

# Central Exclusive Production in Hadron-Hadron Collisions

WHAT DOES IT MEAN? **HOW COME THIS QUESTION AFTER THE WHOLE WEEK??**

This is what I believe – I hope we can agree:

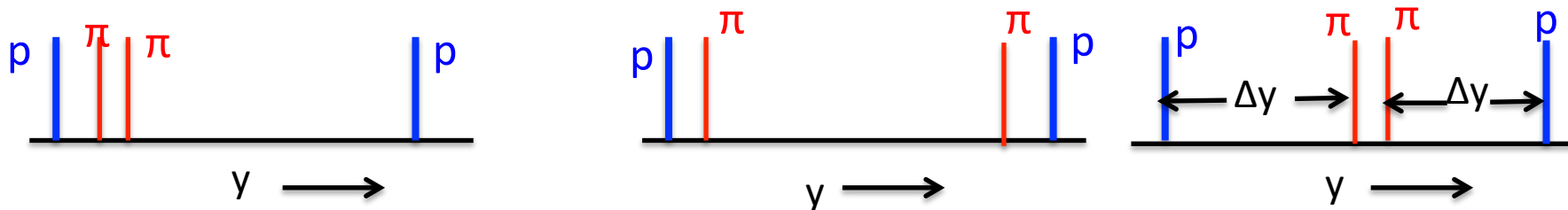
## “PRODUCTION” :

Obvious, particle(s) after the collision that were not there before, i.e. “created”

## “CENTRAL”:

No crisp, precise definition.

But rapidity differences  $\Delta y$  are invariant under boosts



SDE = Single diffractive excitation  
Not central!

DDE = Double diffractive excitation  
Not central!

Central production

How big should  $\Delta y$  be to be called **CENTRAL** ?

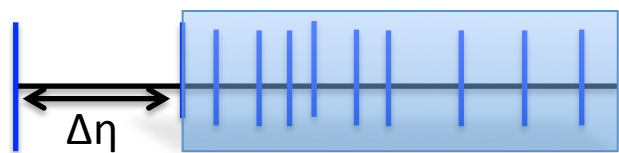
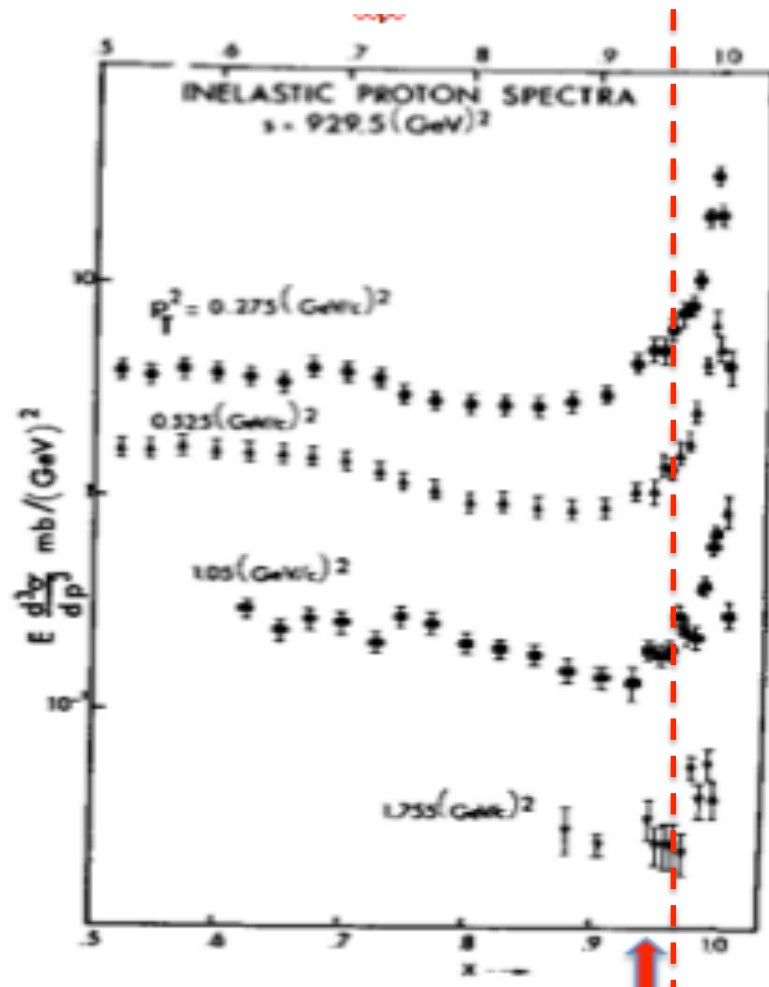
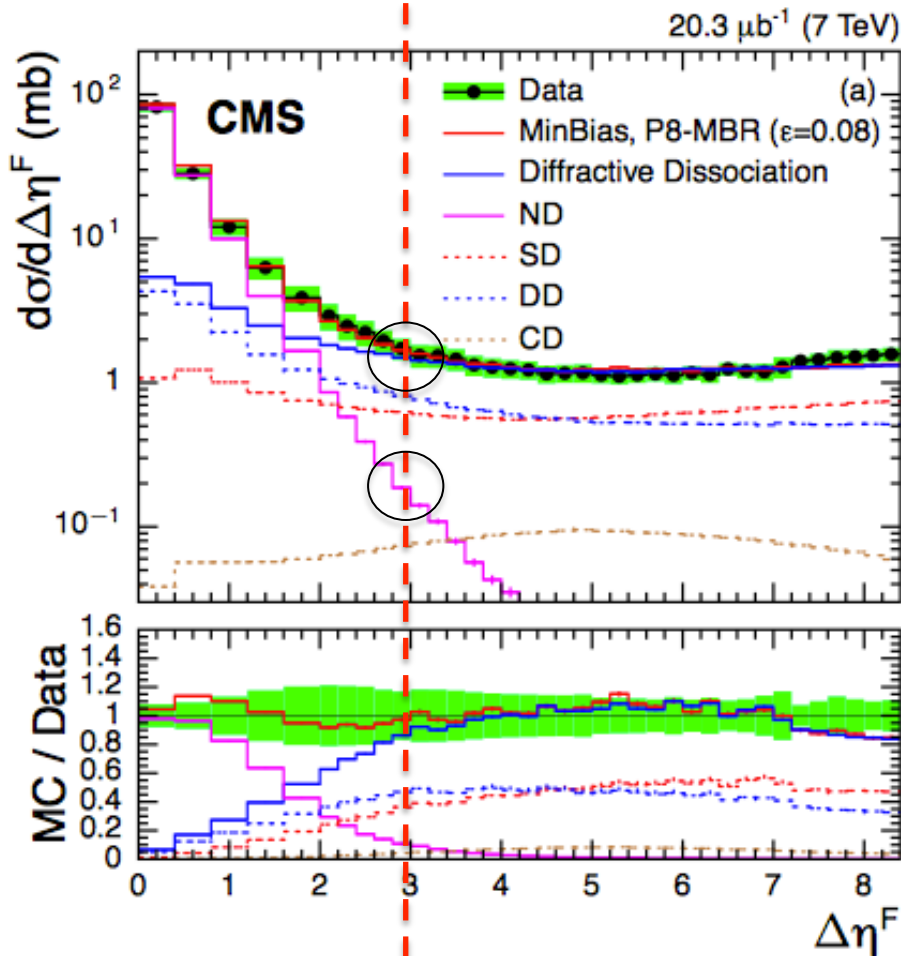
It depends on your physics interest, but physics of  $X (= \pi\pi \text{ etc})$  changes when  $\Delta y > \sim 3, 4$ ish

This is due to dominance of pomeron exchange, as reggeon exchanges die out.

Evidence:  $\rightarrow$

What's special about 3 – 4 units  $\Delta\eta$  ? From dozens of examples at this meeting:

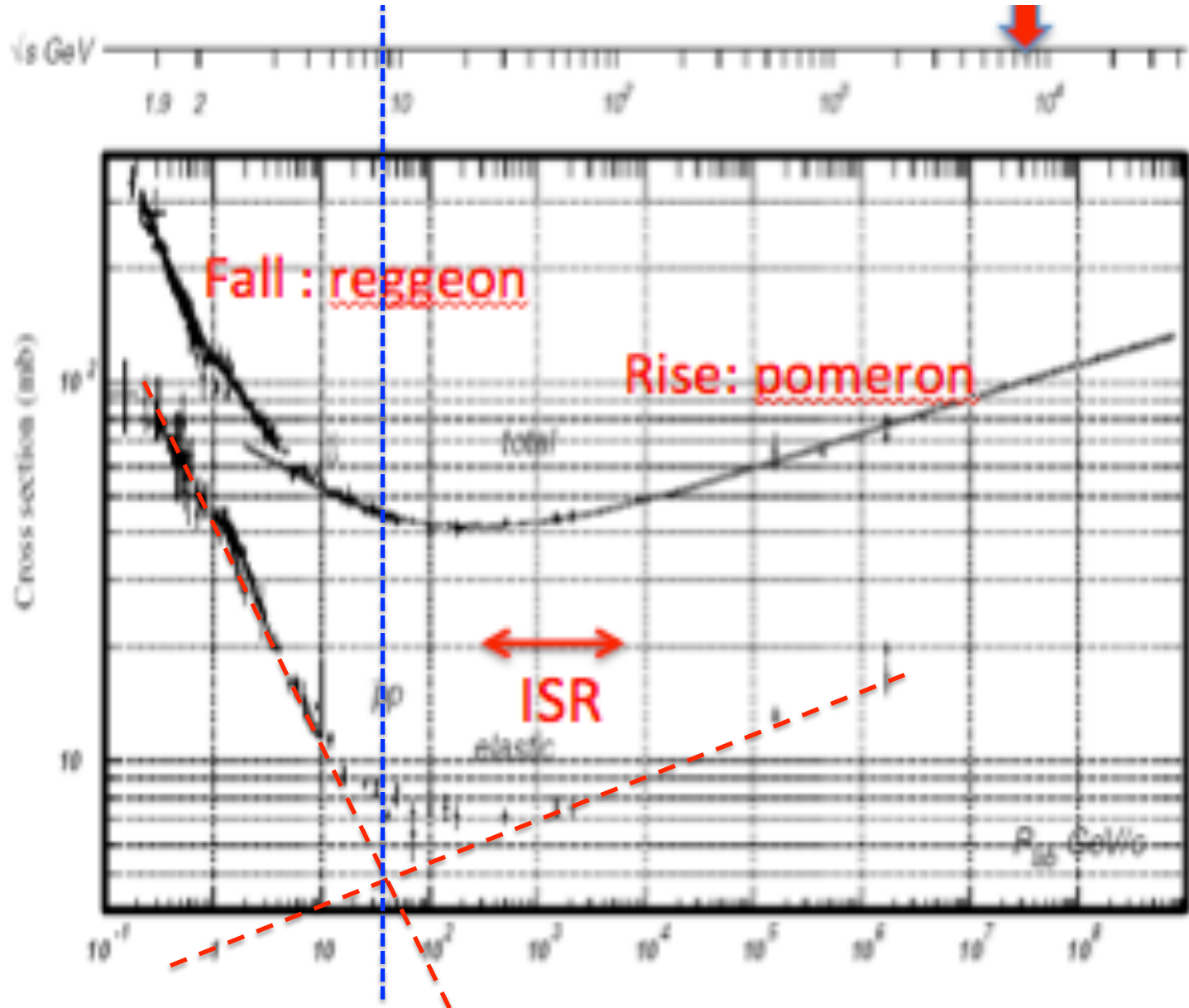
$\Delta\eta \neq \Delta y$  except for photons, but usually OK



(Pseudo)rapidity

Feynman  $x = p_z/p_{\text{beam}}$   
 $x_F = 0.95$  equiv. to  $\Delta y = 3$

$\sqrt{s} \sim 7 \text{ GeV}$ ,  
 $\Delta y = 2. \ln(\sqrt{s}/m_p) = 4$



So if both gaps in  $p + X + p$  are  $\Delta\eta$  (better,  $\Delta y$ )  $> 3$  (better,  $>4$ ) then pomeron exchange should dominate. Reggeon exchanges present but small and dying with increasing gaps.

This is due to pomeron intercept  $> 1$  and reggeon intercepts  $< \sim 0.5$

**BUT** also spin  $\gamma = 1$  and photon exchange (& odderon maybe) stays high :

have  $IP + IP$  &  $\gamma + IP$  &  $\gamma + \gamma$  all can be **Central Exclusive Production**.

→ Define “exclusive”

**All final state particles are measured** or inferred (e.g. by E,p conservation)  
(Wlodek Guryn disputes “or inferred”)

Example: Elastic scattering  $p + p \rightarrow p + p$  ... 0 hadrons produced (soft photons inevitable)

Note: if only one proton was detected, and missing 4-momentum infers the other, it's OK (IMO)

Example 2 :  $\pi^- + p \rightarrow \pi^0 + n$       Example 3 :  $p + p \rightarrow p + (p\pi\pi)$  SDE all measured

ISR “invented?” inclusive cross sections  $p + p \rightarrow \pi^+ + \text{anything}$ , now Z, H, ... + anything

At high energy colliders, central ( $\Delta y > 3$ ) exclusive  $p + X + p$  with :

X =  $e^+e^-$ ,  $\mu^+\mu^-$ ,  $\pi^+\pi^-$ ,  $W^+W^-$ , Z, H, etc with **0 additional particles** produced (+ soft photons)

In case of  $W^+W^- \rightarrow e \mu$  +missing  $E_T$  ( $2\nu$ ) neutrinos are inferred, can still call it exclusive WW.

If protons not detected, only gaps, can infer p or  $p^*$  ( $p\pi\pi$ ,  $n\pi$ ,...) call it **quasi-exclusive** ?

But assuming X does not care if p or  $p^*$ , we call it (loosely) exclusive.

Events with undetected central hadrons are a background to our “exclusive” spectrum.