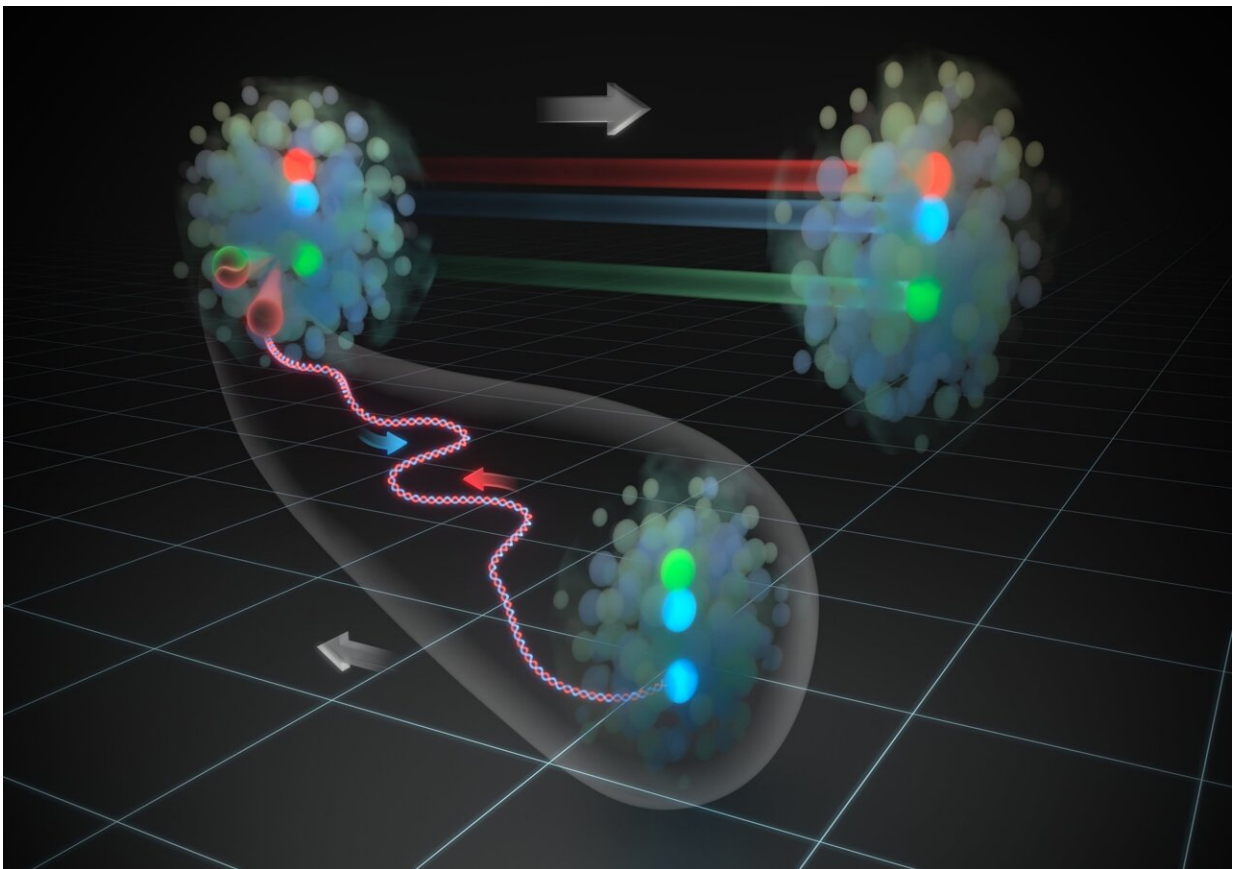


# GEM simplifies the internal structure of protons and their collisions

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When a proton collides with a proton, the gluon emitted by one of the valence quarks can interact with a virtual quark from the the quark-antiquark pair inside the other proton. According to the GEM model, the result of such an interaction will be a fast proton with an intact structure of valence quarks, and other particles created in processes taking place in the interaction region (outlined in white). Credit: IFJ PAN / Dual Color

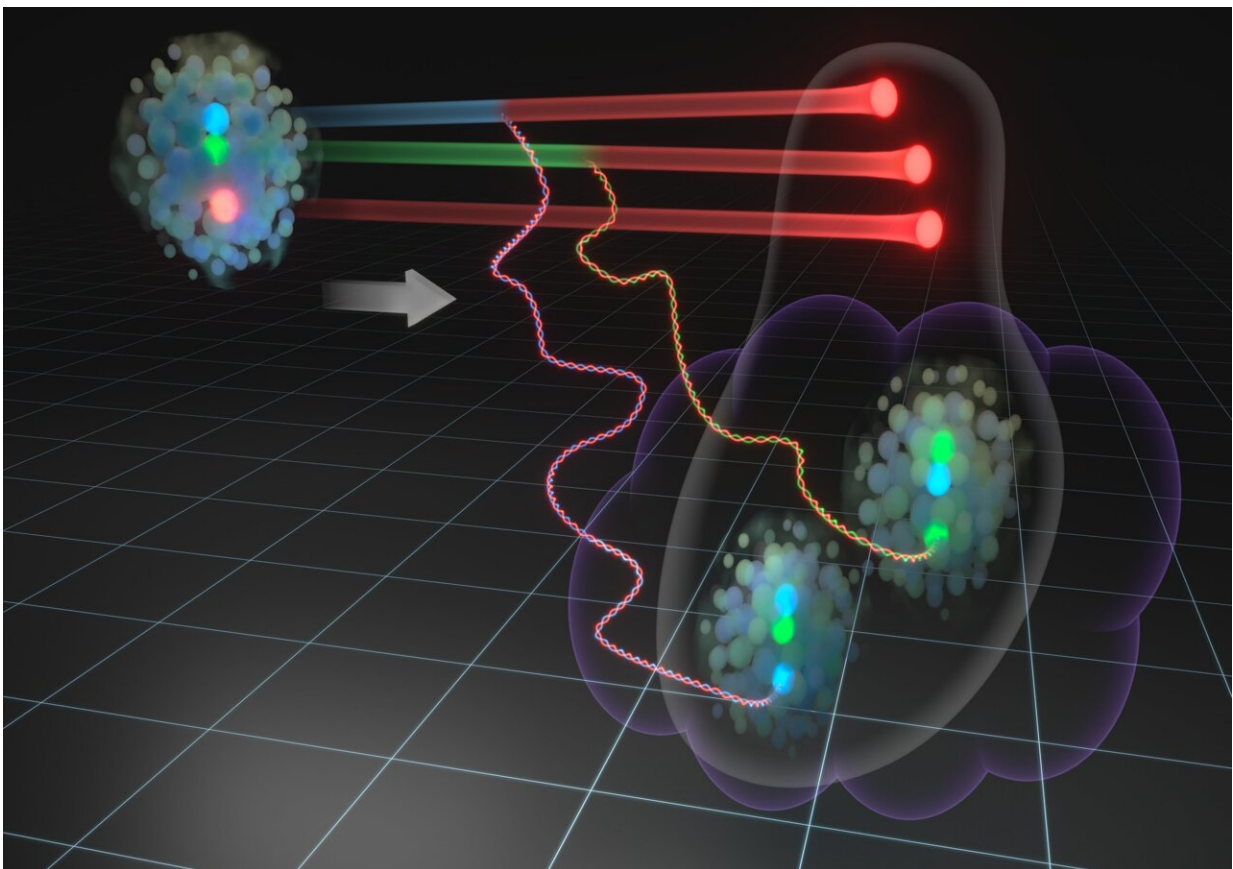
Inside each proton or neutron there are three quarks bound by gluons. Until now, it has often been assumed that two of them form a "stable" pair known as a diquark. It seems, however, that it's the end of the road for the diquarks in physics. This is one of the conclusions of the new model of proton-proton or proton-nucleus collisions, which takes into account the interactions of gluons with the sea of virtual quarks and antiquarks.

In physics, the emergence of a new theoretical model often augurs badly for old concepts. This is also the case with the description of collisions of protons with protons or [atomic nuclei](#), proposed by scientists from the Institute of Nuclear Physics of the Polish Academy of Sciences (IFJ PAN) in Cracow. In the latest model, a significant role is played by interactions of gluons emitted by one proton with the sea of virtual quarks and antiquarks, appearing and disappearing inside another proton or neutron.

Gluons are carriers of the strong force, one of the four fundamental forces of nature. This binds quarks into composite structures, such as protons or neutrons. In many respects, the strong force differs from the others. For example, it does not weaken, but grows with the distance between the particles. Moreover, unlike photons, gluons carry a specific kind of charge (picturesquely known as color) and can interact with each other.

The majority of nuclear reactions—including the bulk of collisions of protons with protons or atomic nuclei—are processes in which particles only "brush against" each other by exchanging gluons. Collisions of this type are called "soft" by physicists and cause them trouble, since the theory describing them is incalculable from first principles. Thus, by necessity, all today's models of soft processes are more or less phenomenological.

"In the beginning, we only wanted to see how the existing tool, known as the dual parton model, handles more precise experimental data on proton-proton and proton-carbon nucleus collisions," recalls Prof. Marek Jezabek (IFJ PAN). "It rapidly turned out that it was not coping well. So we decided, on the basis of the old model which has been under development for over four decades, to try to create something which was on the one hand more precise, and on the other—closer to the nature of the described phenomena."



One of the possible collisions of a proton and two protons/neutrons in a carbon nucleus, according to the GEM model. Two valence quarks of one proton exchange gluons with valence quarks in two protons/neutrons of the carbon nucleus. The three quarks of the incoming proton are no longer color neutral. These quarks, shown in red on the right, must then catch other particles from the

interaction region (shown in white), resulting in the production of secondary particles. Credit: IFJ PAN / Dual Color

The gluon exchange model (GEM) built at IFJ PAN is also phenomenological. However, it is not based on analogies to other [physical phenomena](#), but directly on the existence of quarks and gluons and their fundamental properties. Moreover, GEM takes into account the existence in protons and neutrons of not only triplets of the main (valence) quarks, but also the sea of constantly arising and annihilating pairs of virtual quarks and antiquarks. In addition, it takes into account the limitations resulting from the principle of baryon number conservation. In simplified terms, it says that the number of baryons (i.e., protons and neutrons) existing before and after the interaction must remain unchanged. As each [quark](#) carries its own baryon number (equal to  $1/3$ ), this principle provides more reliable conclusions on what is happening with the quarks and the gluons exchanged between them.

"GEM has allowed us to explore new scenarios of the course of events involving protons and neutrons," says Dr. Andrzej Rybicki (IFJ PAN). "Let's imagine, for example, that in the course of a soft proton-proton collision, one of protons emits a gluon, which hits the other proton—not its valence quark, but a quark from the virtual sea that exists for a fraction of a moment. When such a gluon is absorbed, the sea quark and antiquark forming a pair cease to be virtual and materialize into other particles in specific final states. Note that in this scenario, new particles are formed despite the fact that the valence quarks of one of the protons have remained untouched."

The Cracow gluon model leads to interesting insights, two of which are particularly noteworthy. The first concerns the origin of diffractive protons, observed in proton-proton collisions. These are fast protons that

come out of the [collision](#) site at small angles. Until now, it was believed that they could not be produced by color change processes and that some other physical mechanism was responsible for their production. Now, it turns out that the presence of diffractive protons can be explained by the interaction of the gluon emitted by one proton with the sea quarks of another proton.

Another observation is also interesting. The earlier description of soft collisions assumed that two of the three valence quarks of a proton or a neutron are bound together so that they form a "molecule" called a diquark. The existence of the diquark was a hypothesis that not all physicists would vouch for indiscriminately, but the concept was widely used—something that is now likely to change. The GEM model was confronted with experimental data describing a situation in which a proton collides with a carbon nucleus and interacts with two or more protons/neutrons along the way. It turned out that in order to be consistent with the measurements, under the new model, the disintegration of the diquark must be assumed in at least half the cases.

"Thus, there are many indications that the diquark in a proton or neutron is not a strongly bound object. It may be that the diquark exists only effectively as a random configuration of two quarks forming a so-called color antitriplet—and whenever it can, it immediately disintegrates," says Dr. Rybicki.

The Cracow [model](#) of [gluon](#) exchange explains a wider class of phenomena in a simpler and more coherent way than the existing tools for description of soft collisions. The current results, presented in an article published in *Physics Letters B*, have interesting implications for matter-antimatter annihilation phenomena, in which an antiproton could annihilate on more than one [proton/neutron](#) in the atomic nucleus. Therefore, the authors have already formulated first, preliminary proposals to perform new measurements at CERN with an antiproton

beam.

**More information:** Marek Jeżabek et al, The Gluon Exchange Model for diffractive and inelastic collisions, *Physics Letters B* (2021). [DOI: 10.1016/j.physletb.2021.136200](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.physletb.2021.136200)

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