statistics measurement of \(η\) photoproduction from transversely polarized protons. The differential cross section is given by

\[
\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = \frac{d\sigma_0}{d\Omega} (1 + P_\gamma \sin \phi T + h P_\odot P_\gamma \cos \phi F) \quad (1)
\]

Here \(P_\odot\) and \(P_\gamma\) denote the degree of circular beam and transverse target polarization, \(h = \pm 1\) is the beam helicity, and \(\phi\) is the azimuthal angle of the target polarization vector in a coordinate frame fixed to the reaction plane with \(\vec{x} = \vec{p}_\gamma/|\vec{p}_\gamma|, \vec{y} = \vec{p}_\gamma \times \vec{p}_\eta/|\vec{p}_\gamma \times \vec{p}_\eta|,\) and \(\vec{z} = \vec{y} \times \vec{x}\).

The experiment was performed at the MAMI C accelerator in Mainz using the Glasgow-Mainz tagged photon facility. In the present measurement, a longitudinally polarized electron beam with an energy of 1557 MeV and a polarization degree of 80% was used. The tagged photon beam covers the energy range from 700 to 1450 MeV. The longitudinal polarization of electrons is transferred to circular polarization of the photons during the bremsstrahlung process in a radiator. The degree of circular polarization depends on the photon energy and ranged from 65% at 700 MeV to 78% at 1450 MeV.

The experiment requires transversely polarized protons, which were provided by a frozen-spin butanol (\(C_4H_9OH\)) target. A specially designed \(^3\)He/\(^4\)He dilution refrigerator was built in order to maintain a temperature of 25 mK during the measurements. For transverse polarization, a four-layer saddle coil was installed as the holding magnet, which operated at a current of 35 A, corresponding to a field of 0.45 T. The target container, length 2 cm and diameter 2 cm, was filled with 2-mm diameter butanol spheres with a packing fraction (filling factor) of around 60%. The average proton polarization during the beam time periods May–June 2010 and April 2011 was 70% with relaxation times of around 1500 h. The target polarization was measured at the beginning and the end of each data taking period. In order to reduce the systematic errors, the direction of the target polarization vector was regularly reversed during the experiment. More details about the construction and operation of the target are given in Ref. [26].

The mesons were identified via the \(η → 2γ\) or \(η → 3π^0 → 6γ\) decays. Selections on the \(2γ\), or \(6γ\), invariant mass distributions and on the missing mass \(MM(γp, η)\), calculated from the initial state and the reconstructed \(η\) meson, allowed for a clean identification of the reaction. In principle, the observables \(T\) and \(F\) in Eq. (1) can be determined in each energy and angular bin as count rate asymmetries from the number \(N^\pm\) of reconstructed \(\vec{γ}\vec{p} → ηp\) events with different orientations of target spin and beam helicity,

\[
T = \frac{1}{P_\gamma |\sin \phi|} \frac{N^{\pi=+1} - N^{\pi=-1}}{N^{\pi=+1} + N^{\pi=-1}}, \quad (2)
\]

\[
F = \frac{1}{P_\gamma |\cos \phi|} \frac{N^{\sigma=+1} - N^{\sigma=-1}}{N^{\sigma=+1} + N^{\sigma=-1}}, \quad (3)
\]

where \(π = \vec{p}_γ \cdot \hat{y}/|\vec{p}_γ|, \vec{y} = \vec{p}_γ × \vec{p}_η/|\vec{p}_γ × \vec{p}_η|,\) and \(\vec{z} = \vec{y} × \vec{z}\).
the $x$ axis. In these asymmetries, systematic uncertainties related to the reconstruction efficiency, the total photon flux normalization, and the target filling factor cancel. However, using butanol as the target material has an essential consequence because of the background coming from quasifree reactions on $^{12}$C and $^{16}$O nuclei. In the numerator of Eqs. (2) and (3), this background cancels because the nucleons bound in $^{12}$C or $^{16}$O are unpolarized. However, in order to determine the denominator, this contribution has to be taken into account. The detection of recoil protons and the requirement of coplanarity of the incoming photon and the outgoing hadrons already suppress this background significantly. The residual background has to be subtracted. In order to do this, the shape of the missing mass distribution $MM(\gamma p, \eta)$ was determined for $\eta$ photoproduction on a pure carbon and a liquid hydrogen target. These templates were then fitted to the butanol data. Since the magnitude and the shape of the background depend on the initial beam energy and momenta of the final particles, the background subtraction procedure was performed for each energy and angular bin. This procedure is illustrated in Fig. 1 for two different examples at low and at high photon energy. Missing mass spectra for the reaction $\gamma p \rightarrow \eta p$ with the butanol target are shown in Figs. 1(a) and 1(b) by the black stars. Spectra measured with the hydrogen and carbon targets are presented on the same plots by the green triangles and blue squares, correspondingly. Their absolute values were fitted to the butanol data with a typical reduced $\chi^2$ between 0.7 and 1.5. The red circles, representing the sum of the hydrogen and carbon contribution, are the result of this fit. The signal is located around $MM(\gamma p, \eta) = m_{\rho}$. At higher missing masses and higher photon energies additional background from multimeson final states is observed. The number of signal events was determined in the regions between the vertical solid lines, the magenta triangles and blue squares are the distributions obtained with butanol as shown in black stars. The green triangles and blue squares are the distributions obtained with hydrogen and carbon targets scaled to fit the butanol data. The red circles are the sum of the blue and green distributions.

FIG. 1 (color online). Two typical examples of the carbon background subtraction, corresponding to an $\eta$ meson polar angle around 90° and photon beam energies of 785 MeV (a) and 1350 MeV (b). The $MM(\gamma p, \eta)$ missing mass distributions obtained with butanol are shown as black stars. The green triangles and blue squares are the distributions obtained with hydrogen and carbon targets scaled to fit the butanol data. The red circles are the sum of the blue and green distributions.

FIG. 2 (color online). $T$ and $F$ asymmetries. The new results with statistical uncertainties (black circles) are compared to existing data from Bonn [13] (magenta triangles) and existing partial-wave analysis predictions (red dashed: $\eta$-MAID [4], green long dashed: Giessen model [8], black dashed dotted: BG2011-02 [7], blue dotted: SAD GE09 [10]). The result of our Legendre fit is shown by the black curves, Eq. (3). The energy labels on the top of each panel indicate the photon energy bins for our data. The values at the bottom give the corresponding bins of Ref. [13].
predictions of both ELSA [2]. At higher energies, all existing theoretical Breit-Wigner parametrization of resonances. This impor-
observed nodal structure in the angular dependence of the threshold region. Here, our results do not confirm the relative phase between asymmetry and solve the long-standing question related to inconsistencies with the existing data[13] are in the near
degree of photon beam polarization (2%), and the back-
mination of the degree of proton polarization (4%), the
tion off polarized protons.

Figure 2 shows our results for T and F asymmetries together with previous data for T [13] and various theo-
ical predictions [4,6,8,10] for different bins in the center-of-mass energy W. Notations for the curves are the same as in Fig. 2.

which were selected to optimize the signal-to-background ratio and to remove background from multimeson production off polarized protons.

The systematic uncertainty is dominated by the determina-
the relative phase between s- and d-wave amplitudes. Our data do not require any additional phase shift beyond a Breit-Wigner parametrization of resonances. This important conclusion is corroborated by preliminary data from ELSA [2]. At higher energies, all existing theoretical predictions of both T and F are in poor agreement among

themselves and with our experimental data, even though they describe the unpolarized differential cross sections well. The new data will therefore have a significant impact on the partial-wave structure of all models.

Furthermore, we present a fit of our cross section data [10] and the new polarization measurements based on an expansion in terms of Legendre polynomials truncated to a maximum orbital angular momentum $\ell_{\text{max}}$.

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = \sum_{n=0}^{2\ell_{\text{max}}} A_n^T P_n(\cos \Theta),$$

$$T(F) \frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = \sin \Theta \sum_{n=0}^{2\ell_{\text{max}} - 1} A_n^{T(F)} P_n(\cos \Theta).$$

The spin-dependent cross sections $T d\sigma / d\Omega$ and $F d\sigma / d\Omega$ were obtained by multiplying the measured asymmetries with our results for the differential cross sections [10].

The results for the Legendre coefficients are presented in Figs. 3 and 4 together with the corresponding model calculations. For the differential cross section a truncation to $\ell_{\text{max}} = 2$ (d waves, $A_2^T$) is sufficient below

FIG. 3 (color online). Legendre coefficients in [$\mu b$/sr] up to $\ell_{\text{max}} = 3$ from our fits to the differential cross section [10] as function of the center-of-mass energy W. Notations for the curves are the same as in Fig. 2.

FIG. 4 (color online). Legendre coefficients [$\mu b$/sr] up to $\ell_{\text{max}} = 3$ from our fits to the product of the new asymmetries with the differential cross section from Ref. [10]: $T d\sigma / d\Omega$ (upper row) and $F d\sigma / d\Omega$ (lower row). Notations for the curves are the same as in Fig. 2.
W = 1.6 GeV and to $\rho_{\text{max}} = 3$ ($f$ waves, $A^f_0$) above $W = 1.6$ GeV. Additional higher order terms do not improve the quality of the fit. For the new spin-dependent cross sections a truncation to $pd$ interferences ($A^{T/F}_0$) below $W = 1.6$ GeV and $df$ interferences ($A^{T/F}_1$) above $W = 1.6$ GeV is sufficient. The result of the Legendre fits is demonstrated in Fig. 2 by the black solid line. The models [7,8,10] that have been fitted to the differential cross section from Ref. [10] are, as expected, also in agreement with the coefficients in Fig. 3. Some deviations can be observed in $A^T_0$, which is dominated by an interference between $d$ and $f$ waves. Despite this agreement, the corresponding predictions for the coefficients $A^T_0$ and $A^F_0$ do not agree with our results for all values of $n$ even at low energies. The impact of the new data is therefore not restricted to a single partial-wave amplitude but is that all $s$-, $p$-, and $d$-wave amplitudes will be affected in future partial-wave analyses. This is in particular the case in the energy region around $W = 1670$ MeV, where the narrow structure in $\eta$ production off neutrons is observed. A recent analysis in the framework of the Bonn-Gatchina analysis claimed that the structure can be completely explained by an interference of the $N^*(1535)1/2^-$ and $N^*(1650)1/2^-$ resonances without adding additional contributions from narrow states [27]. The Giessen model [8] also explains the structure by an interference within the $E_{0+}$ partial wave. Here, the nature of the interference is related to coupled channel effects due to the opening of $K$-hyperon channels. However, as shown in Fig. 2, the predictions of both models for the target asymmetry in this energy region disagree completely with the new data, in shape as well as in sign. Consequently, such interpretations must be still taken with care and it has to be seen whether it is possible to refit these models including the new $T$ data.

In summary, we have presented new experimental results for the target asymmetry $T$ and the very first data on the transverse beam-target observable $F$ for the $\gamma p \rightarrow \eta p$ reaction. The data solve a long-standing problem related to the angular dependence of older $T$ data close to threshold. The unexpected relative phase motion between $s$- and $d$-wave amplitudes required by the old data is not confirmed. A Legendre decomposition of the new results shows the sensitivity to small partial-wave contributions. There is no evidence for any narrow structure. However, all existing solutions from various partial-wave analyses fail to reproduce the new data. We therefore expect a significant impact on future analyses and on our understanding of the dynamics of $\eta$ photoproduction.

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