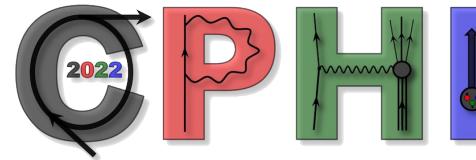




# Dihadrons at CLAS12



Christopher Dilks  
March 2022

Duke  
UNIVERSITY



Research supported by the  
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF  
**ENERGY** | Office of  
Science

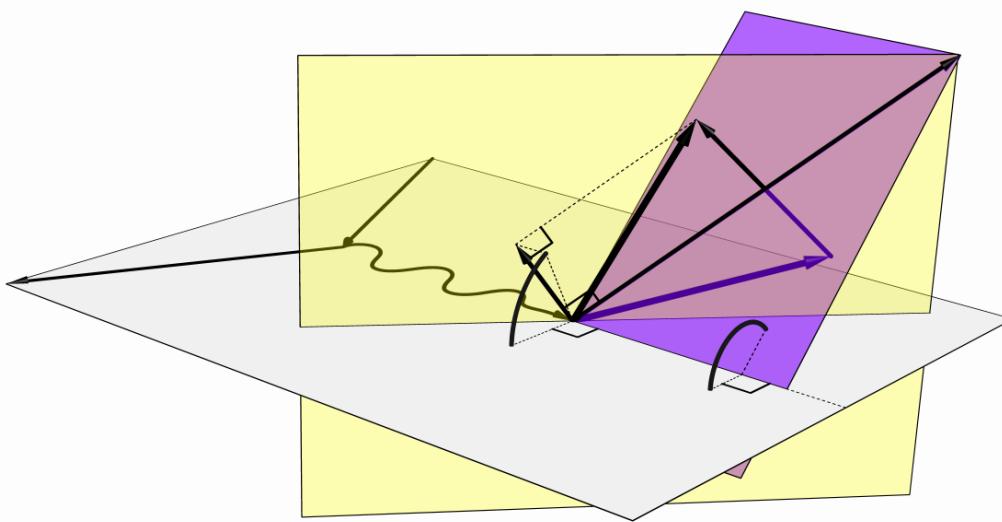


■ **Longitudinally Polarized Electron Beam**

- Energy = 10.2–10.6 GeV
- Polarization = 86–89%

■ **Fixed Targets ( $H$ ,  $^2H$ ,  $NH_3$ , ...)**

# Dihadrons, PDFs, and Fragmentation



# Dihadron Kinematics



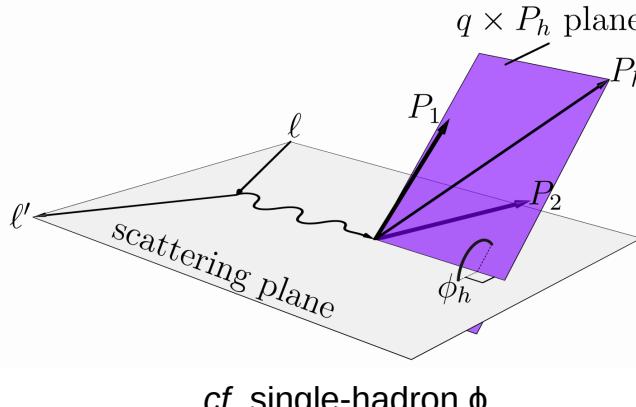
$$eN \rightarrow e + h_1(P_1) + h_2(P_2) + X$$

momentum:  $P_h = P_1 + P_2$

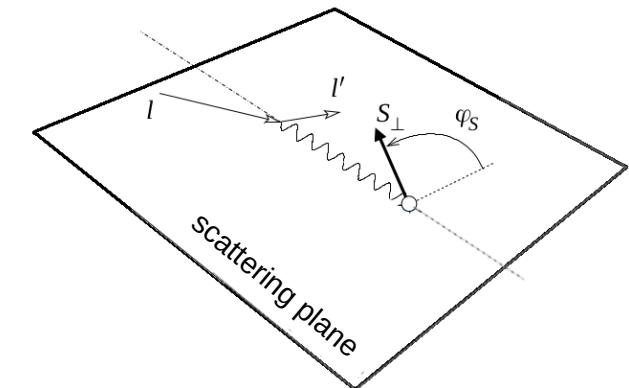
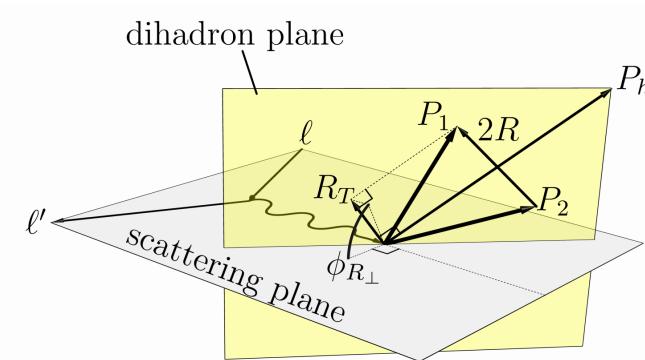
kinematics:  $M_h$ ,  $z$ ,  $p_T$

angles:  $\phi_h$ ,  $\phi_R$ ,  $\phi_S$ ,  $\theta$

Structure Function  
Modulations  
 $\text{PDF} \otimes \text{DiFF}$



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# Beam Spin Asymmetry $\rightarrow e(x)$ Constraints



$$A_{LU} = \frac{d\sigma_+ - d\sigma_-}{d\sigma_+ + d\sigma_-} = \underline{A_{LU}^{\sin \phi_R} \sin \phi_R} + A_{LU}^{\sin \phi_h} \sin \phi_h + \dots$$

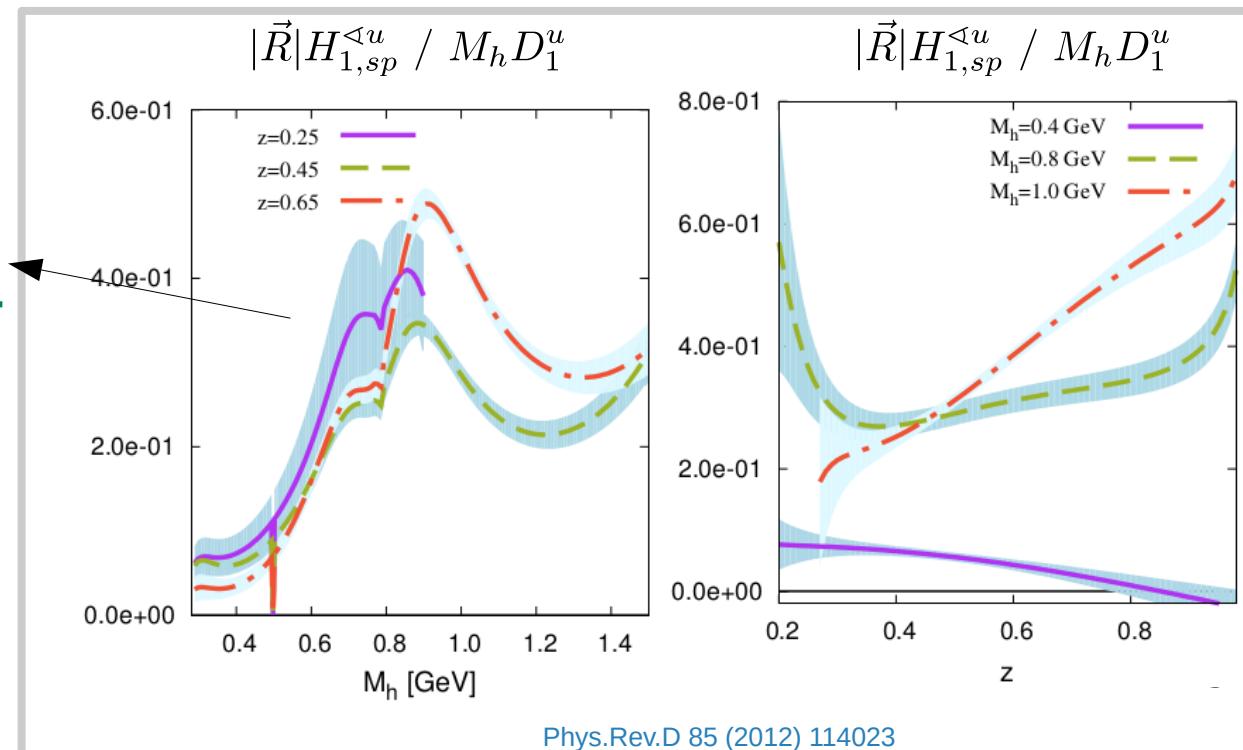
$$A_{LU}^{\sin \phi_R} \propto e(x) \cdot H_1^\triangleleft$$

$e(x)$  collinear twist-3 PDF

$H_1^\triangleleft$  dihadron fragmentation function (DiFF)

Measurement of  $A_{LU}$

+ Extraction of  $H_1^\triangleleft$  from Belle Data  
= access to  $e(x)$

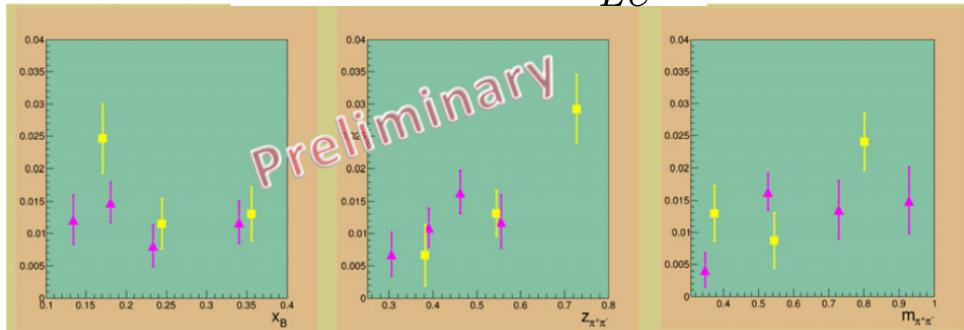


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# Beam Spin Asymmetry Measurements



CLAS6  $\pi^+\pi^- A_{LU}^{\sin \phi_R}$



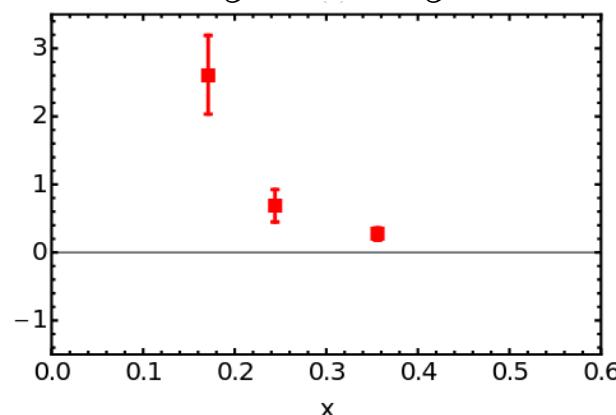
yellow squares: H<sub>2</sub>  
magenta triangles: NH<sub>3</sub>

EPJ Web Conf. 73 (2014) 02008

PoS DIS2014 (2014) 231

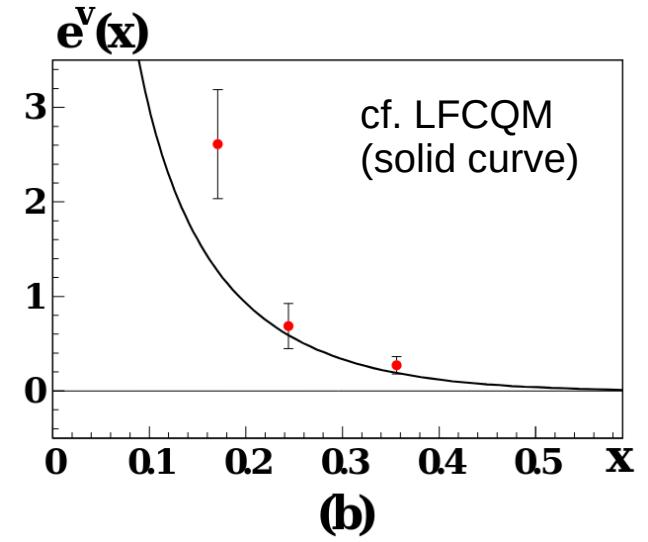
see also single-pion A<sub>LU</sub>

CLAS6 A<sub>LU</sub>  
→ e<sup>v</sup>(x) extraction



arXiv: 1405.7659 [hep-ph]

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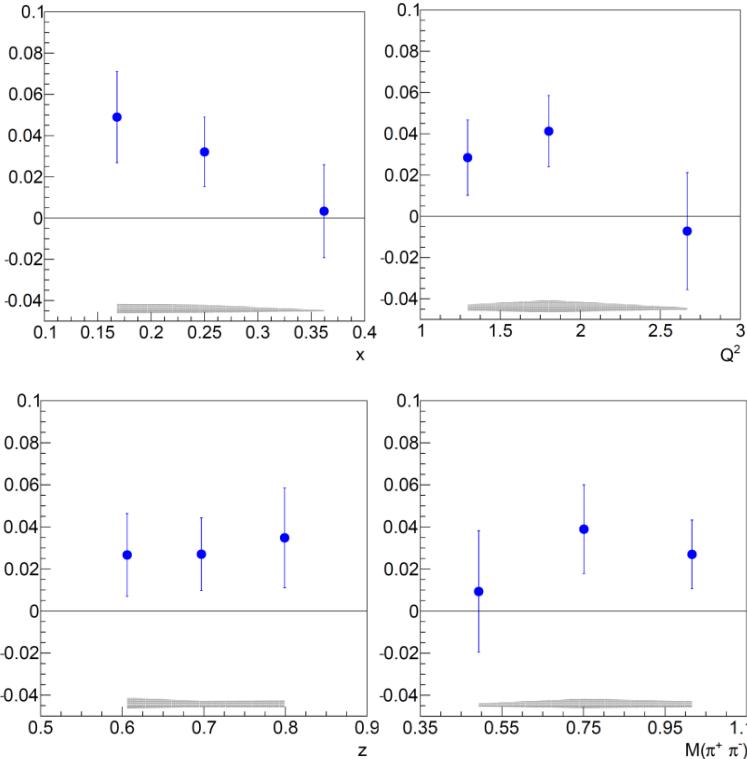


JHEP 01 (2015) 103

# Beam Spin Asymmetry Measurements



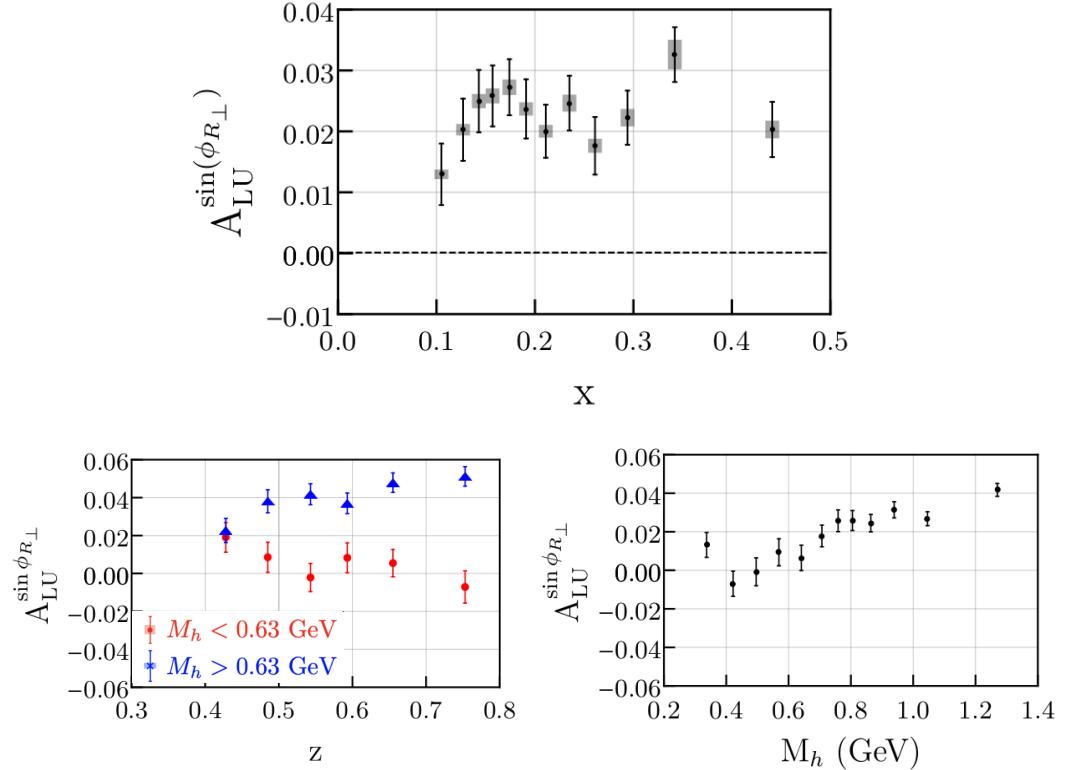
Updated CLAS6  $\pi^+\pi^- A_{LU}^{\sin\phi_R}$



Phys.Rev.Lett. 126 (2021) 6, 062002

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CLAS12  $\pi^+\pi^- A_{LU}^{\sin\phi_R}$



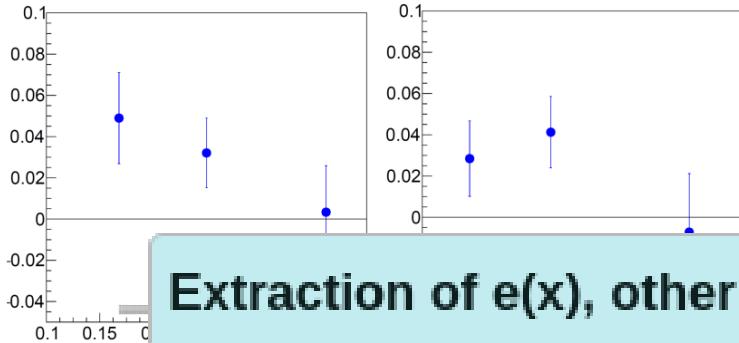
Phys.Rev.Lett. 126 (2021) 152501

1<sup>st</sup> CLAS12 Publication!

# Beam Spin Asymmetry Measurements

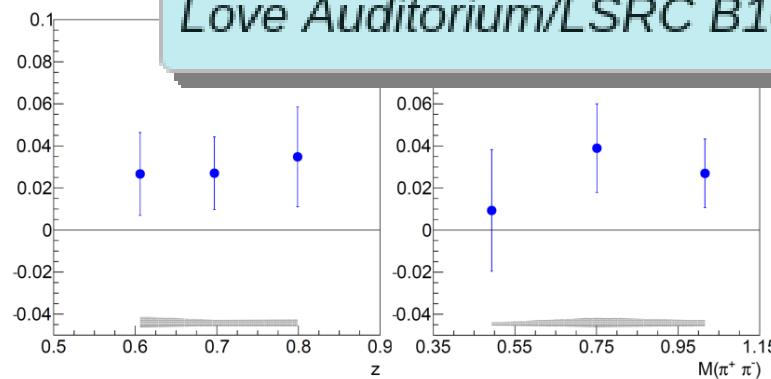


Updated CLAS6  $\pi^+\pi^- A_{LU}^{\sin\phi_R}$



Extraction of  $e(x)$ , other higher twist topics

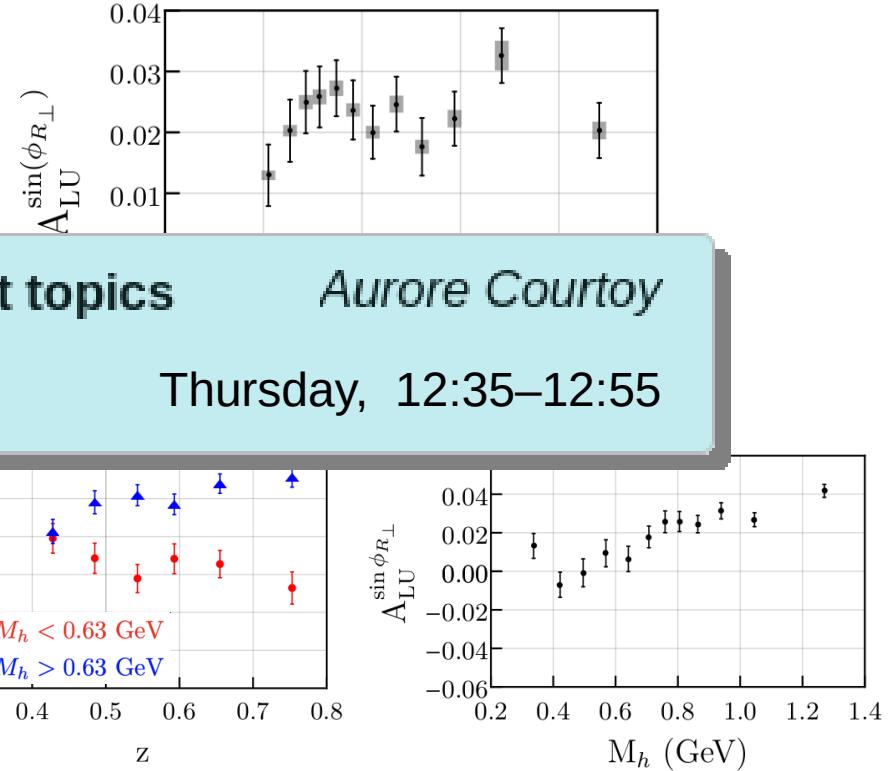
Love Auditorium/LSRC B101



Phys.Rev.Lett. 126 (2021) 6, 062002

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CLAS12  $\pi^+\pi^- A_{LU}^{\sin\phi_R}$



Phys.Rev.Lett. 126 (2021) 152501

1<sup>st</sup> CLAS12 Publication!

# Twist-3 PDF Interpretations



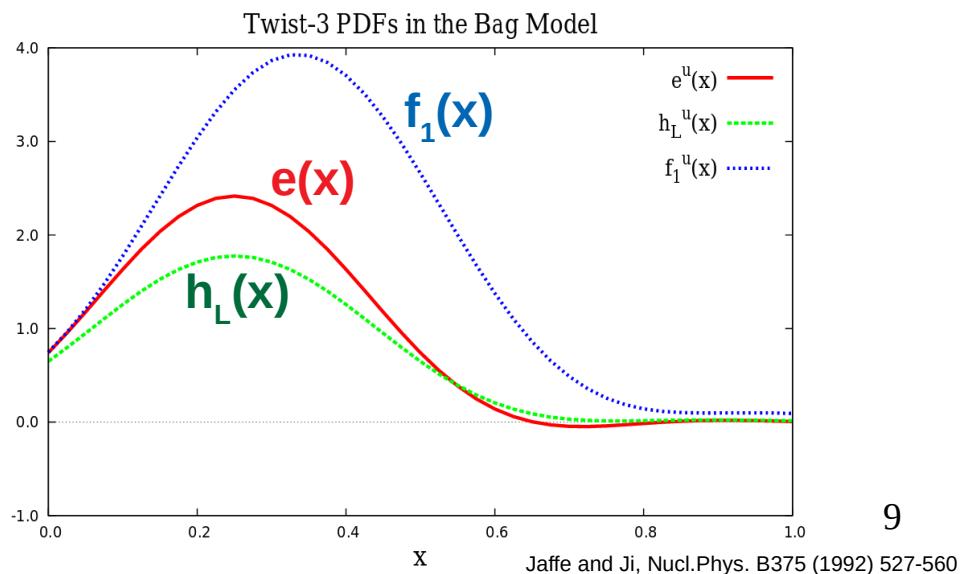
## $e(x)$

- ◆ 1<sup>st</sup> moment → pion-nucleon  $\sigma$  term, representing the contribution to the nucleon mass from the finite quark masses
- ◆ 2<sup>nd</sup> moment → proportional to quark mass and number of valence quarks
- ◆ 3<sup>rd</sup> moment → transverse polarization dependence of the transverse color-Lorentz force experienced by a struck quark, in an unpolarized nucleon

Efremov and Schweitzer, JHEP 0308 (2003) 006  
Courtoy, arXiv:1405.7659  
Burkhardt, Phys.Rev. D88 (2013) 114502

## $h_L(x)$

- ◆ Accessible via **Target Spin Asymmetries**
  - CLAS12 longitudinally polarized target
- ◆ 3<sup>rd</sup> moment → “Average longitudinal gradient of the transverse force that acts on transversely polarized [struck] quark”
  - M. Abdallah and M. Burkhardt
  - Phys.Rev.D 94 (2016) 9, 094040
  - Phys.Rev.D 66 (2002) 114005
  - Nucl.Phys.B 461 (1996) 197-237

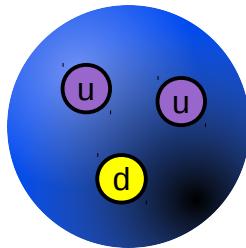


# Accessing Flavor Dependence of $e(x)$



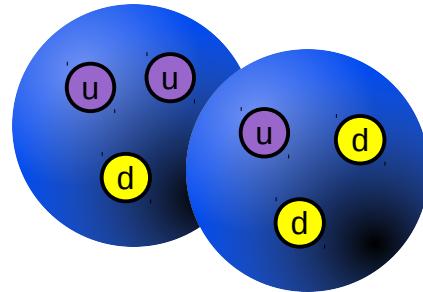
Different targets  $\rightarrow$  flavor dependence

Proton Target



$$A_{LU,p}^{\text{twist } 3} \propto 4xe^{uv}(x) - xe^{dv}(x)$$

Deuteron Target



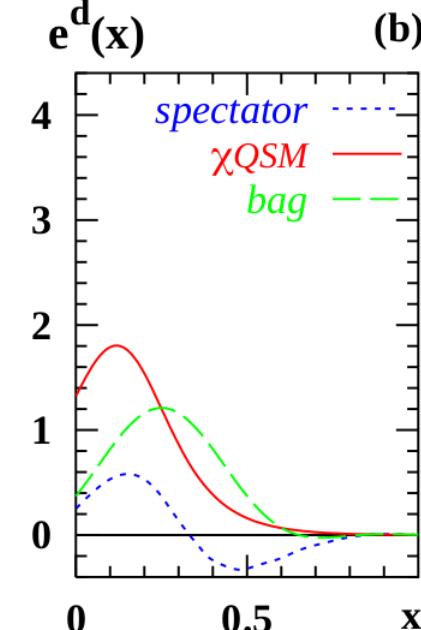
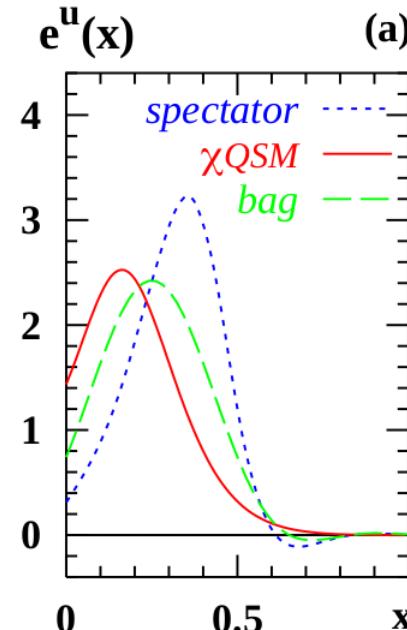
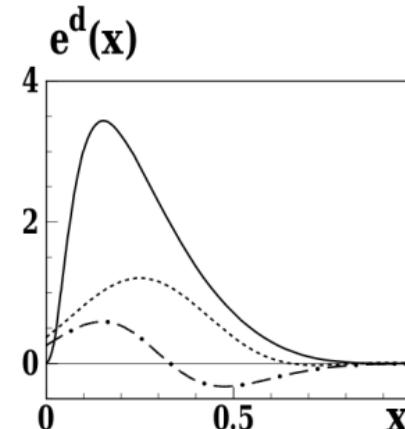
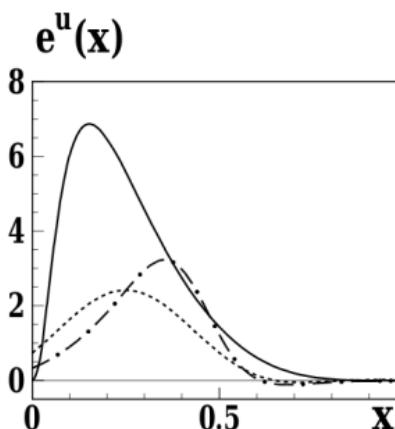
$$A_{LU,d}^{\text{twist } 3} \propto xe^{uv}(x) + xe^{dv}(x)$$

2 equations and 2 unknowns: decouple flavor dependence of  $e(x)$   $\rightarrow$   $e^{uv}(x)$  and  $e^{dv}(x)$

# $e(x)$ Model Predictions

- Several model predictions available
- Some differences, but mind the scale:
  - Bag: 0.4 GeV
  - Spectator: 0.5 GeV
  - $\chi$ QSM: 0.6 GeV
- $e^u(x)$  and  $e^d(x)$  significant for  $x < 0.5$

Light-Front Constituent Quark Model



Bag Model: Nucl.Phys.B 375 (1992) 527-560

Nucl.Phys.B 497 (1997) 415-434

Spectator Model: Nucl.Phys.A 626 (1997) 937-965

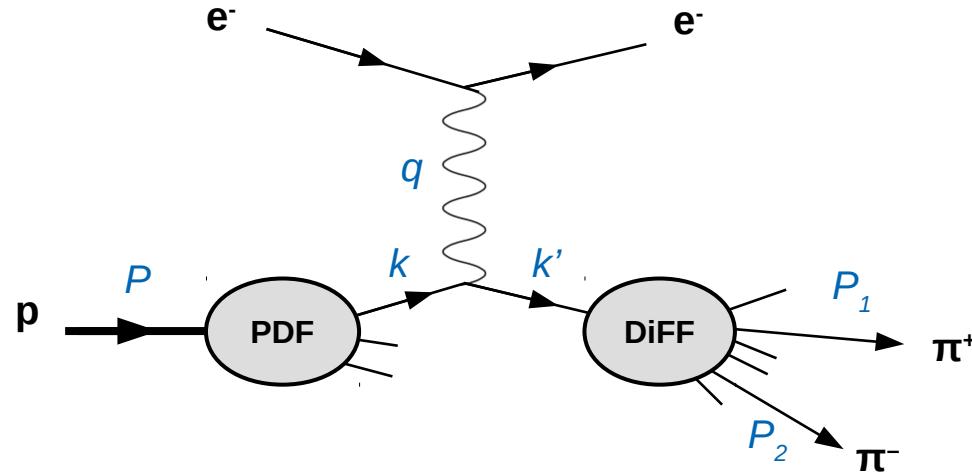
Chiral Quark Soliton Model ( $\chi$ QSM): Acta Phys.Polon.B 39 (2008) 609-640

JHEP 01 (2015) 103

Solid: LFCQM model  
 Dot-Dashed: spectator model  
 Dashed: bag model

- Relatively larger magnitude partly due to mass effects

# Factorization



Structure Function  $\propto$  PDF  $\otimes$  DiFF

# Dihadron Fragmentation Functions (DiFFs)



## Twist 2

$$D_1 = \text{[diagram]} \quad h_1 \quad h_2$$

$$G_1 = \text{[diagram]} \quad h_1 \quad h_2 - \text{[diagram]} \quad h_1 \quad h_2$$

$$H_1 = \text{[diagram]} \quad h_1 \quad h_2 - \text{[diagram]} \quad h_1 \quad h_2$$

(notation):

$$G_1 = G_1^\perp$$

$$H_1 = \{H_1^\perp, H_1^\triangleleft\}$$

## Twist 3

$$\tilde{D}^\perp \quad \tilde{G}^\perp$$

$$\tilde{H} \quad \tilde{E}$$

small ?  
see, for example,

PoS DIS2014 (2014) 231

Phys.Rev.D 99 (2019) 5, 054003

arXiv: 1405.7659 [hep-ph]

# Accessing Flavor Dependence of DiFFs



$$D_1^{u/\pi^+\pi^-} = D_1^{\bar{d}/\pi^+\pi^-} = D_1^{d/\pi^+\pi^-} = D_1^{\bar{u}/\pi^+\pi^-}$$

$$G_1^{u/\pi^+\pi^-} = G_1^{\bar{d}/\pi^+\pi^-} = G_1^{d/\pi^+\pi^-} = G_1^{\bar{u}/\pi^+\pi^-}$$

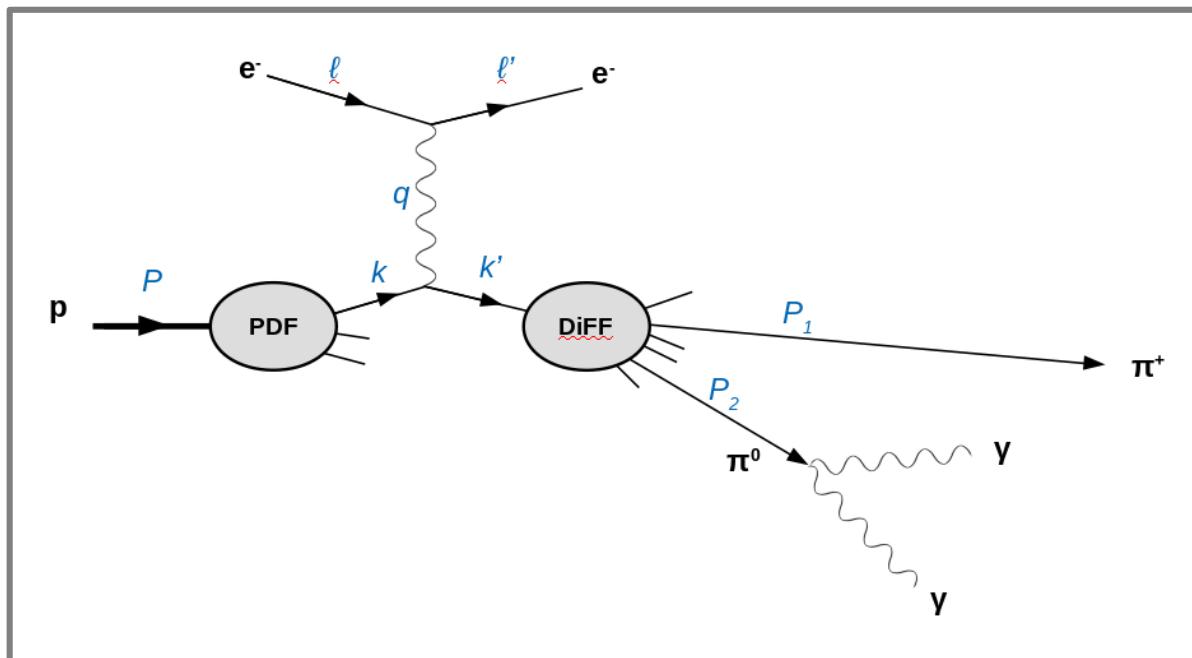
$$H_1^{u/\pi^+\pi^-} = H_1^{\bar{d}/\pi^+\pi^-} = -H_1^{d/\pi^+\pi^-} = -H_1^{\bar{u}/\pi^+\pi^-}$$

$\neq$

$$D_1^{q/\pi^\pm\pi^0}$$

$$G_1^{q/\pi^\pm\pi^0}$$

$$H_1^{q/\pi^\pm\pi^0}$$



$\pi^+\pi^-$

$\pi^+\pi^0$

$\pi^-\pi^0$

...

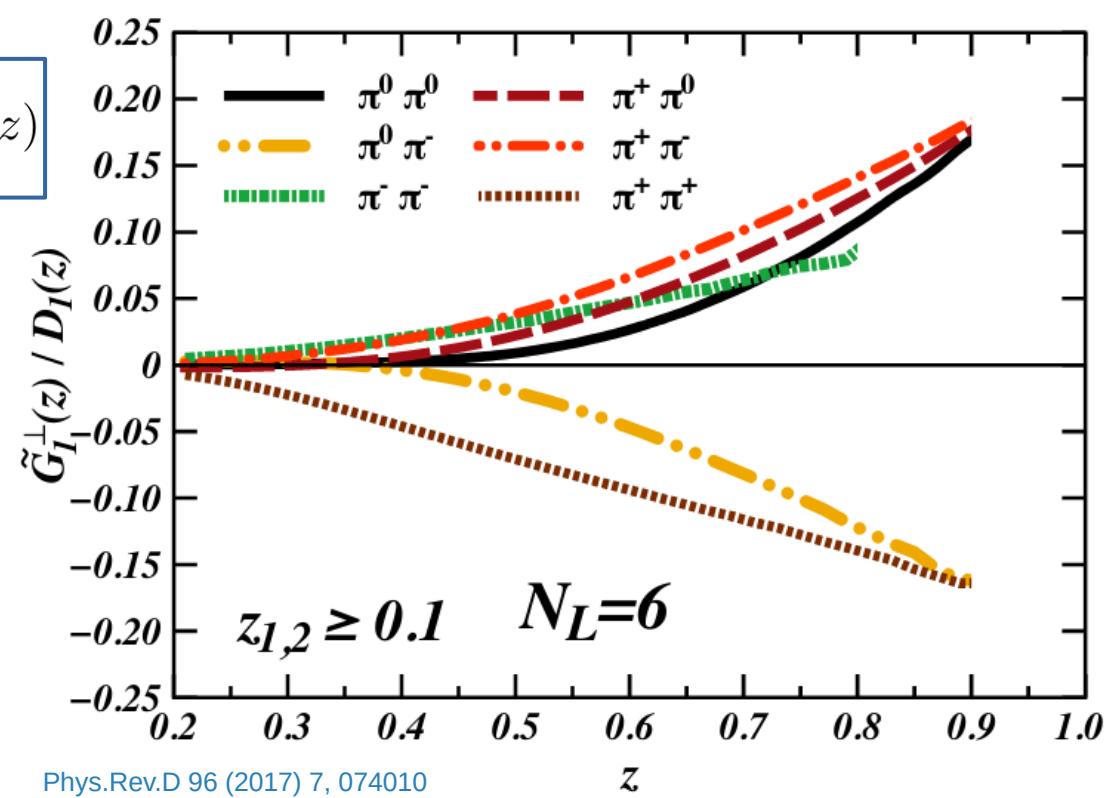
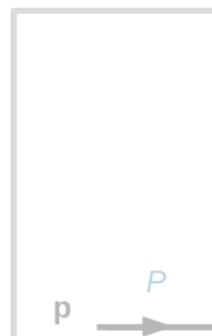
# Accessing Flavor Dependence of DiFFs



$$D_1^{u/\pi^+\pi^-} = D_{\bar{d}}^{\bar{d}/\pi^+\pi^-} - D_{\bar{d}}^{d/\pi^+\pi^-} - D_{\bar{u}}^{\bar{u}/\pi^+\pi^-}$$

$$\tilde{G}_1^\perp(z) \equiv \frac{1}{M_1 M_2} G_1^\perp(z)$$

$$H_1^{u/\pi^+\pi^-} = H_1$$



$$D_1^{q/\pi^\pm\pi^0}$$

$$G_1^{q/\pi^\pm\pi^0}$$

$$H_1^{q/\pi^\pm\pi^0}$$

$$\pi^+\pi^-$$

$$\pi^+\pi^0$$

$$\pi^-\pi^0$$

...

# Full Dihadron Cross Section



$$d\sigma_{UU} = \frac{\alpha^2}{4\pi xyQ^2} \left(1 + \frac{\gamma^2}{2x}\right) \\ \times \sum_{\ell=0}^{\ell_{\max}} \left\{ A(x, y) \sum_{m=0}^{\ell} \left[ P_{\ell, m} \cos(m(\phi_h - \phi_{R_\perp})) \left( F_{UU, T}^{P_{\ell, m} \cos(m(\phi_h - \phi_{R_\perp}))} + \epsilon F_{UU, L}^{P_{\ell, m} \cos(m(\phi_h - \phi_{R_\perp}))} \right) \right] \right. \\ + B(x, y) \sum_{m=-\ell}^{\ell} P_{\ell, m} \cos((2-m)\phi_h + m\phi_{R_\perp}) F_{UU}^{P_{\ell, m} \cos((2-m)\phi_h + m\phi_{R_\perp})} \\ \left. + V(x, y) \sum_{m=-\ell}^{\ell} P_{\ell, m} \cos((1-m)\phi_h + m\phi_{R_\perp}) F_{UU}^{P_{\ell, m} \cos((1-m)\phi_h + m\phi_{R_\perp})} \right\}.$$

$$d\sigma_{LU} = \frac{\alpha^2}{4\pi xyQ^2} \left(1 + \frac{\gamma^2}{2x}\right) \lambda_e \\ \times \sum_{\ell=0}^{\ell_{\max}} \left\{ C(x, y) \sum_{m=1}^{\ell} \left[ P_{\ell, m} \sin(m(\phi_h - \phi_{R_\perp})) 2 \left( F_{LU, T}^{P_{\ell, m} \cos(m(\phi_h - \phi_{R_\perp}))} + \epsilon F_{LU, L}^{P_{\ell, m} \cos(m(\phi_h - \phi_{R_\perp}))} \right) \right] \right. \\ \left. + W(x, y) \sum_{m=-\ell}^{\ell} P_{\ell, m} \sin((1-m)\phi_h + m\phi_{R_\perp}) F_{LU}^{P_{\ell, m} \sin((1-m)\phi_h + m\phi_{R_\perp})} \right\}.$$

$$d\sigma_{UL} = \frac{\alpha^2}{4\pi xyQ^2} \left(1 + \frac{\gamma^2}{2x}\right) S_L \\ \times \left\{ A(x, y) \sum_{\ell=1}^{\ell_{\max}} \sum_{m=1}^{\ell} P_{\ell, m} \sin(-m\phi_h + m\phi_{R_\perp}) F_{UL}^{P_{\ell, m} \sin(-m\phi_h + m\phi_{R_\perp})} \right. \\ + B(x, y) \sum_{\ell=0}^{\ell_{\max}} \sum_{m=-\ell}^{\ell} P_{\ell, m} \sin((2-m)\phi_h + m\phi_{R_\perp}) F_{UL}^{P_{\ell, m} \sin((2-m)\phi_h + m\phi_{R_\perp})} \\ \left. + V(x, y) \sum_{\ell=0}^{\ell_{\max}} \sum_{m=-\ell}^{\ell} P_{\ell, m} \sin((1-m)\phi_h + m\phi_{R_\perp}) F_{UL}^{P_{\ell, m} \sin((1-m)\phi_h + m\phi_{R_\perp})} \right\}.$$

$$d\sigma_{LL} = \frac{\alpha^2}{4\pi xyQ^2} \left(1 + \frac{\gamma^2}{2x}\right) \lambda_e S_L \\ \times \sum_{\ell=0}^{\ell_{\max}} \left\{ C(x, y) \sum_{m=0}^{\ell} 2^{2-\delta_{m0}} P_{\ell, m} \cos(m(\phi_h - \phi_{R_\perp})) F_{LL}^{P_{\ell, m} \cos(m(\phi_h - \phi_{R_\perp}))} \right. \\ \left. + W(x, y) \sum_{m=-\ell}^{\ell} P_{\ell, m} \cos((1-m)\phi_h + m\phi_{R_\perp}) F_{LL}^{P_{\ell, m} \cos((1-m)\phi_h + m\phi_{R_\perp})} \right\}.$$

$$d\sigma_{UT} = \frac{\alpha^2}{4\pi xyQ^2} \left(1 + \frac{\gamma^2}{2x}\right) |\mathbf{S}_\perp| \\ \times \sum_{\ell=0}^{\ell_{\max}} \sum_{m=-\ell}^{\ell} \left\{ A(x, y) \left[ P_{\ell, m} \sin((m+1)\phi_h - m\phi_{R_\perp} - \phi_S) \right. \right. \\ \times \left( F_{UT, T}^{P_{\ell, m} \sin((m+1)\phi_h - m\phi_{R_\perp} - \phi_S)} + \epsilon F_{UT, L}^{P_{\ell, m} \sin((m+1)\phi_h - m\phi_{R_\perp} - \phi_S)} \right) \\ \left. + B(x, y) \left[ P_{\ell, m} \sin((1-m)\phi_h + m\phi_{R_\perp} + \phi_S) F_{UT}^{P_{\ell, m} \sin((1-m)\phi_h + m\phi_{R_\perp} + \phi_S)} \right. \right. \\ \left. + P_{\ell, m} \sin((3-m)\phi_h + m\phi_{R_\perp} - \phi_S) F_{UT}^{P_{\ell, m} \sin((3-m)\phi_h + m\phi_{R_\perp} - \phi_S)} \right] \\ \left. + V(x, y) \left[ P_{\ell, m} \sin(-m\phi_h + m\phi_{R_\perp} + \phi_S) F_{UT}^{P_{\ell, m} \sin(-m\phi_h + m\phi_{R_\perp} + \phi_S)} \right. \right. \\ \left. + P_{\ell, m} \sin((2-m)\phi_h + m\phi_{R_\perp} - \phi_S) F_{UT}^{P_{\ell, m} \sin((2-m)\phi_h + m\phi_{R_\perp} - \phi_S)} \right] \right\}.$$

$$d\sigma_{LT} = \frac{\alpha^2}{4\pi xyQ^2} \left(1 + \frac{\gamma^2}{2x}\right) \lambda_e |\mathbf{S}_\perp| \sum_{\ell=0}^{\ell_{\max}} \sum_{m=-\ell}^{\ell} \left\{ \right. \\ C(x, y) 2 P_{\ell, m} \cos((1-m)\phi_h + m\phi_{R_\perp} - \phi_S) F_{LT}^{P_{\ell, m} \cos((1-m)\phi_h + m\phi_{R_\perp} - \phi_S)} \\ + W(x, y) \left[ P_{\ell, m} \cos(-m\phi_h + m\phi_{R_\perp} + \phi_S) F_{LT}^{P_{\ell, m} \cos(-m\phi_h + m\phi_{R_\perp} + \phi_S)} \right. \\ \left. + P_{\ell, m} \cos((2-m)\phi_h + m\phi_{R_\perp} - \phi_S) F_{LT}^{P_{\ell, m} \cos((2-m)\phi_h + m\phi_{R_\perp} - \phi_S)} \right] \right\}.$$

# Full Dihadron Cross Section



## Twist 2

Target Polarization

	U	L	T
Beam Polarization			
U	$f_1 D_1$ $h_1^\perp H_1$	$h_{1L}^\perp H_1$ $g_{1L} G_1$ $h_1 H_1$ $h_{1T}^\perp H_1$	$f_{1T}^\perp D_1$ $g_{1T} G_1$
L	$f_1 G_1$	$g_{1L} D_1$	$g_{1T} D_1$ $f_{1T}^\perp G_1$

## Twist 3

Target Polarization

	U	L	T
Beam Polarization			
U	$h H_1$ $f_1 \tilde{D}$ $f^\perp D_1$ $h_1^\perp \tilde{H}$	$h_L H_1$ $g_{1L} \tilde{G}$ $f_L^\perp D_1$ $h_{1L}^\perp \tilde{H}$	$f_T D_1$ $h_1 \tilde{H}$ $h_T H_1$ $g_{1T} \tilde{G}$ $h_T^\perp H_1$ $f_{1T}^\perp \tilde{D}$ $f_T^\perp D_1$ $h_{1T}^\perp \tilde{H}$
L	$e H_1$ $f_1 \tilde{G}$ $g^\perp D_1$ $h_1^\perp \tilde{E}$	$e_L H_1$ $g_{1L} \tilde{D}$ $g_L^\perp D_1$ $h_{1L}^\perp \tilde{E}$	$g_T D_1$ $h_1 \tilde{E}$ $e_T H_1$ $g_{1T} \tilde{D}$ $e_T^\perp H_1$ $f_{1T}^\perp \tilde{G}$ $g_T^\perp D_1$ $h_{1T}^\perp \tilde{E}$

# Full Dihadron Cross Section



## Twist 2

Target Polarization

	U	L	T
Beam Polarization			
U	$f_1 D_1$ $h_1^\perp H_1$	$h_{1L}^\perp H_1$ $g_{1L} G_1$ $h_1 H_1$ $h_{1T}^\perp H_1$	$f_{1T}^\perp D_1$ $g_{1T} G_1$
L	$f_1 G_1$	$g_{1L} D_1$	$g_{1T} D_1$ $f_{1T}^\perp G_1$

- 2018-2020



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## Twist 3

Target Polarization

	U	L	T
Beam Polarization			
U	$hH_1$ $f_1 \tilde{D}$ $f^\perp D_1$ $h_1^\perp \tilde{H}$	$h_L H_1$ $g_{1L} \tilde{G}$ $f_L^\perp D_1$ $h_{1L}^\perp \tilde{H}$	$f_T D_1$ $h_1 \tilde{H}$ $h_T H_1$ $g_{1T} \tilde{G}$ $h_T^\perp H_1$ $f_{1T}^\perp \tilde{D}$ $f_T^\perp D_1$ $h_{1T}^\perp \tilde{H}$
L	$eH_1$ $f_1 \tilde{G}$ $g^\perp D_1$ $h_1^\perp \tilde{E}$	$e_L H_1$ $g_{1L} \tilde{D}$ $g_L^\perp D_1$ $h_{1L}^\perp \tilde{E}$	$g_T D_1$ $h_1 \tilde{E}$ $e_T H_1$ $g_{1T} \tilde{D}$ $e_T^\perp H_1$ $f_{1T}^\perp \tilde{G}$ $g_T^\perp D_1$ $h_{1T}^\perp \tilde{E}$

# Full Dihadron Cross Section



## Twist 2

Target Polarization

	U	L	T
U	$f_1 D_1$ $h_1^\perp H_1$	$h_{1L}^\perp H_1$ $g_{1L} G_1$	$f_{1T}^\perp D_1$ $g_{1T} G_1$ $h_1 H_1$ $h_{1T}^\perp H_1$
L	$f_1 G_1$	$g_{1L} D_1$	$g_{1T} D_1$ $f_{1T}^\perp G_1$

- 2018-2020
- 2022-2023



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## Twist 3

Target Polarization

	U	L	T
U	$h H_1$ $f_1 \tilde{D}$ $f^\perp D_1$ $h_1^\perp \tilde{H}$	$h_L H_1$ $g_{1L} \tilde{G}$ $f_L^\perp D_1$ $h_{1L}^\perp \tilde{H}$	$f_T D_1$ $h_1 \tilde{H}$ $h_T H_1$ $g_{1T} \tilde{G}$ $h_T^\perp H_1$ $f_{1T}^\perp \tilde{D}$ $f_T^\perp D_1$ $h_{1T}^\perp \tilde{H}$
L	$e H_1$ $f_1 \tilde{G}$ $g^\perp D_1$ $h_1^\perp \tilde{E}$	$e_L H_1$ $g_{1L} \tilde{D}$ $g_L^\perp D_1$ $h_{1L}^\perp \tilde{E}$	$g_T D_1$ $h_1 \tilde{E}$ $e_T H_1$ $g_{1T} \tilde{D}$ $e_T^\perp H_1$ $f_{1T}^\perp \tilde{G}$ $g_T^\perp D_1$ $h_{1T}^\perp \tilde{E}$

# Full Dihadron Cross Section



## Twist 2

### Target Polarization

	U	L	T
U	$f_1 D_1$ $h_1^\perp H_1$	$h_{1L}^\perp H_1$ $g_{1L} G_1$	$f_{1T}^\perp D_1$ $g_{1T} G_1$ $h_1 H_1$ $h_{1T}^\perp H_1$
L	$f_1 G_1$	$g_{1L} D_1$	$g_{1T} D_1$ $f_{1T}^\perp G_1$

- 2018-2020
- 2022-2023
- Future (?)



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## Twist 3

### Target Polarization

	U	L	T
U	$hH_1$ $f_1 \tilde{D}$ $f^\perp D_1$ $h_1^\perp \tilde{H}$	$h_L H_1$ $g_{1L} \tilde{G}$ $f_L^\perp D_1$ $h_{1L}^\perp \tilde{H}$	$f_T D_1$ $h_1 \tilde{H}$ $h_T H_1$ $g_{1T} \tilde{G}$ $h_T^\perp H_1$ $f_{1T}^\perp \tilde{D}$ $f_T^\perp D_1$ $h_{1T}^\perp \tilde{H}$
L	$eH_1$ $f_1 \tilde{G}$ $g^\perp D_1$ $h_1^\perp \tilde{E}$	$e_L H_1$ $g_{1L} \tilde{D}$ $g_L^\perp D_1$ $h_{1L}^\perp \tilde{E}$	$g_T D_1$ $h_1 \tilde{E}$ $e_T H_1$ $g_{1T} \tilde{D}$ $e_T^\perp H_1$ $f_{1T}^\perp \tilde{G}$ $g_T^\perp D_1$ $h_{1T}^\perp \tilde{E}$

20

# Full Dihadron Cross Section



## Twist 2

Target Polarization

		U	L	T
		$f_1 D_1$ $h_1^\perp H_1$	$h_{1L}^\perp H_1$ $g_{1L} G_1$	$f_{1T}^\perp D_1$ $g_{1T} G_1$ $h_1 H_1$ $h_{1T}^\perp H_1$
Beam Polarization	U	$f_1 D_1$ $h_1^\perp H_1$	$h_{1L}^\perp H_1$ $g_{1L} G_1$	$f_{1T}^\perp D_1$ $g_{1T} G_1$ $h_1 H_1$ $h_{1T}^\perp H_1$
L	$f_1 G_1$	$g_{1L} D_1$	$g_{1T} D_1$	$f_{1T}^\perp G_1$

- 2018-2020
- 2022-2023
- Future (?)
- (any time)



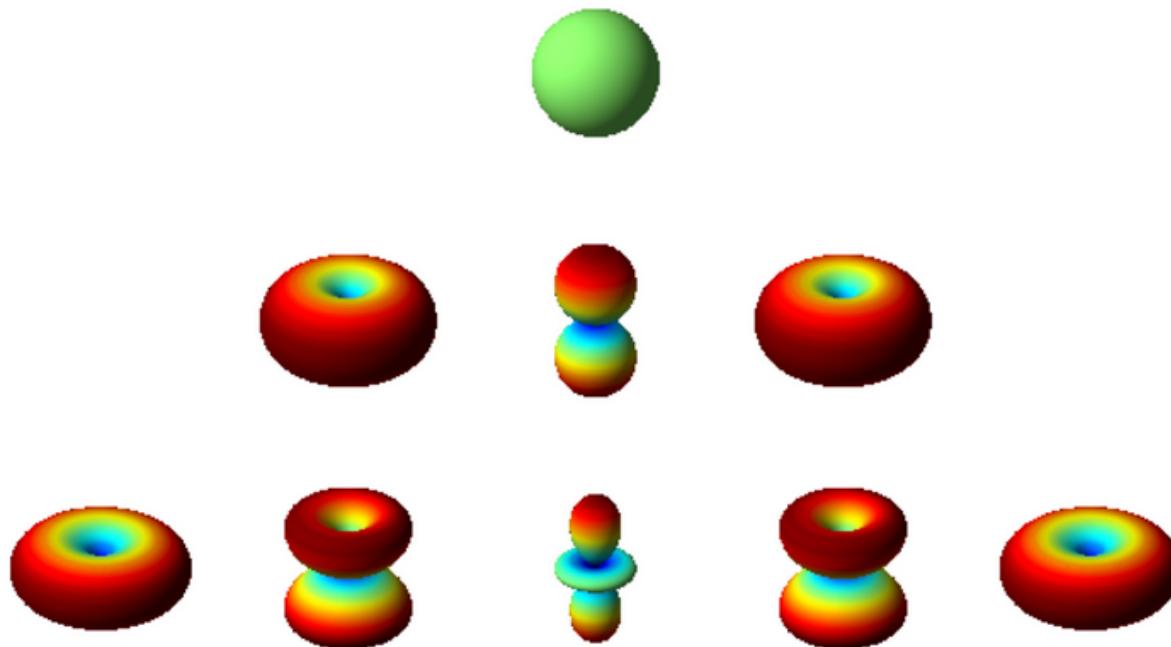
C. Dilks

## Twist 3

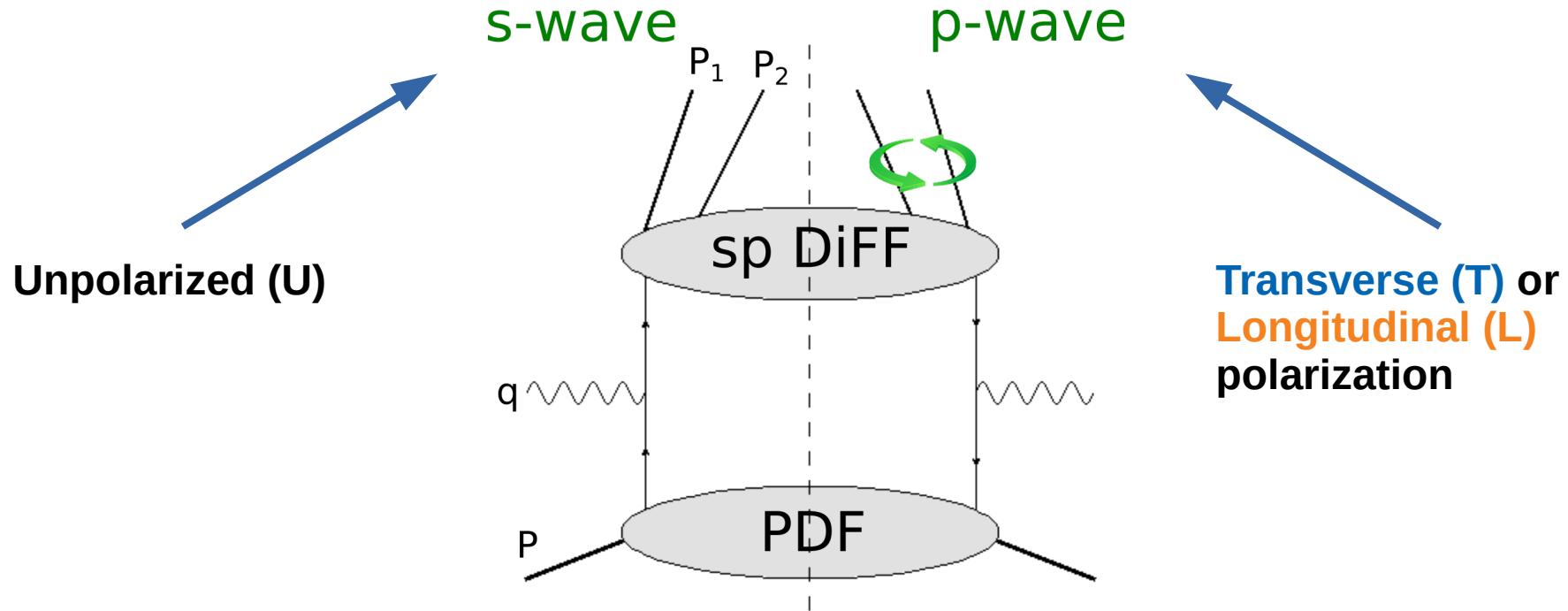
Target Polarization

		U	L	T
		$hH_1$ $f_1 \tilde{D}$ $f^\perp D_1$ $h_1^\perp \tilde{H}$	$h_L H_1$ $g_{1L} \tilde{G}$ $f_L^\perp D_1$ $h_{1L}^\perp \tilde{H}$	$f_T D_1$ $h_1 \tilde{H}$ $h_T H_1$ $g_{1T} \tilde{G}$ $h_T^\perp H_1$ $f_{1T}^\perp \tilde{D}$ $f_T^\perp D_1$ $h_{1T}^\perp \tilde{H}$
Beam Polarization	U	$hH_1$ $f_1 \tilde{D}$ $f^\perp D_1$ $h_1^\perp \tilde{H}$	$h_L H_1$ $g_{1L} \tilde{G}$ $f_L^\perp D_1$ $h_{1L}^\perp \tilde{H}$	$f_T D_1$ $h_1 \tilde{H}$ $h_T H_1$ $g_{1T} \tilde{G}$ $h_T^\perp H_1$ $f_{1T}^\perp \tilde{D}$ $f_T^\perp D_1$ $h_{1T}^\perp \tilde{H}$
L	$eH_1$ $f_1 \tilde{G}$ $g^\perp D_1$ $h_1^\perp \tilde{E}$	$e_L H_1$ $g_{1L} \tilde{D}$ $g_L^\perp D_1$ $h_{1L}^\perp \tilde{E}$	$g_T D_1$ $h_1 \tilde{E}$ $e_T H_1$ $g_{1T} \tilde{D}$ $e_T^\perp H_1$ $f_{1T}^\perp \tilde{G}$ $g_T^\perp D_1$ $h_{1T}^\perp \tilde{E}$	

# Partial Waves



# Partial Wave Expansion



- DiFFs expand on a basis of spherical harmonics
- Angular momentum eigenvalues  $|\ell, m\rangle$
- Explore dihadron fragmentation depending on relative angular momentum

$$H_1^\perp = \sum_{\ell=0}^{\ell_{\max}} \sum_{m=-\ell}^{\ell} P_{\ell,m}(\cos \vartheta) e^{im(\phi_{R\perp} - \phi_p)} H_1^{\perp|\ell,m\rangle}$$

# Partial Waves



$\ell = 0$        $|0, 0\rangle$   
 $ss$                    $\mathbf{U} \ \mathbf{U}$   
  
 $m = 0$

# Partial Waves



$\ell = 0$ <i>ss</i>	$ 0, 0\rangle$ <b>U U</b>		
$\ell = 1$ <i>sp</i>	$ 1, -1\rangle$ <b>U T</b>	$ 1, 0\rangle$ <b>U L</b>	$ 1, 1\rangle$ <b>U T</b>

$m = -1$        $m = 0$        $m = +1$

# Partial Waves



		$\ell = 0$ ss	$ 0,0\rangle$ <b>U U</b>		
	$\ell = 1$ sp	$ 1,-1\rangle$ <b>U T</b>	$ 1,0\rangle$ <b>U L</b>	$ 1,1\rangle$ <b>U T</b>	
$\ell = 2$ pp	$ 2,-2\rangle$ <b>T T</b>	$ 2,-1\rangle$ <b>L T</b>	$ 2,0\rangle$ <b>L L</b>	$ 2,1\rangle$ <b>L T</b>	$ 2,2\rangle$ <b>T T</b>

$m = -2$        $m = -1$        $m = 0$        $m = +1$        $m = +2$

# Partial Waves



			$\ell = 0$ <b>ss</b>	$ 0,0\rangle$ <b>U U</b> $G_{1,00}^\perp \quad H_{1,00}^\perp$
	$\ell = 1$ <b>sp</b>		$ 1,-1\rangle$ <b>U T</b> $G_{1,OT}^\perp \quad H_{1,OT}^\perp$	$ 1,0\rangle$ <b>U L</b> $G_{1,OL}^\perp \quad H_{1,OL}^\perp$
				$ 1,1\rangle$ <b>U T</b> $G_{1,OT}^\perp \quad H_{1,OT}^*$
$\ell = 2$ <b>pp</b>	$ 2,-2\rangle$ <b>T T</b> $G_{1,TT}^\perp \quad H_{1,TT}^\perp$	$ 2,-1\rangle$ <b>L T</b> $G_{1,LT}^\perp \quad H_{1,LT}^\perp$	$ 2,0\rangle$ <b>L L</b> $G_{1,LL}^\perp \quad H_{1,LL}^\perp$	$ 2,1\rangle$ <b>L T</b> $G_{1,LT}^\perp \quad H_{1,LT}^*$
	$m = -2$	$m = -1$	$m = 0$	$m = +1$
				$m = +2$

### Twist 2

3 params

$$G_1^{\perp,|\ell,0\rangle} = 0$$

$$G_1^{\perp,|\ell,m\rangle} = G_1^{\perp,|\ell,-m\rangle}$$

$ 1,1\rangle$	$G_{1,OT}^\perp$
$ 2,1\rangle$	$G_{1,LT}^\perp$
$ 2,2\rangle$	$G_{1,TT}^\perp$

### Twist 3

9 params

$ 1,-1\rangle$	$H_{1,OT}^\perp$	$ 1,0\rangle$	$H_{1,OL}^\perp$	$ 1,1\rangle$	$H_{1,OT}^*$
$ 2,-2\rangle$	$H_{1,TT}^\perp$	$ 2,-1\rangle$	$H_{1,LT}^\perp$	$ 2,0\rangle$	$H_{1,LL}^\perp$
				$ 2,1\rangle$	$H_{1,LT}^*$
				$ 2,2\rangle$	$H_{1,TT}^*$

- m=0 terms:
- Included in fit, excluded from figures
  - Large uncertainties
  - $|0,0\rangle$  and  $|2,0\rangle$  correlation
  - $|1,0\rangle$  suppressed

### Twist 2

$$G_1^{\perp, |\ell, 0\rangle} = 0$$

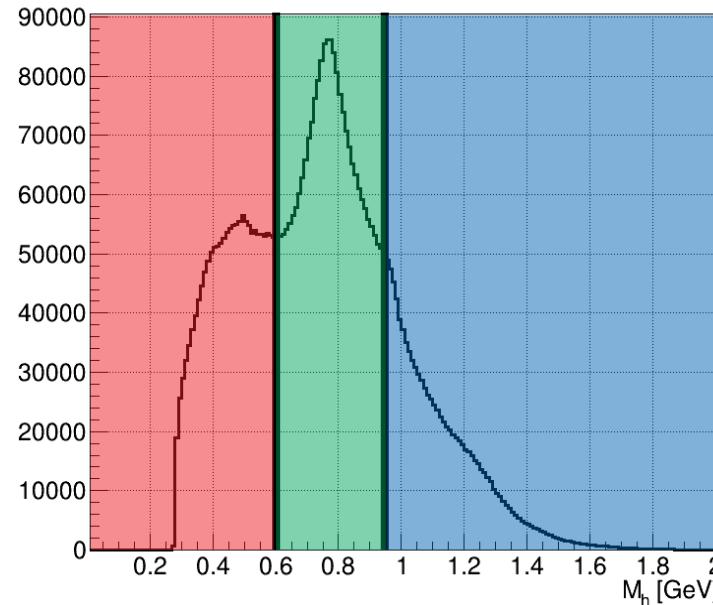
$$G_1^{\perp, |\ell, m\rangle} = G_1^{\perp, |\ell, -m\rangle}$$

$ 1, 1\rangle$	$G_{1, OT}^\perp$
$ 2, 1\rangle$	$ 2, 2\rangle$

### Twist 3

$ 1, -1\rangle$	$ 1, 1\rangle$		
$H_{1, OT}^\perp$	$H_{1, OT}^*$		
$ 2, -2\rangle$	$ 2, -1\rangle$	$ 2, 1\rangle$	$ 2, 2\rangle$
$H_{1, TT}^\perp$	$H_{1, LT}^\perp$	$H_{1, LT}^*$	$H_{1, TT}^*$

# Cuts and Distributions



## General Cuts

- ◆  $Q^2 > 1 \text{ GeV}^2$
- ◆  $W > 2 \text{ GeV}$
- ◆  $y < 0.8$
- ◆  $5^\circ < \theta < 35^\circ$  (applied to all)

## Additional Cuts

- ◆ PID Refinement
- ◆ Vertex
- ◆ Fiducial volume

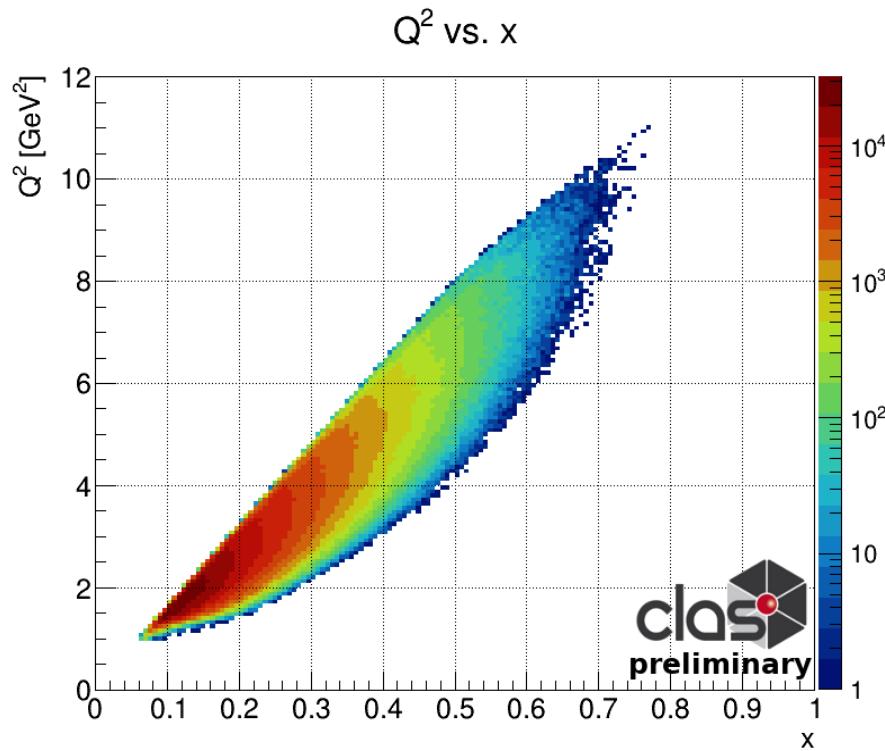
## Pion and Dihadron Cuts

- ◆  $x_F(\pi^+), x_F(\pi^0) > 0$
- ◆  $p(\pi^+) > 1.25 \text{ GeV}$
- ◆  $p(\pi^0)$  cut given by photon cuts ( $\rightarrow$ )
- ◆  $Z_{\text{pair}} < 0.95$

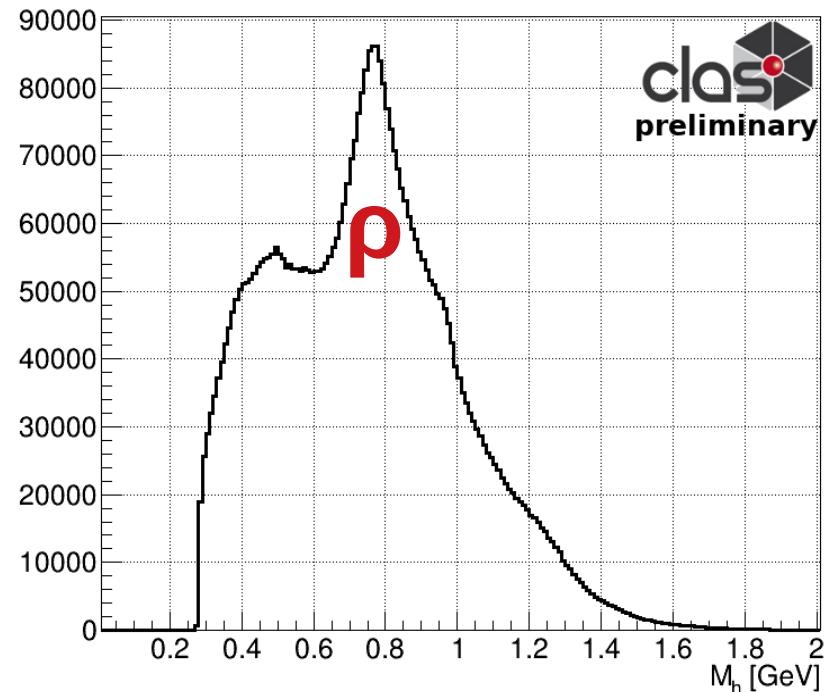
## Photon Cuts

- ◆  $0.9 < \beta < 1.1$
- ◆  $E > 0.6 \text{ GeV}$
- ◆  $\text{Ang}(e^-, y) > 8^\circ$

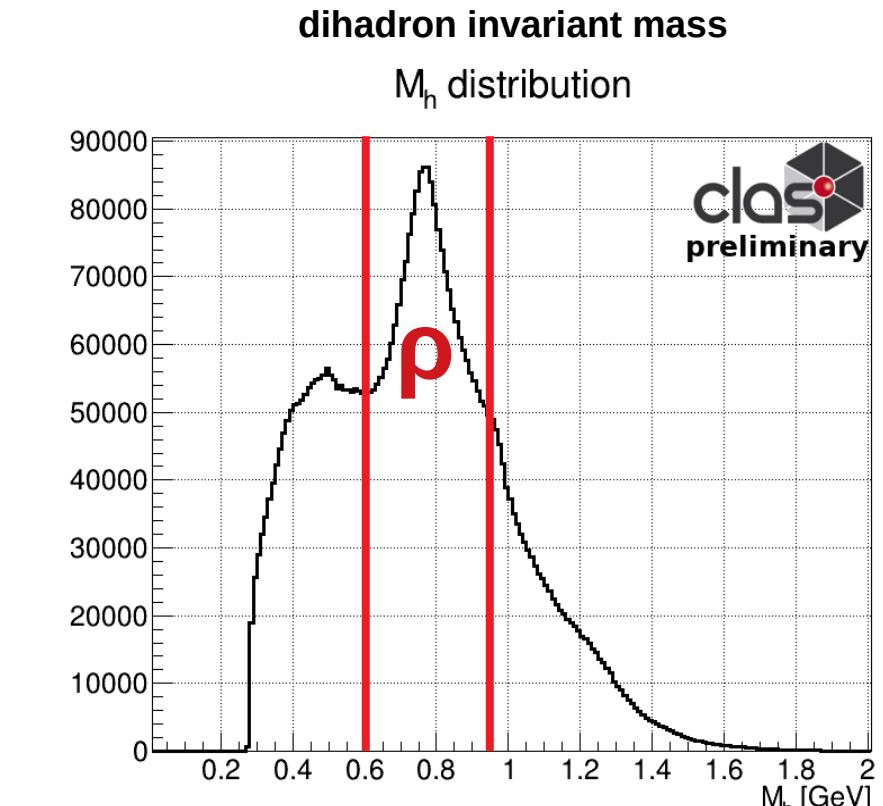
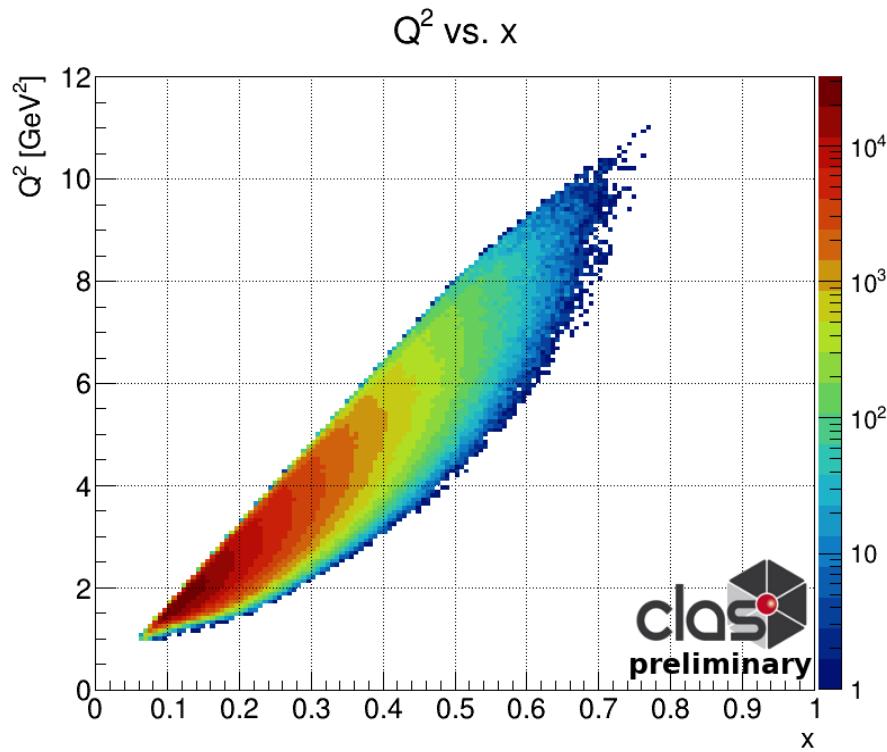
# $\pi^+\pi^-$ Kinematics



dihadron invariant mass  
 $M_h$  distribution

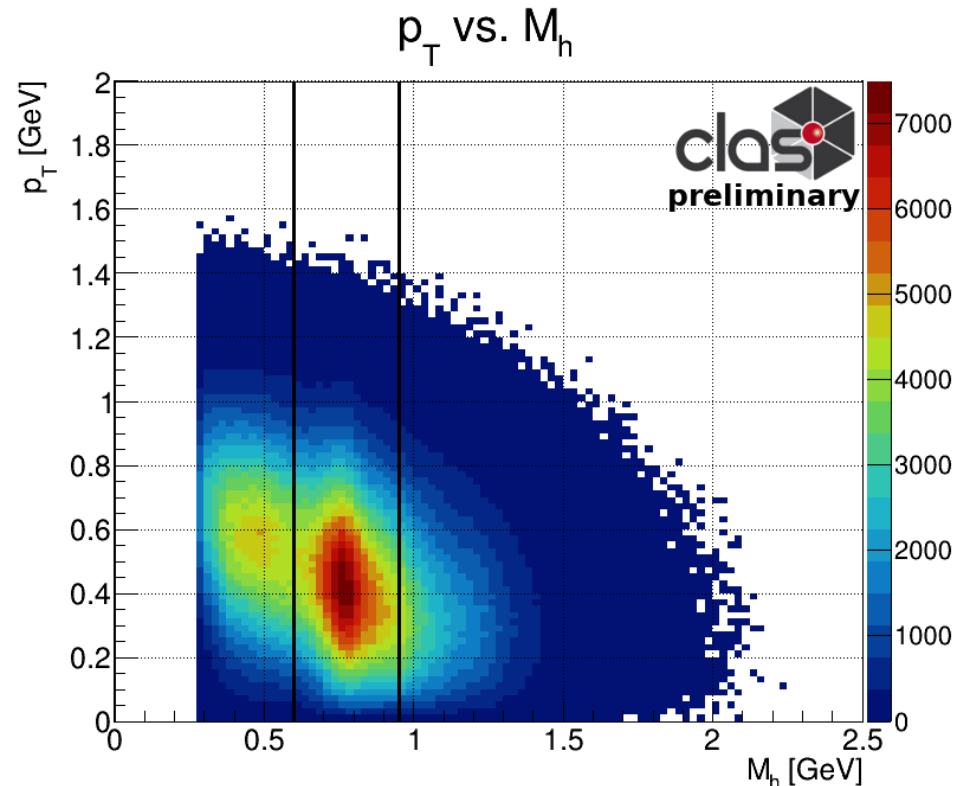
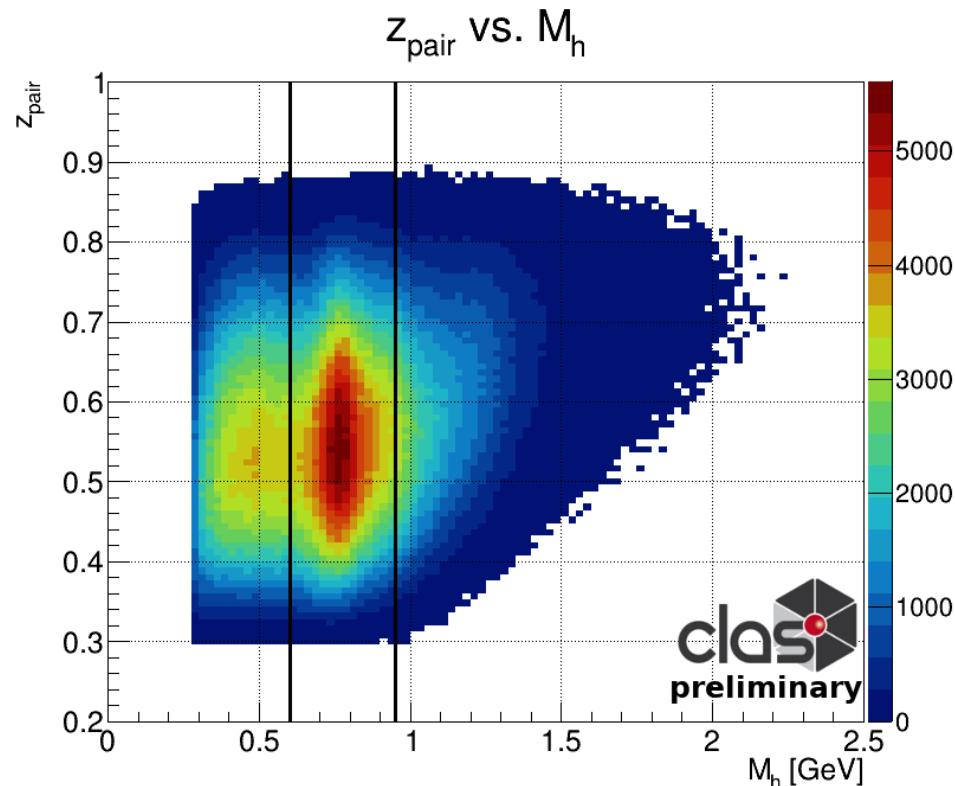


# $\pi^+\pi^-$ Kinematics



Multidimensional binning scheme in M<sub>h</sub>

# $\pi^+\pi^-$ Kinematics

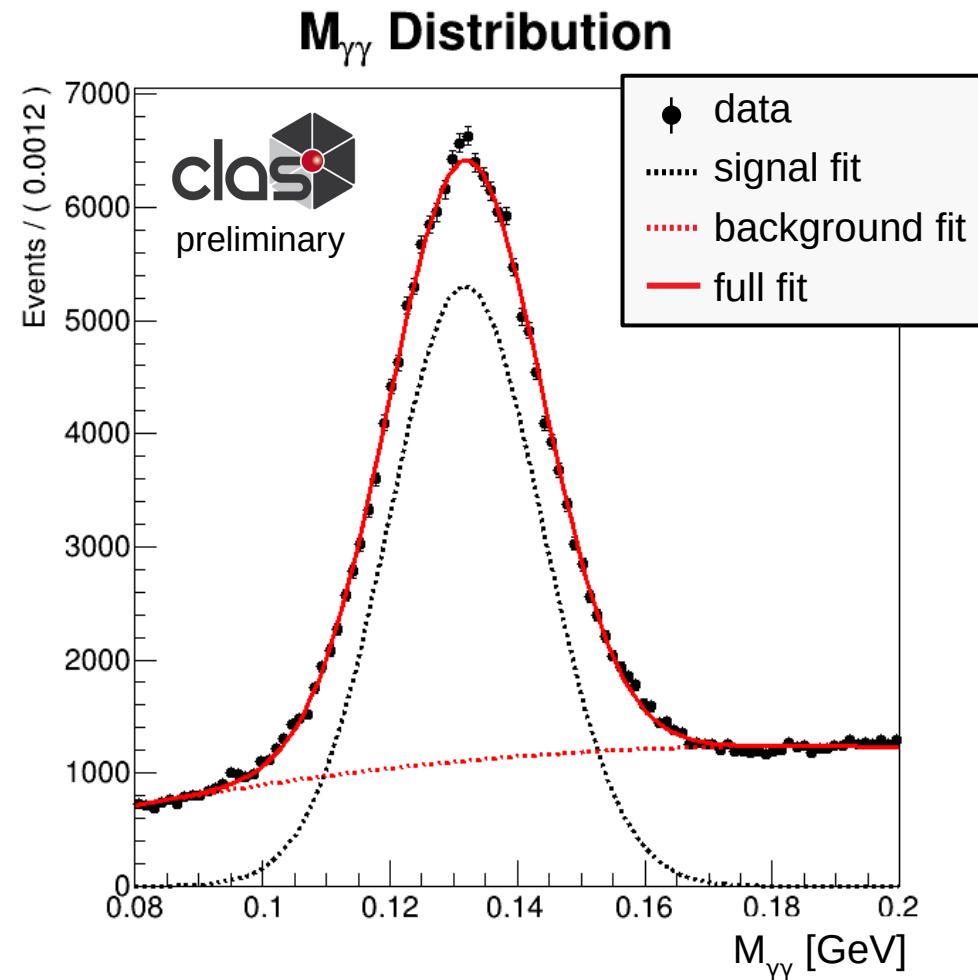


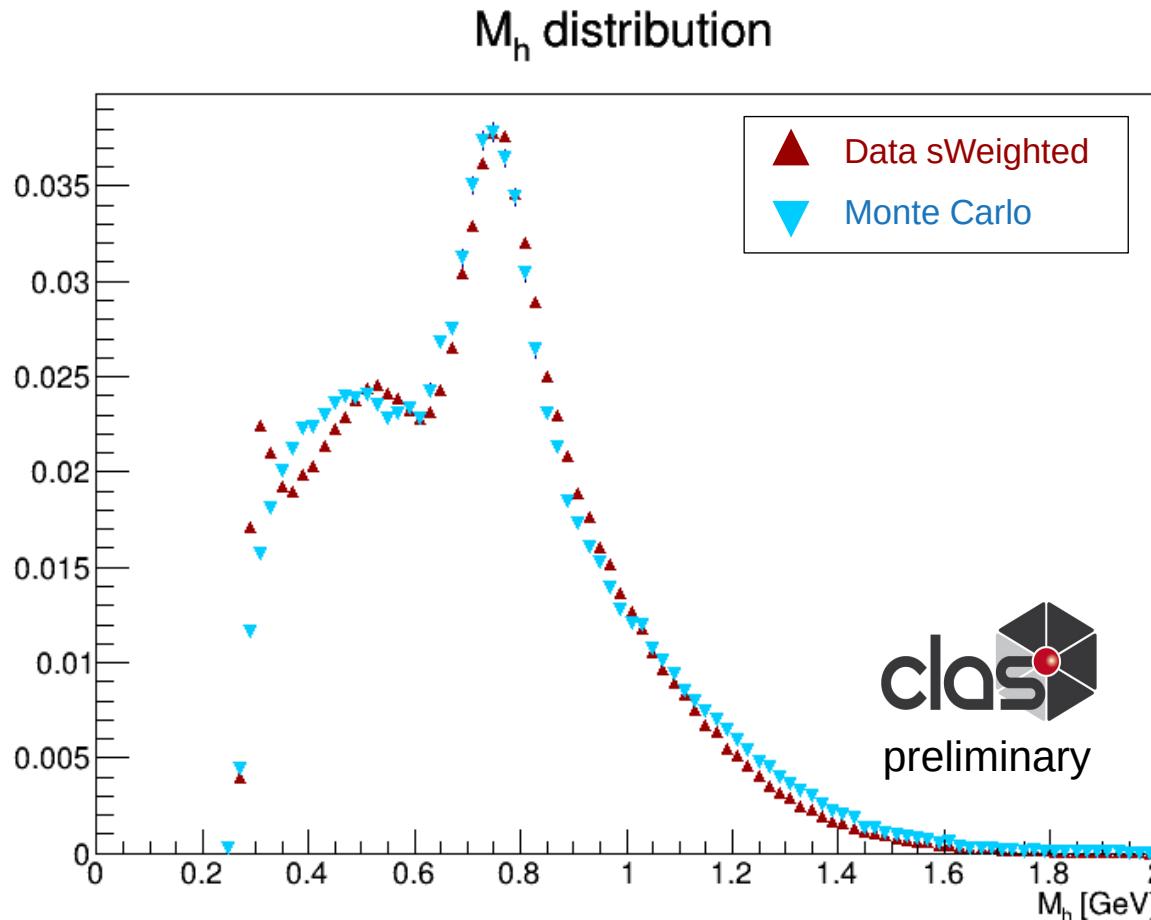
# Diphoton Invariant Mass $M_{\gamma\gamma}$



- Dihadrons with  $\pi^0$ 's require photon pairing
- $\pi^0$  Mass Peak ( $\rightarrow$ )
- Model: Gaussian + Chebyshev Quadratic
- 6 fit parameters
- One fit per  $A_{LU}$  bin
- Background Correction: sWeights

Nucl.Instrum.Meth.A 555 (2005) 356-369

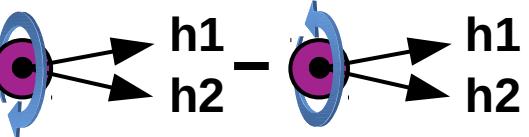


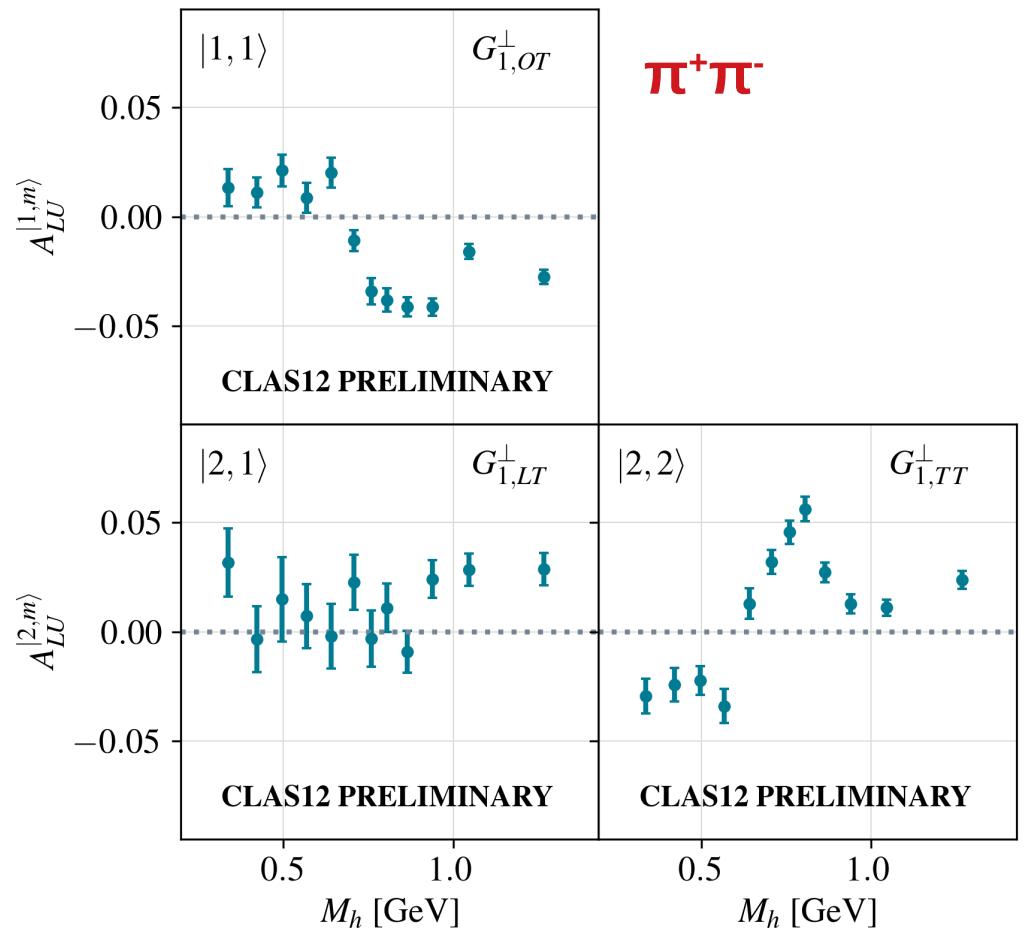


# Beam Spin Asymmetries

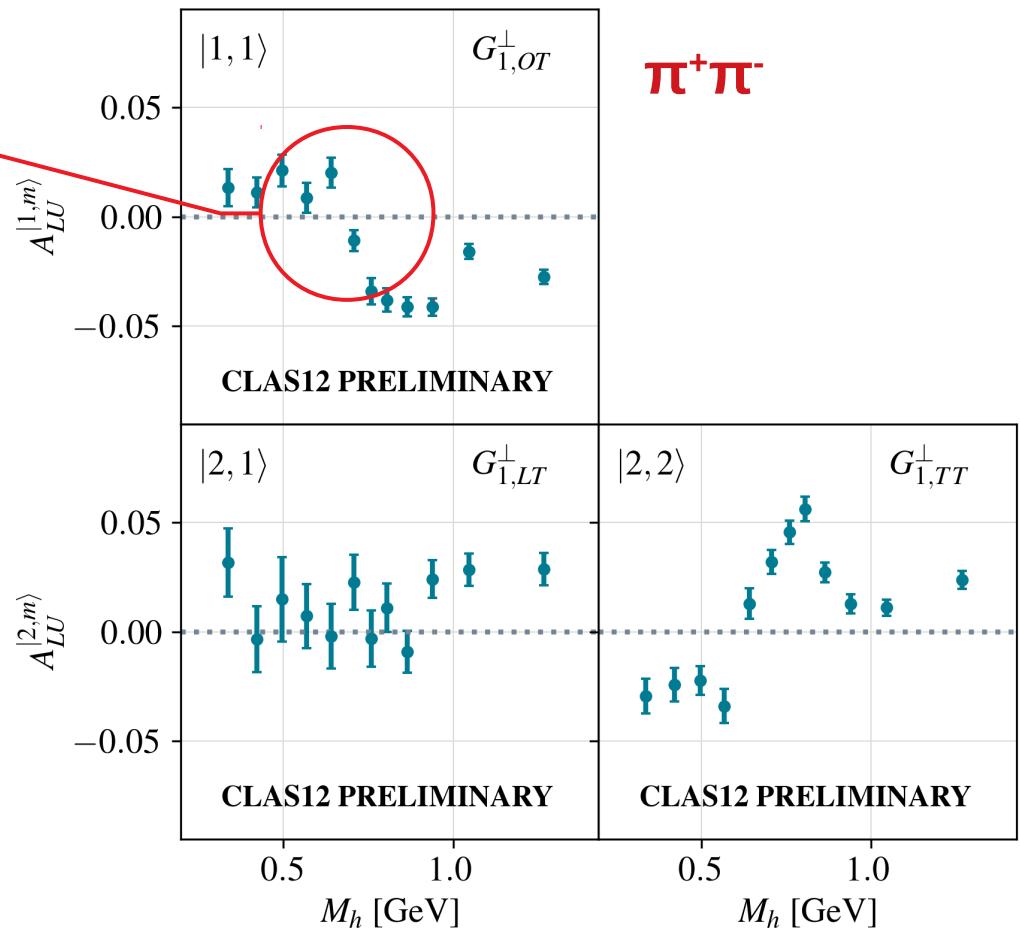
## Twist 2

$$F_{LU,T} \sim f_1 \otimes G_1^{\perp|\ell,m\rangle}$$

$$G_1^{\perp|\ell,m\rangle} = \text{Diagram showing two circular spin states with arrows h1 and h2, separated by a minus sign.}$$




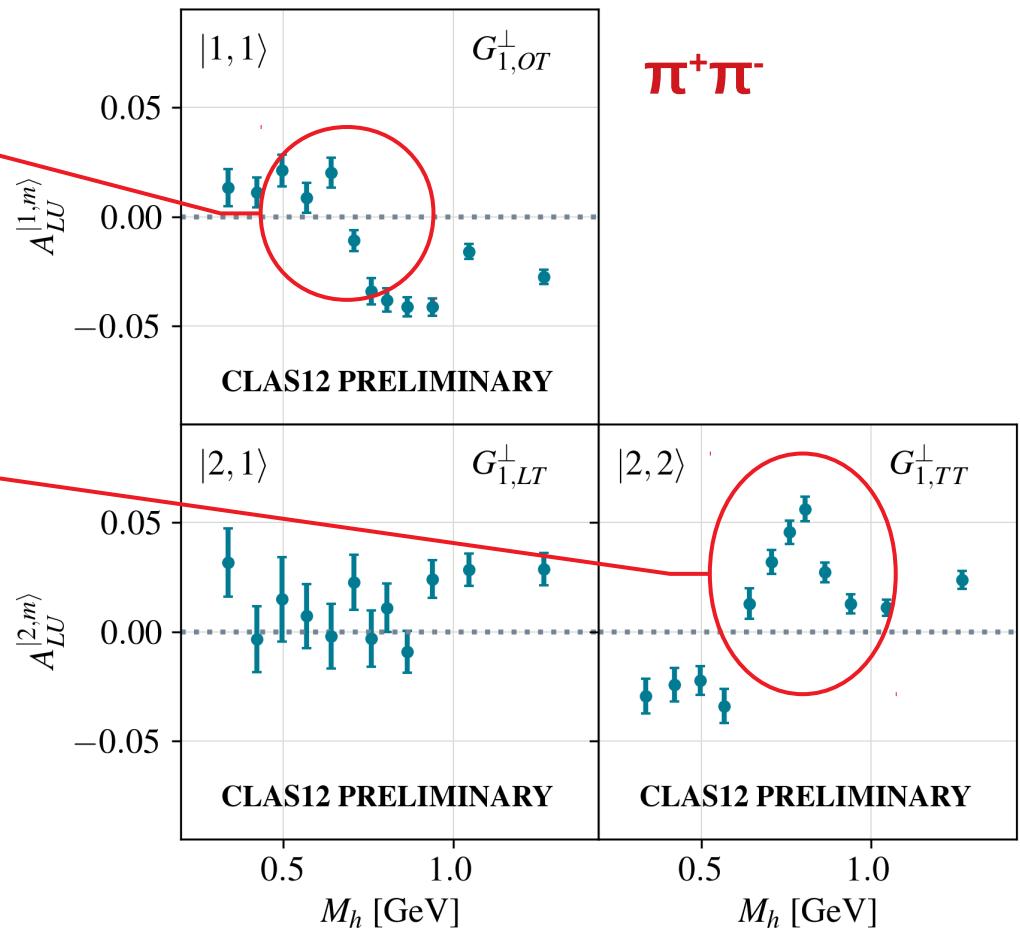
Sign change near  
ρ mass

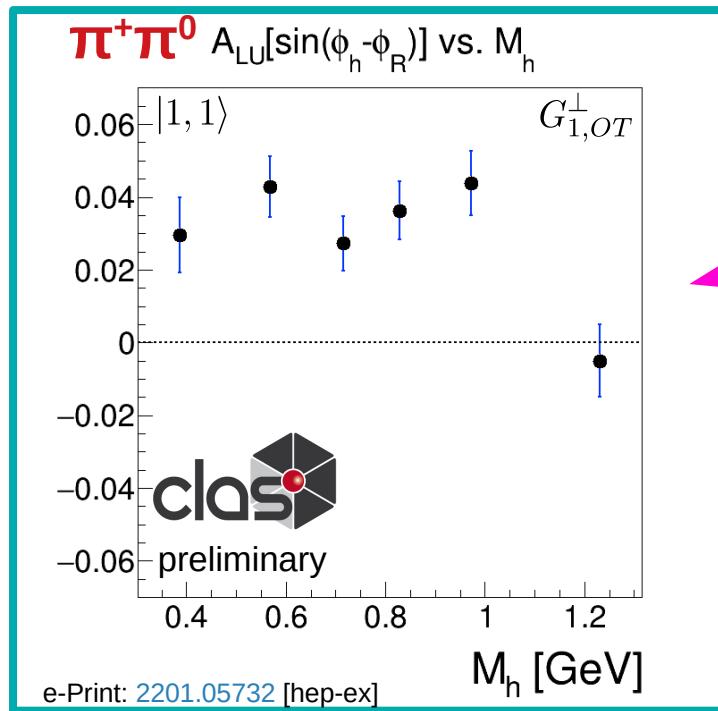


Sign change near  
 $\rho$  mass

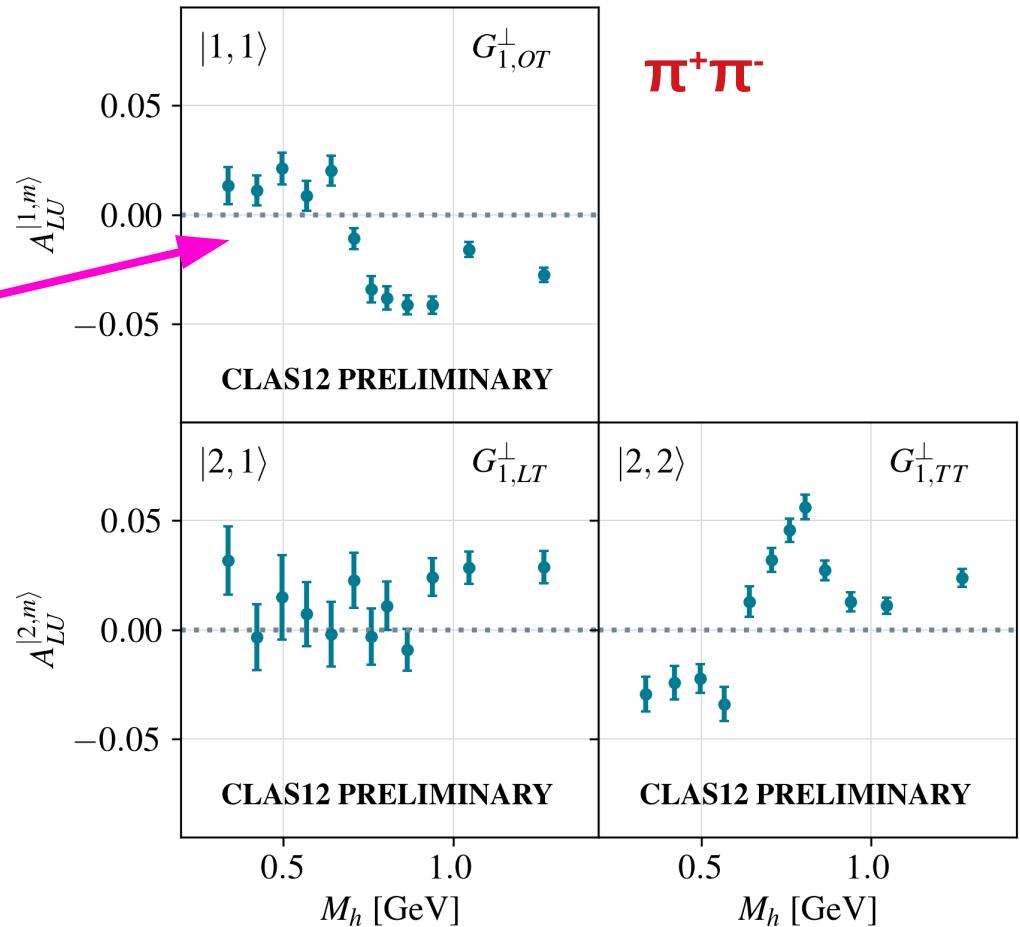
Enhancement at  $\rho$  mass  
 (and a sign change)

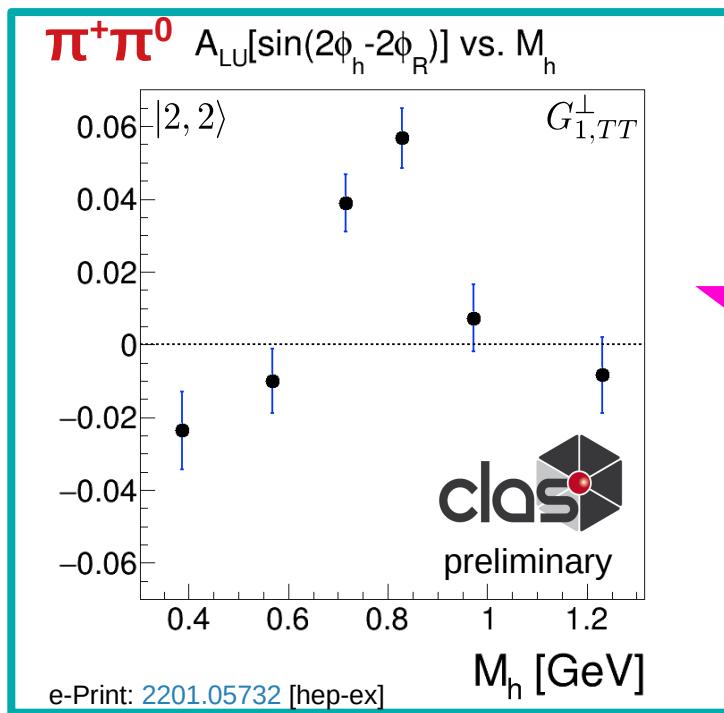
$\rho$  meson  $\rightarrow$  p-wave  $\pi^+\pi^-$



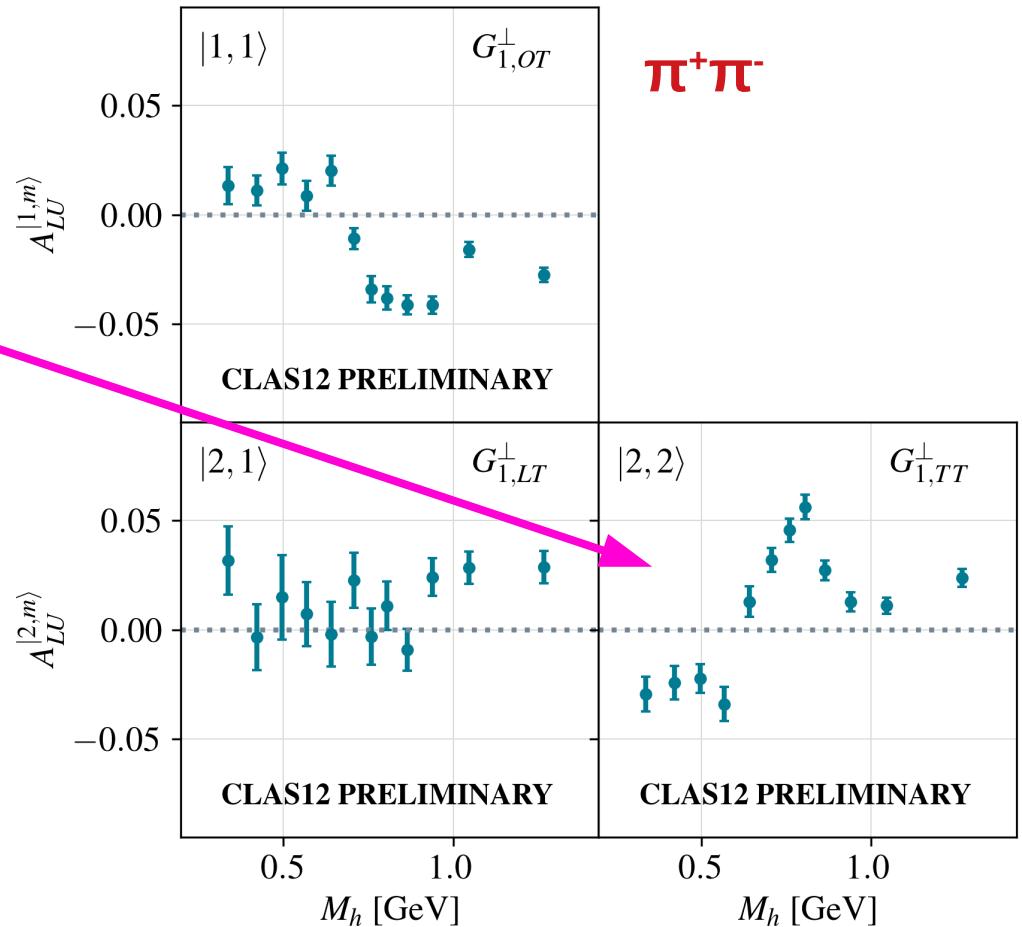


No sign change in  $\pi^+\pi^0$   
 → Flavor dependence of  $G_1^\perp$

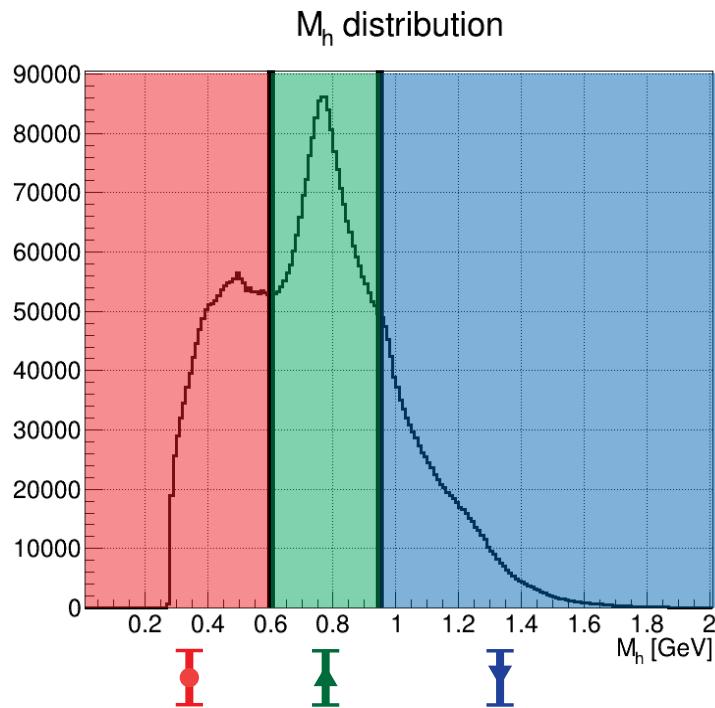




**Similar  $\rho$  enhancement in  $\pi^+\pi^0$**



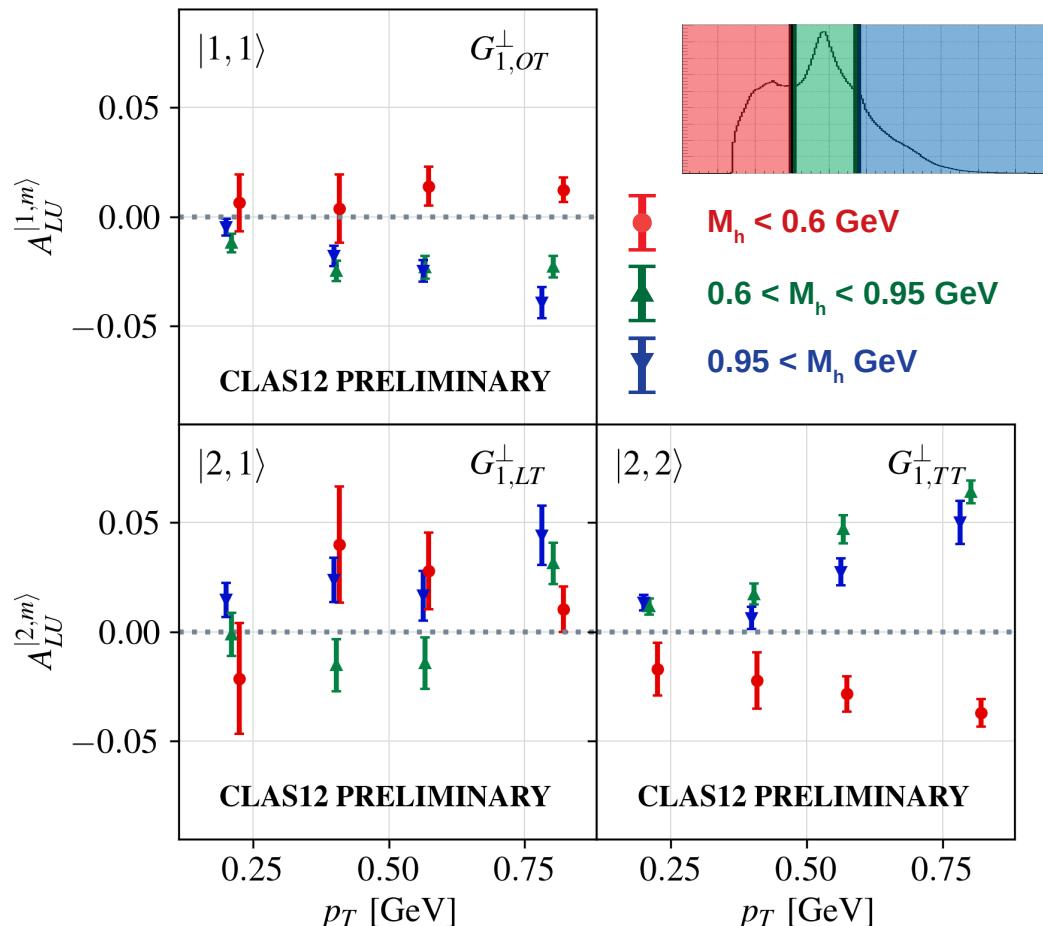
# $p_T$ Bins in 3 $M_h$ Regions



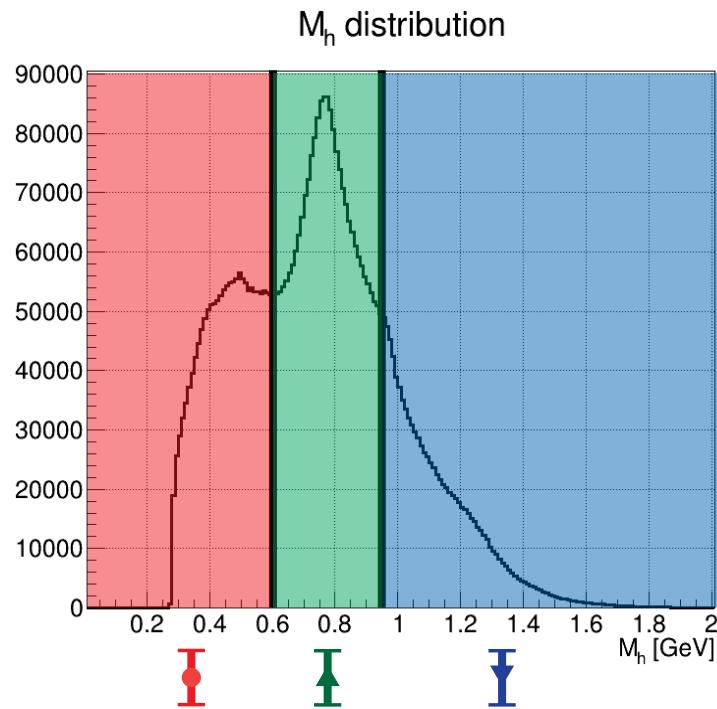
Twist-2  $A_{LU}$  Amplitudes



$\pi^+\pi^-$



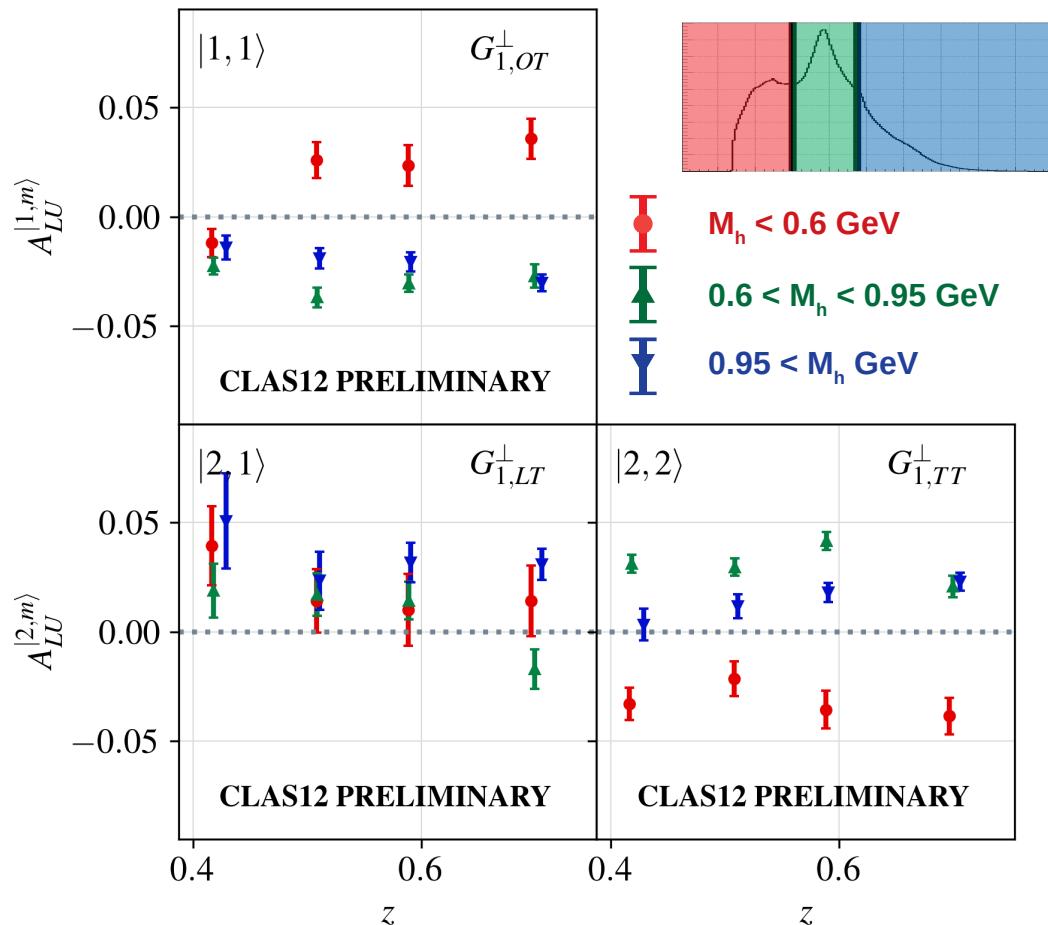
# $z$ Bins in 3 $M_h$ Regions



Twist-2  $A_{LU}$  Amplitudes



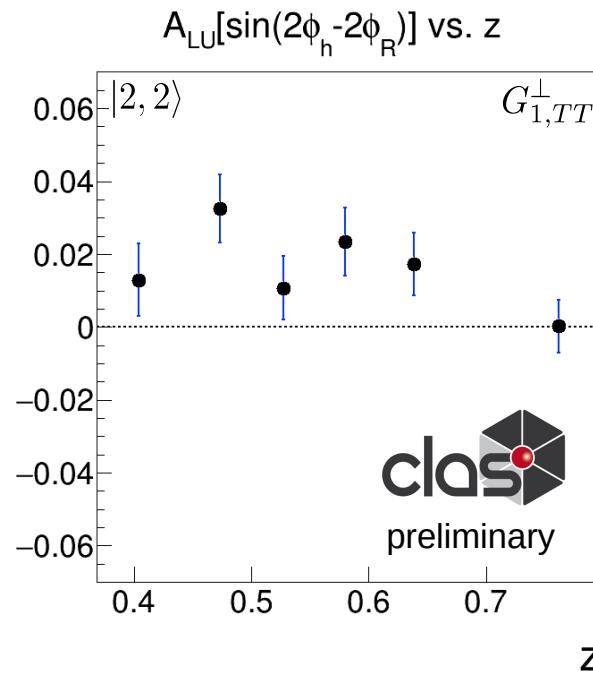
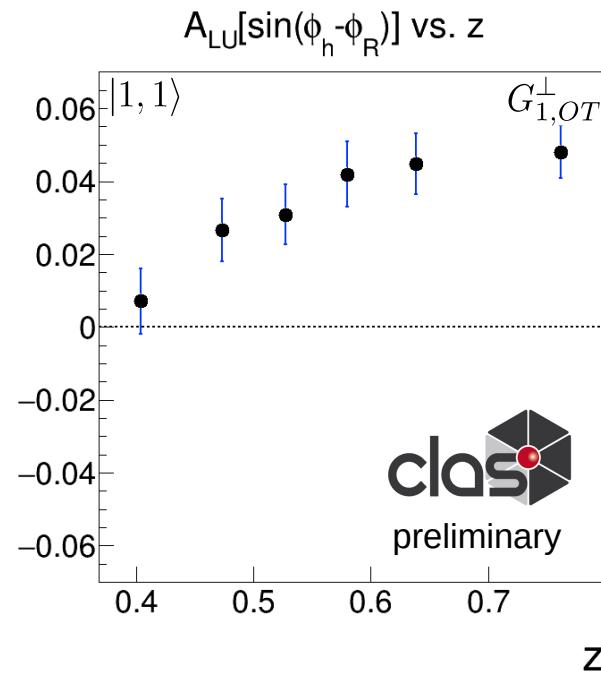
$\pi^+\pi^-$



# CLAS12 $\pi^+\pi^0$ A<sub>LU</sub> Preliminary Measurement



$\pi^+\pi^0$



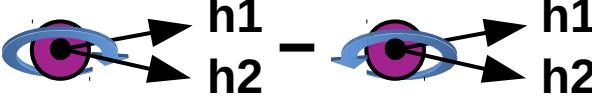
e-Print: [2201.05732 \[hep-ex\]](https://arxiv.org/abs/2201.05732)

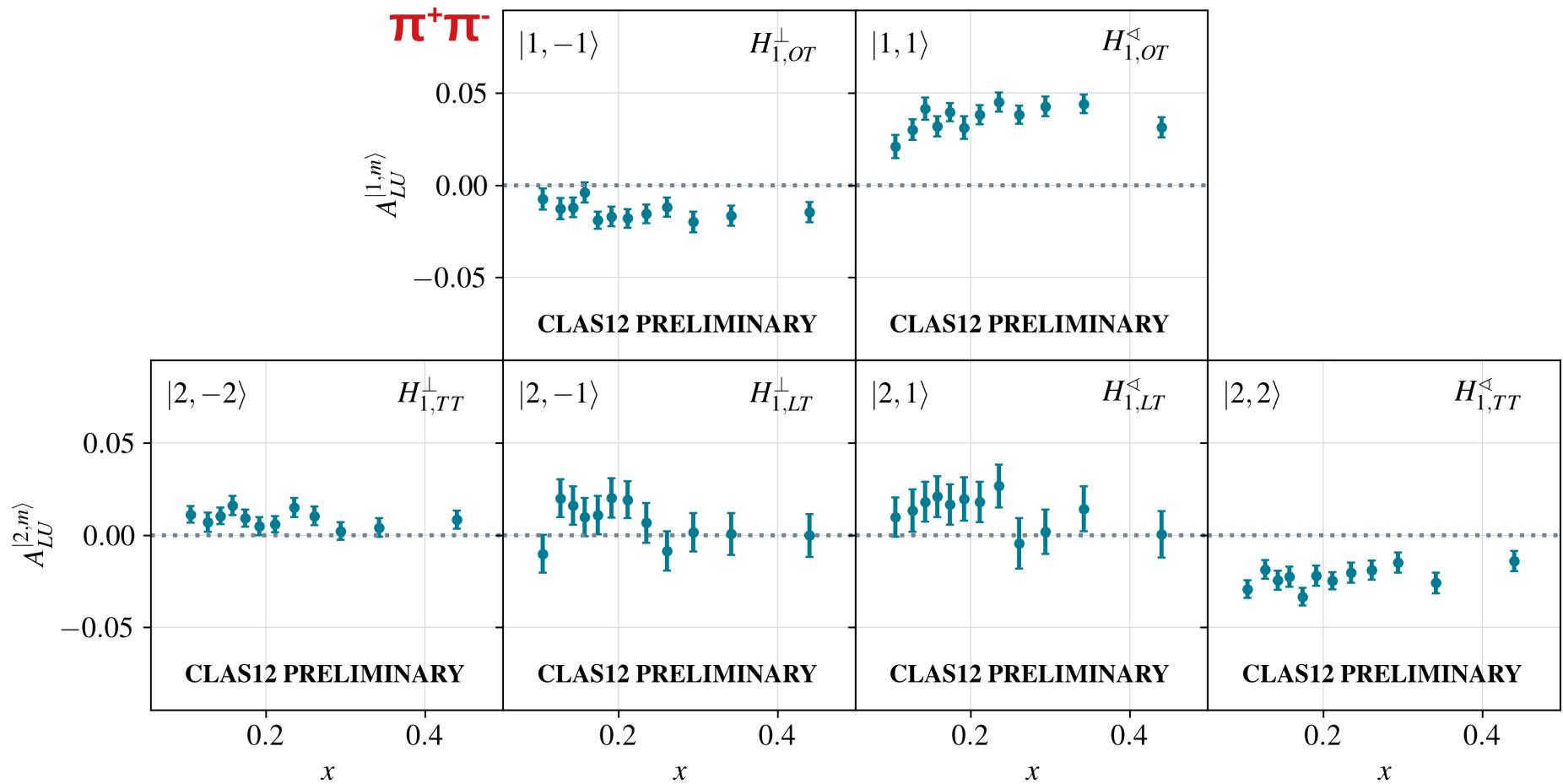
- ◆ z dependence of  $\sin(\phi_h - \phi_R)$  amplitude has a slow rise
- ◆  $\sin(2\phi_h - 2\phi_R)$  may be relatively constant / decreasing

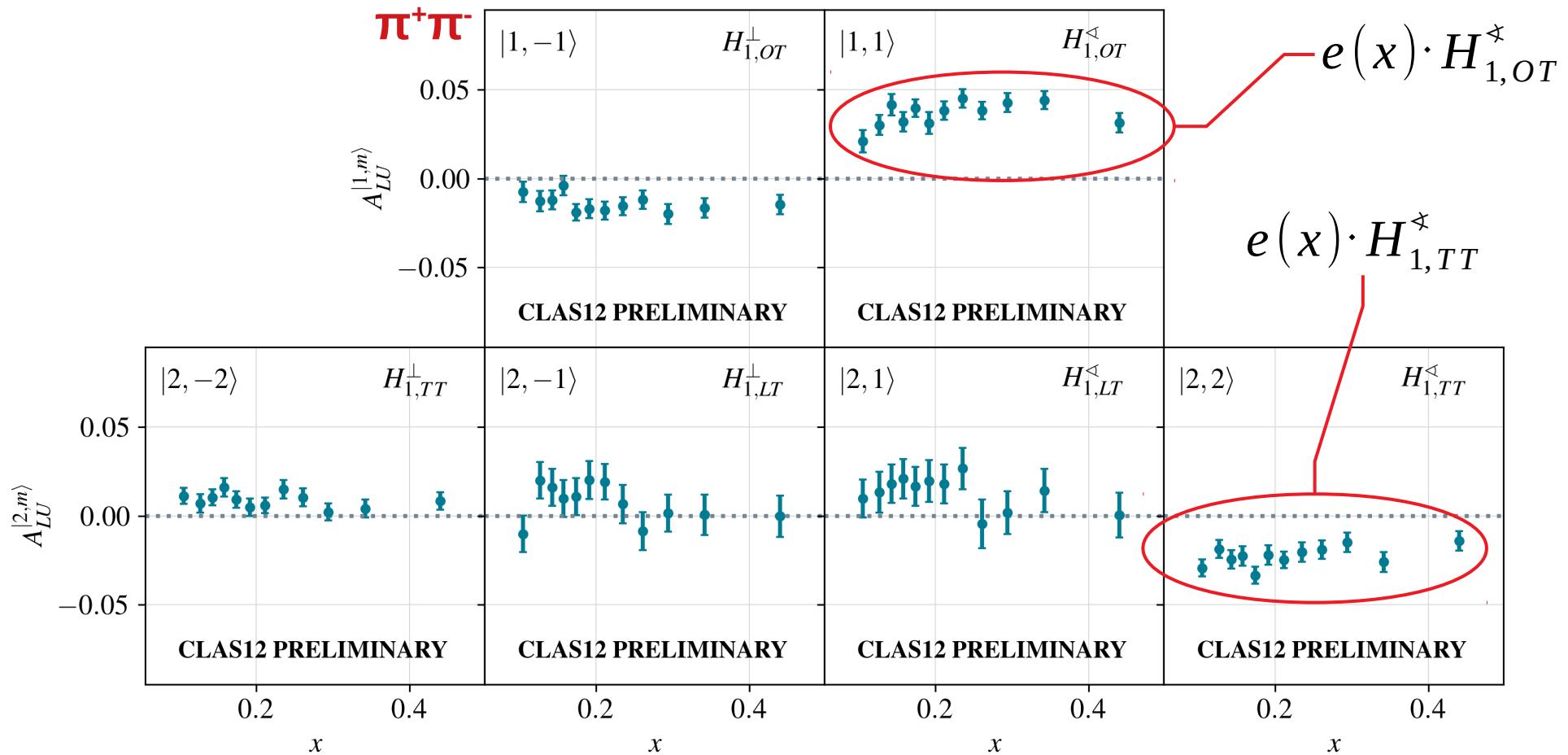
# Beam Spin Asymmetries

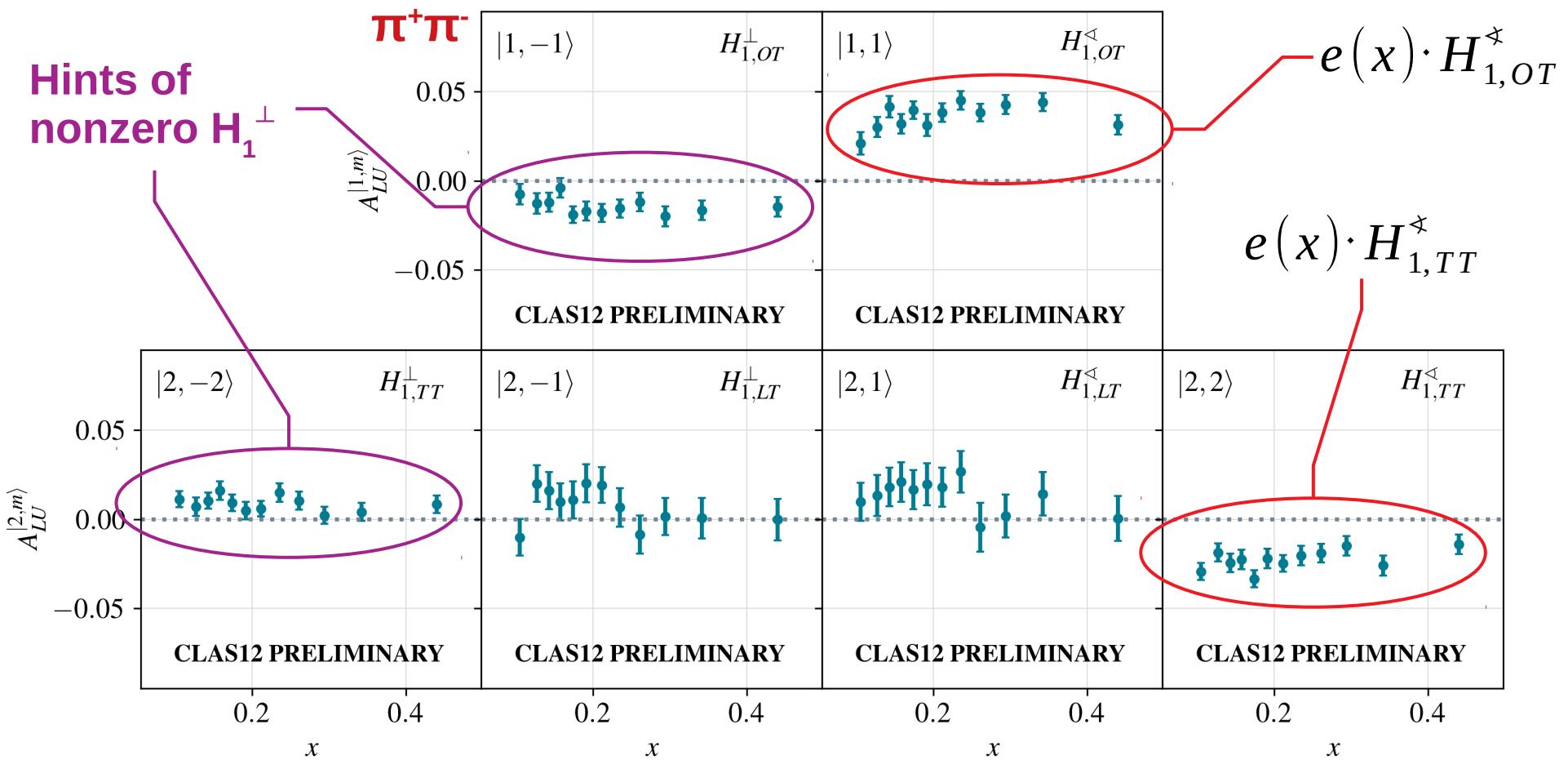
## Twist 3

$$F_{LU} \sim e \otimes H_1^{\perp|\ell,m\rangle}$$

$$H_1^{\perp|\ell,m\rangle} = \text{Diagram} - \text{Diagram}$$




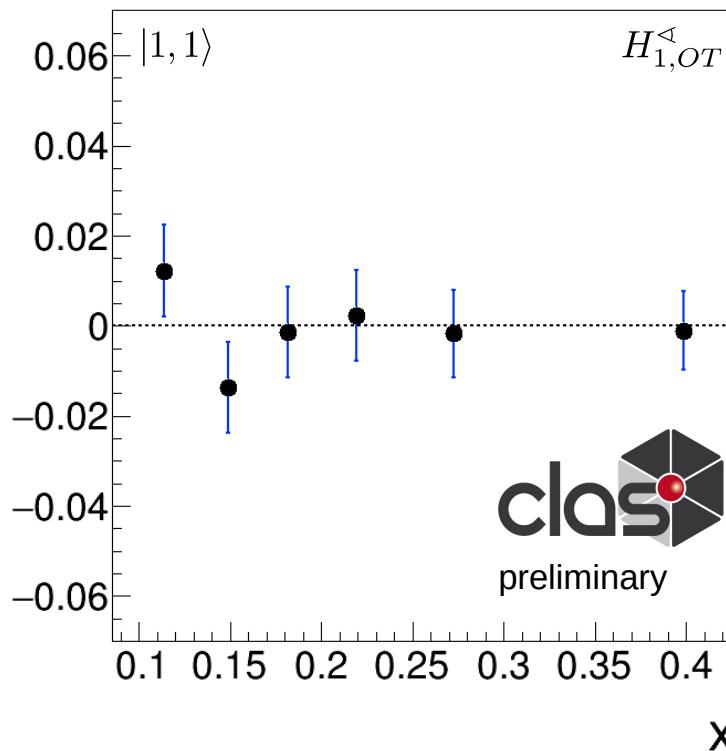




# CLAS12 $\pi^+\pi^0$ A<sub>LU</sub> Preliminary Measurement



$\pi^+\pi^0$     A<sub>LU</sub>[sin( $\phi_R$ )] vs. x



e-Print: [2201.05732](https://arxiv.org/abs/2201.05732) [hep-ex]

◆ Twist-3 amplitude of  $\sin(\phi_R)$  is consistent with zero for  $\pi^+\pi^0$

◆ cf.  $\pi^+\pi^- |1,1\rangle$ , which is about +4%  $\rightarrow$  Flavor (channel) dependence of  $H_1$

# Summary



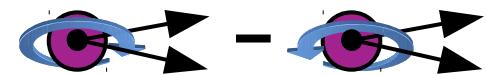
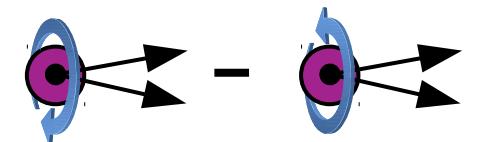
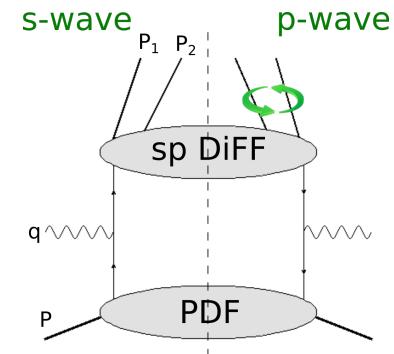
- SIDIS dihadron spin asymmetries are sensitive to:

- Dihadron fragmentation function  $G_1^\perp$  and  $H_1$
- Twist-3 parton distribution functions  $e(x)$  and  $h_L(x)$
- Different targets → flavor dependence of  $e(x)$  and  $h_L(x)$
- Different channels → channel dependence of DiFFs

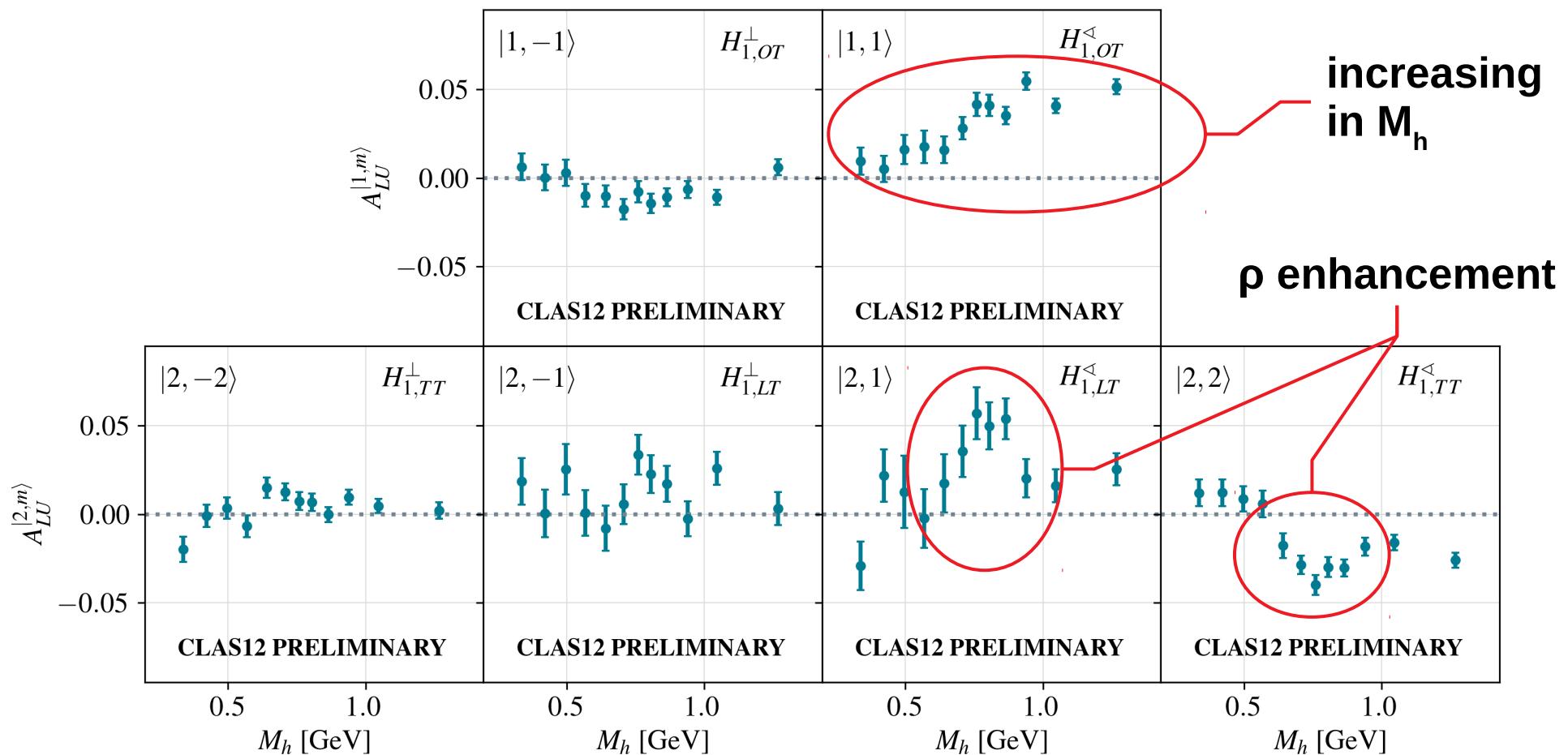
- Partial waves expansions provide:

- Dependence on dihadron polarizations
- Refined access to  $G_1^\perp$
- Better understanding of  $H_1^<$
- Hints at nonzero  $H_1^\perp$

- Stay tuned for data with a longitudinally polarized target!



backup

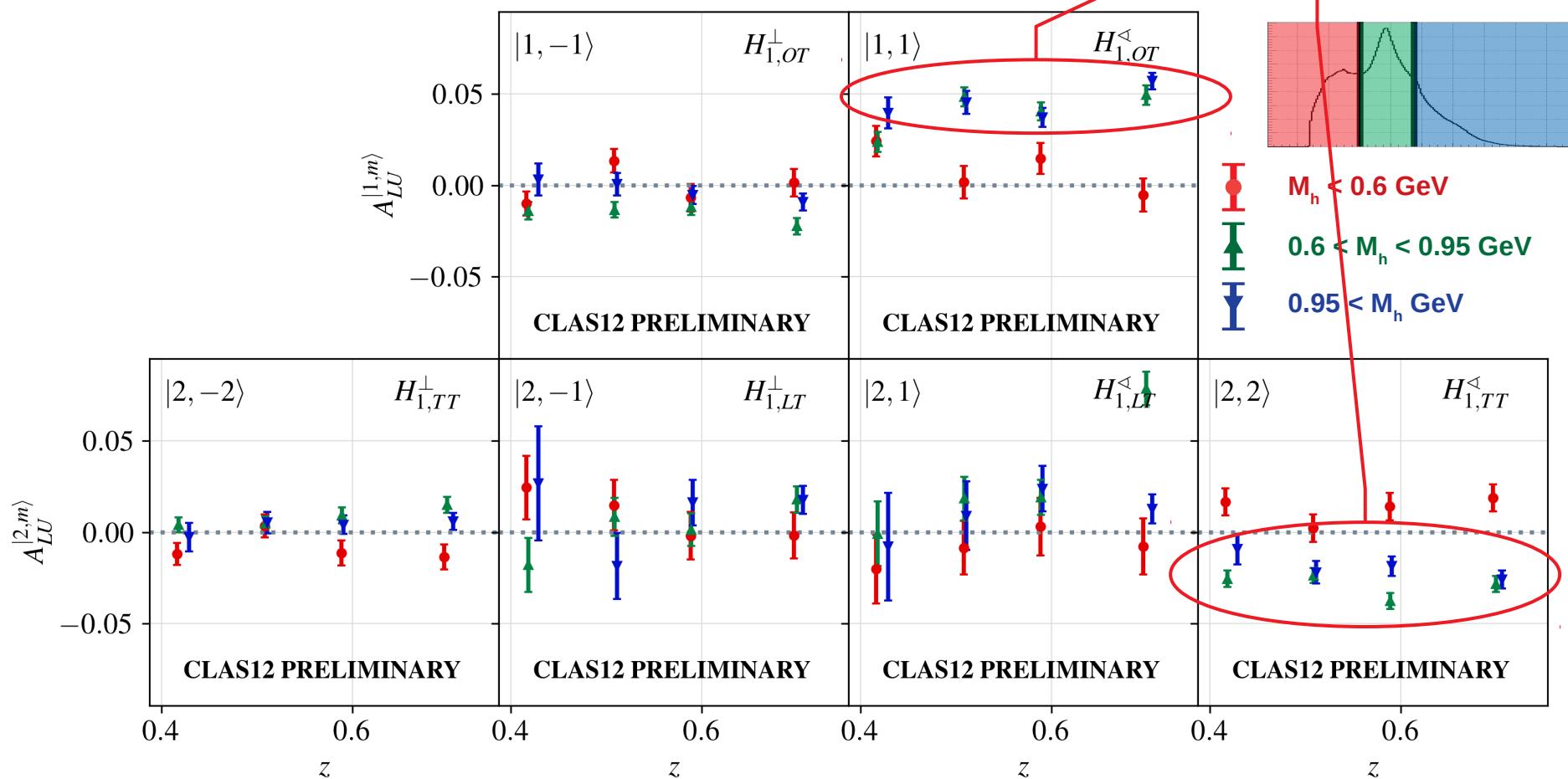


# $z$ Bins in 3 $M_h$ Regions

Twist-3  $A_{LU}$  Amplitudes



flat in  $z$

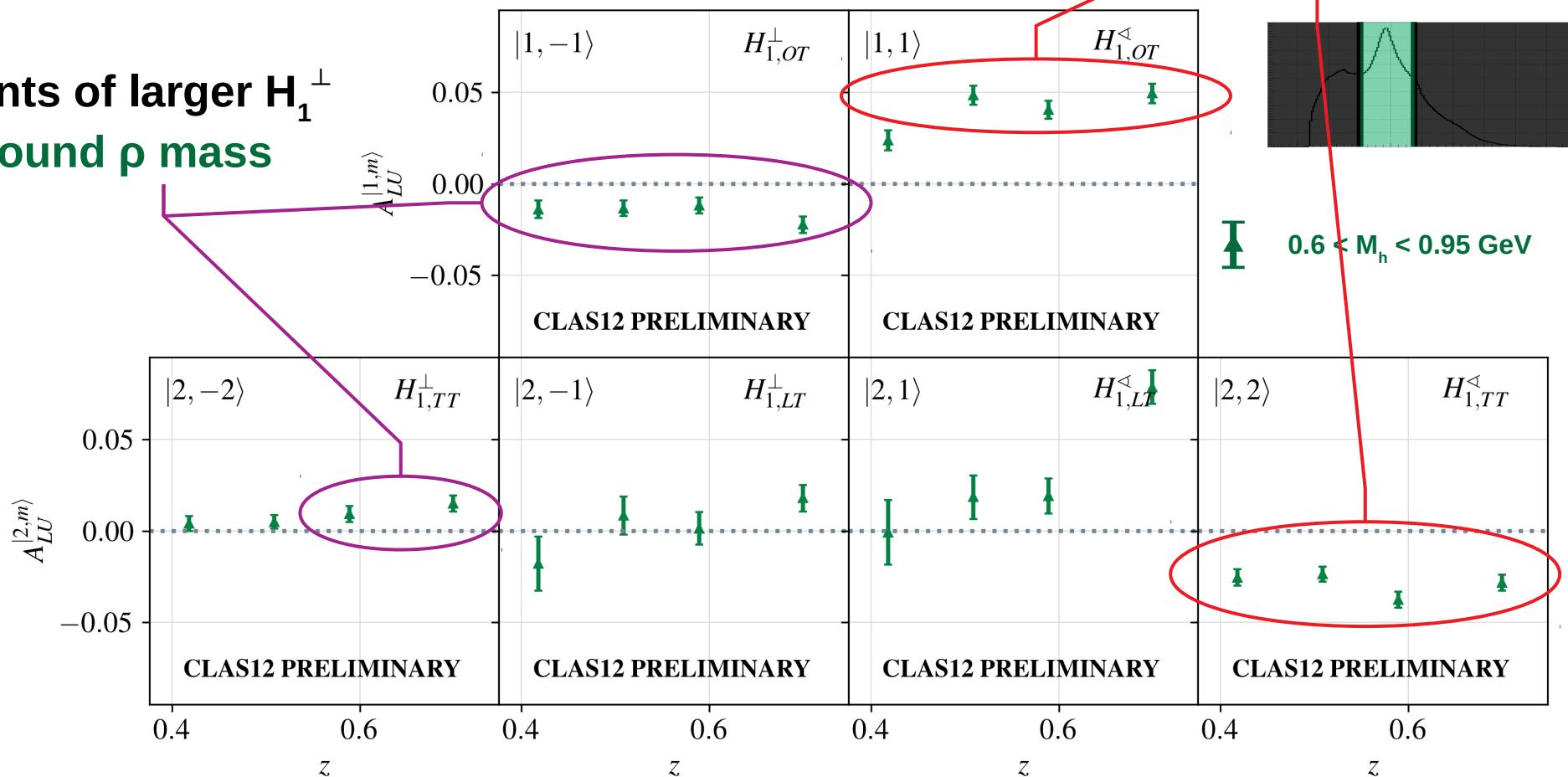


**z Bins,  $M_h \sim M_\rho$**

Twist-3  $A_{LU}$  Amplitudes



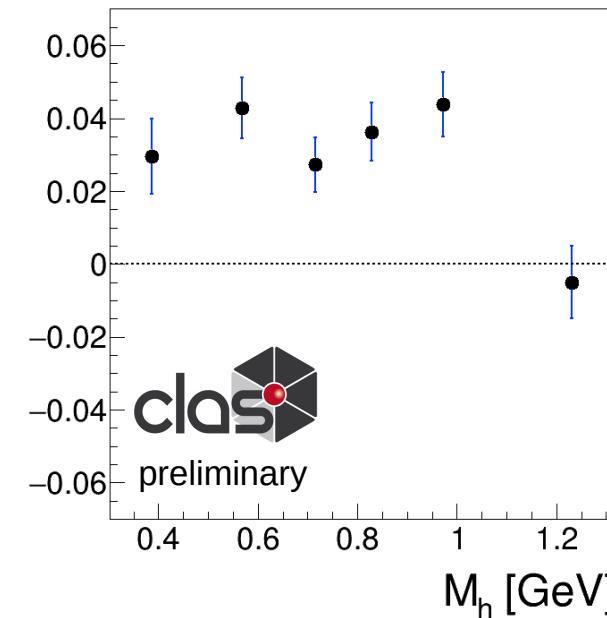
hints of larger  $H_1^\perp$   
around  $\rho$  mass



# CLAS12 $\pi^+\pi^0$ A<sub>LU</sub> Preliminary Measurement

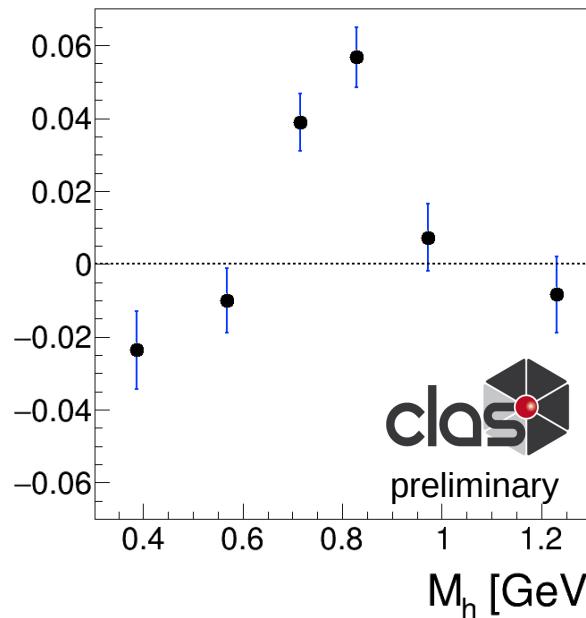


A<sub>LU</sub>[sin( $\phi_h - \phi_R$ )] vs. M<sub>h</sub>



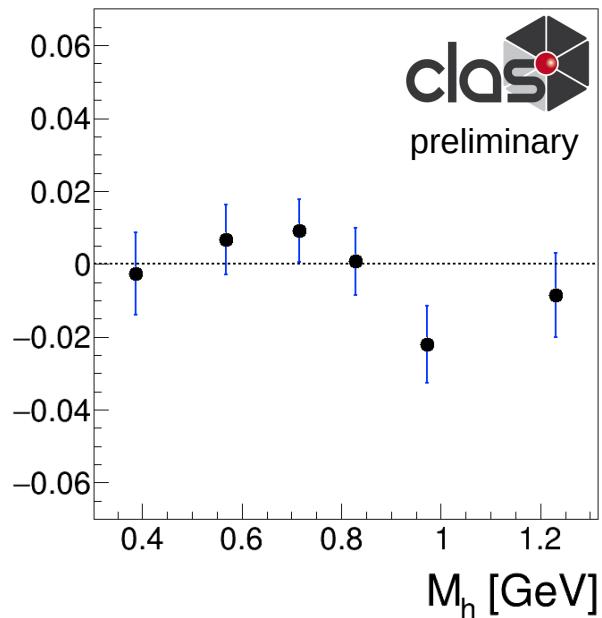
clas  
preliminary

A<sub>LU</sub>[sin(2 $\phi_h - 2\phi_R$ )] vs. M<sub>h</sub>



clas  
preliminary

A<sub>LU</sub>[sin( $\phi_R$ )] vs. M<sub>h</sub>



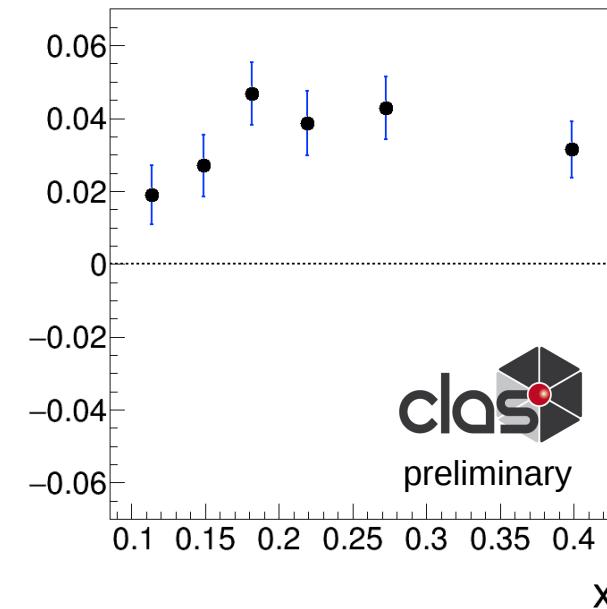
clas  
preliminary

- ◆ A<sub>LU</sub> sin( $\phi_h - \phi_R$ ) amplitude is positive for most of M<sub>h</sub> range
- ◆ Peak near p<sup>+</sup>(770) in sin(2 $\phi_h - 2\phi_R$ ) amplitude (interference of p-state dihadrons)
- ◆ A<sub>LU</sub> sin( $\phi_R$ ) amplitude seems much smaller

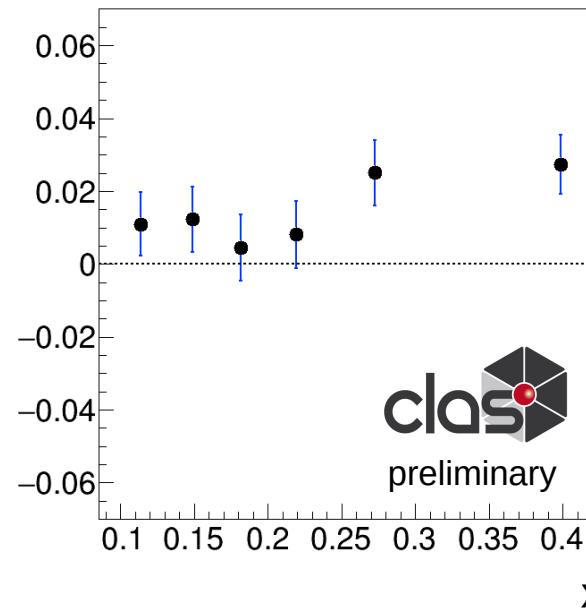
# CLAS12 $\pi^+\pi^0$ A<sub>LU</sub> Preliminary Measurement



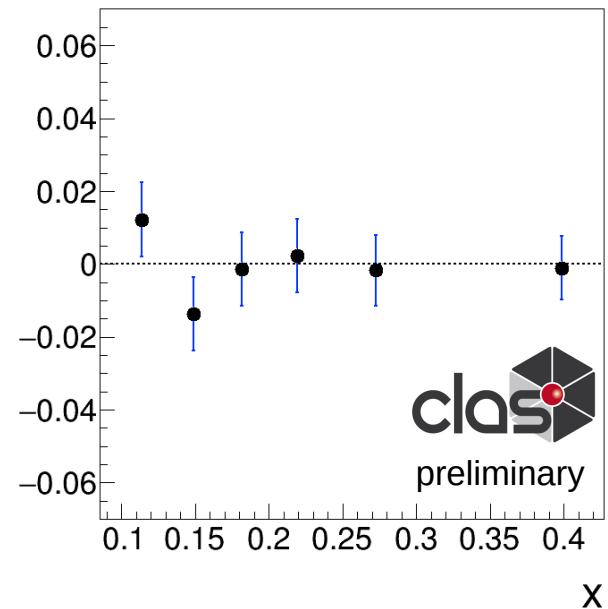
A<sub>LU</sub>[sin( $\phi_h - \phi_R$ )] vs. x



A<sub>LU</sub>[sin(2 $\phi_h - 2\phi_R$ )] vs. x



A<sub>LU</sub>[sin( $\phi_R$ )] vs. x

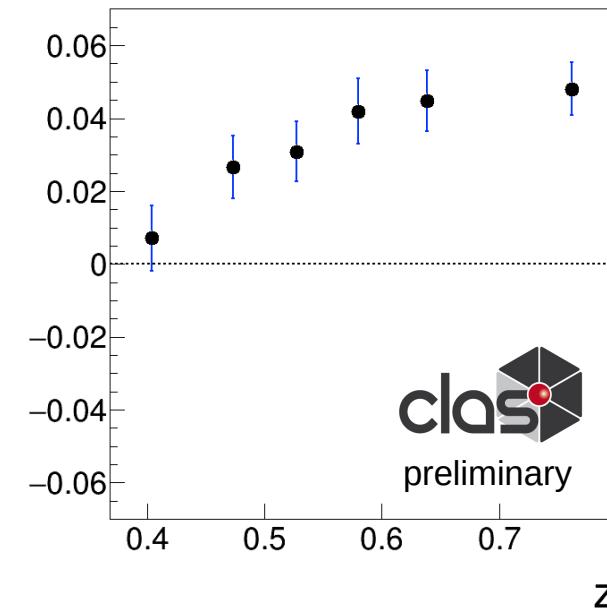


- ◆ A<sub>LU</sub> can be a function of x via the PDF: f<sub>1</sub>(x) for twist-2 (left,middle) and e(x) for twist-3 (right)
- ◆ Twist-3 amplitude of sin( $\phi_R$ ) is consistent with zero; this is sensitive to e(x) H<sub>1</sub><sup><</sup>

# CLAS12 $\pi^+\pi^0$ A<sub>LU</sub> Preliminary Measurement

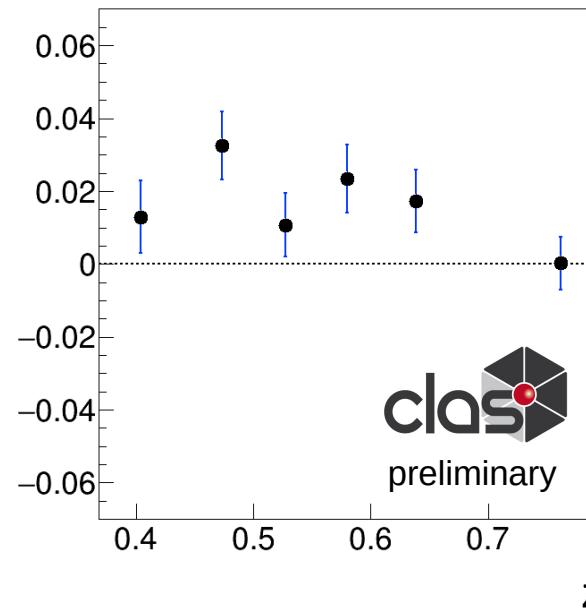


A<sub>LU</sub>[sin( $\phi_h - \phi_R$ )] vs. z



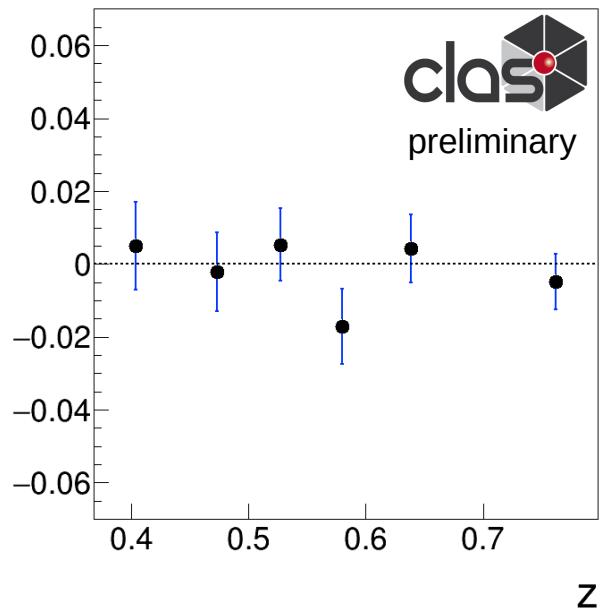
clas  
preliminary

A<sub>LU</sub>[sin(2 $\phi_h - 2\phi_R$ )] vs. z



clas  
preliminary

A<sub>LU</sub>[sin( $\phi_R$ )] vs. z



clas  
preliminary

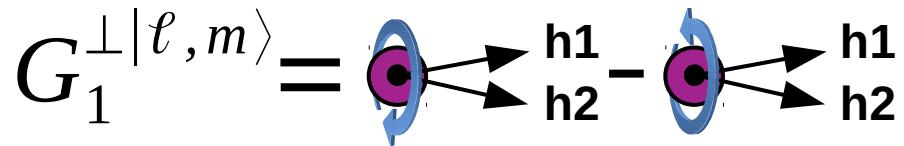
- ◆ z dependence of sin( $\phi_h - \phi_R$ ) amplitude has a slow rise
- ◆ sin(2 $\phi_h - 2\phi_R$ ) may be relatively constant / decreasing

# CLAS12 Beam Spin Asymmetry Measurements

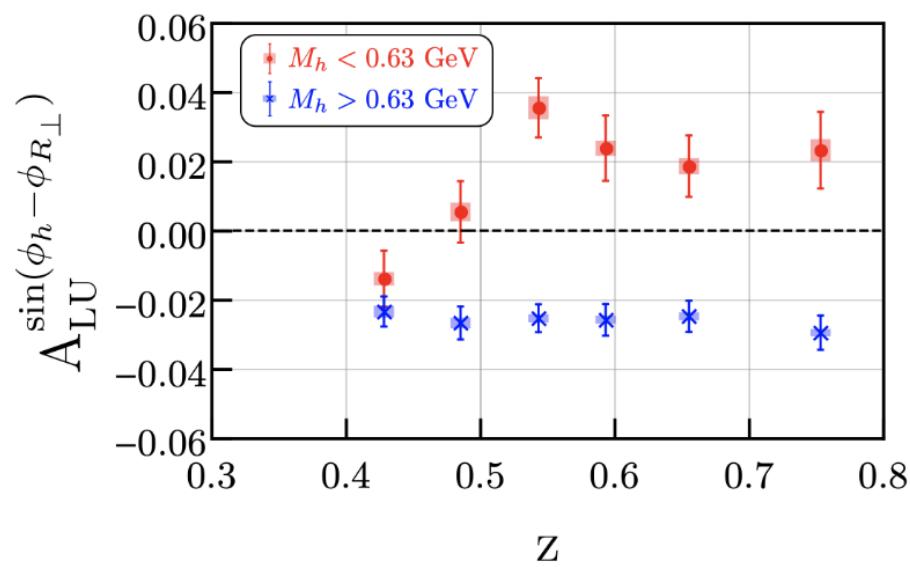
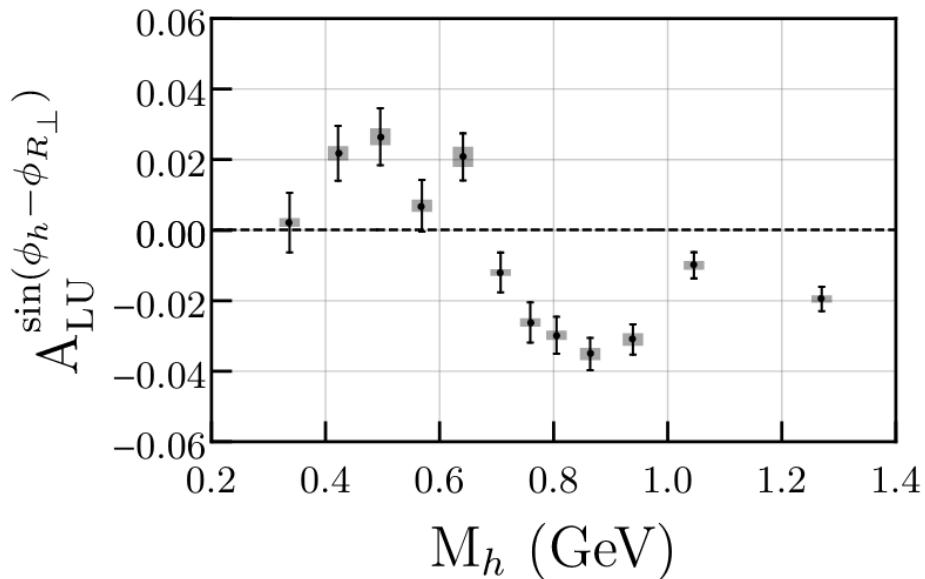


## Twist 2

$$A_{LU} \sim f_1 G_1^{\perp | \ell, m \rangle}$$



- Matevosyan, Kotzinian, Thomas, Phys.Rev.Lett. 120 (2018) 25, 252001
- Gliske, Bacchetta, Radici, Phys.Rev.D 90 (2014) 11, 114027, Phys.Rev.D 91 (2015) 1, 019902 (erratum)

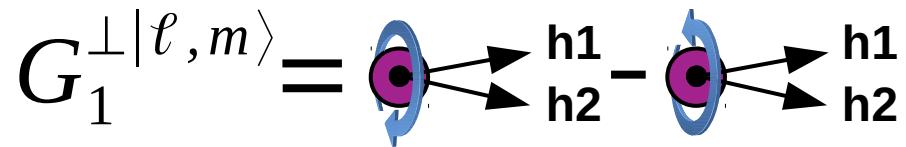


# CLAS12 Beam Spin Asymmetry Measurements

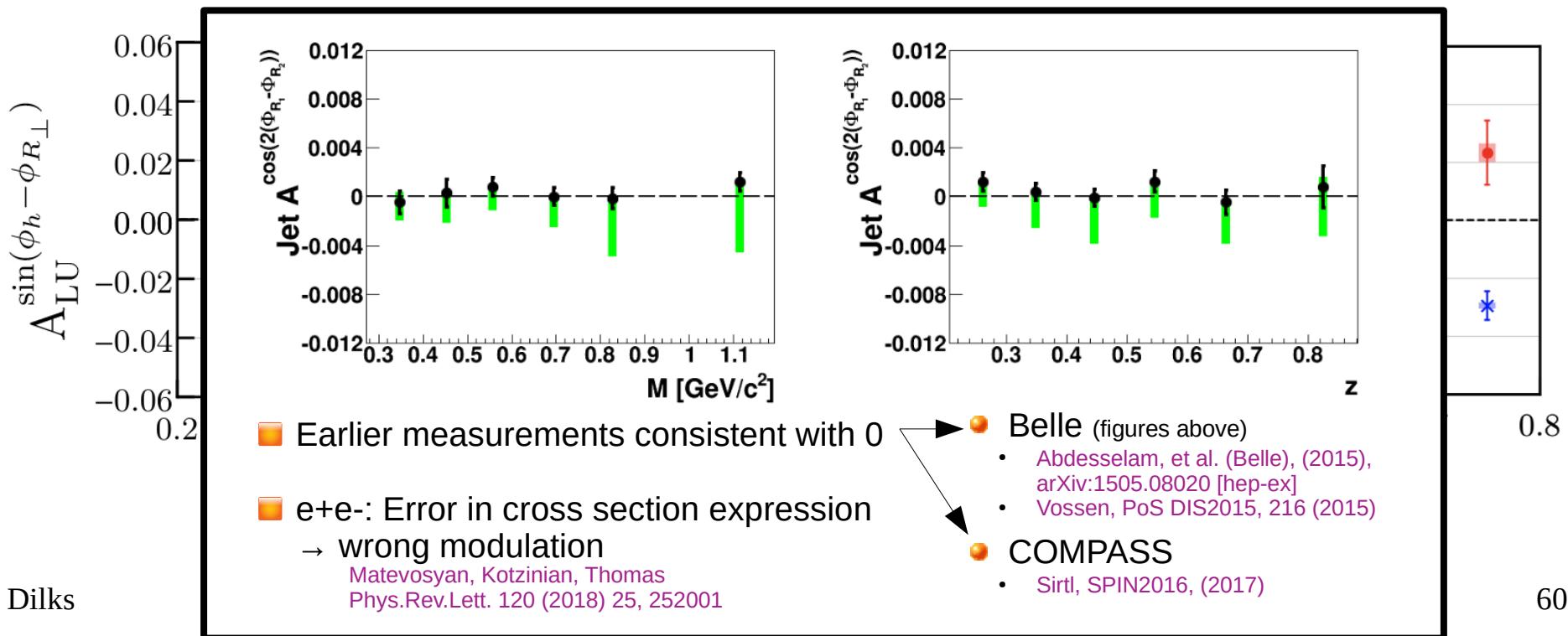


## Twist 2

$$A_{LU} \sim f_1 G_1^{\perp | \ell, m \rangle}$$



- Matevosyan, Kotzinian, Thomas, Phys.Rev.Lett. 120 (2018) 25, 252001
- Gliske, Bacchetta, Radici, Phys.Rev.D 90 (2014) 11, 114027, Phys.Rev.D 91 (2015) 1, 019902 (erratum)



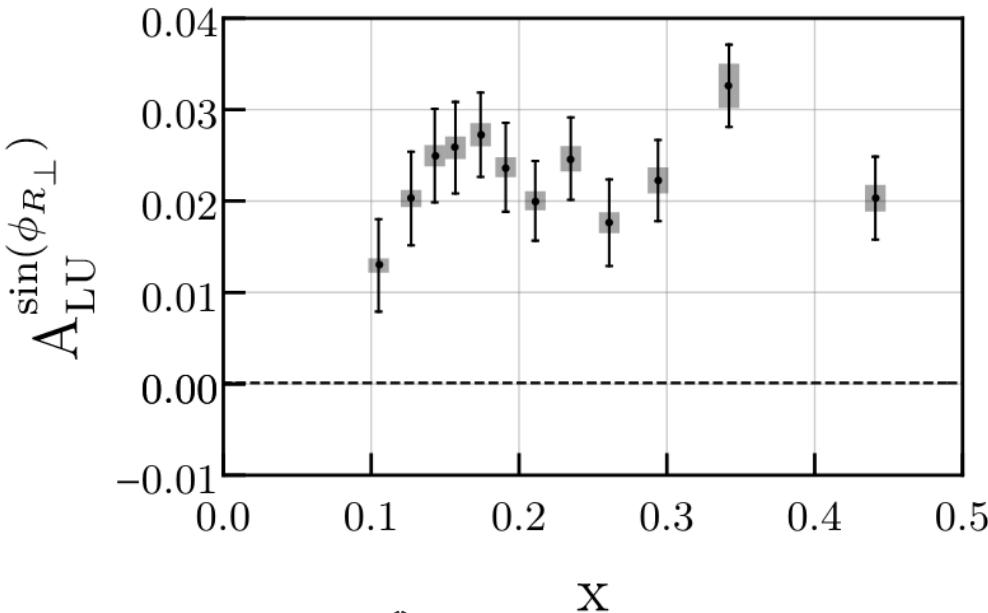
# CLAS12 Beam Spin Asymmetry Measurements



## Twist 3

$$A_{LU} \sim e H_1^{\perp|\ell,m\rangle}$$

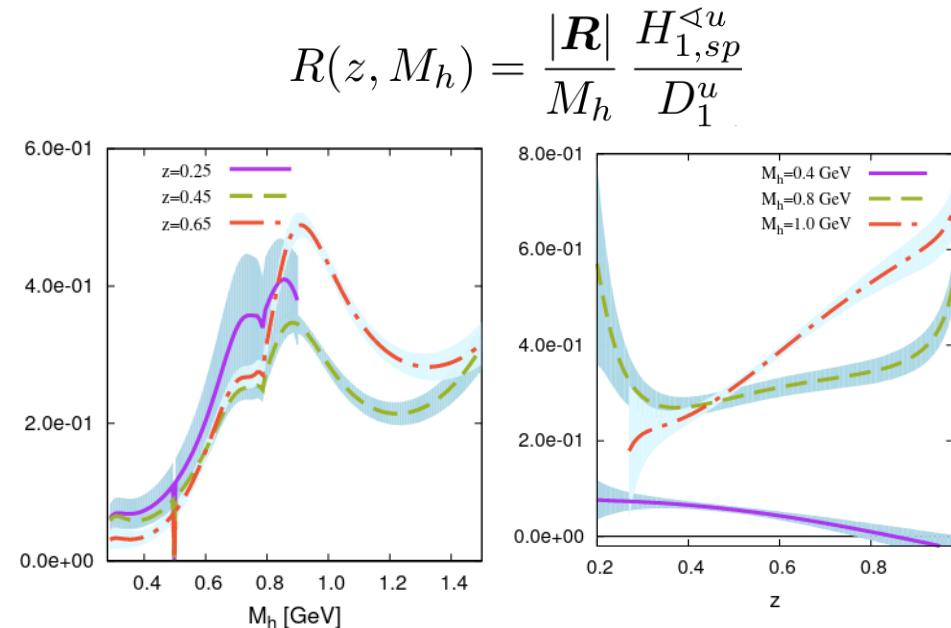
$$H_1^{\perp|\ell,m\rangle} = h_1 - h_2$$



C. Dilks



Hayward, CD, Vossen, Avakian, et al.,  
Phys.Rev.Lett. 126 (2021) 15, 152501



Courtoy, Bacchetta, Radici, Bianconi  
Phys.Rev.D 85 (2012) 114023

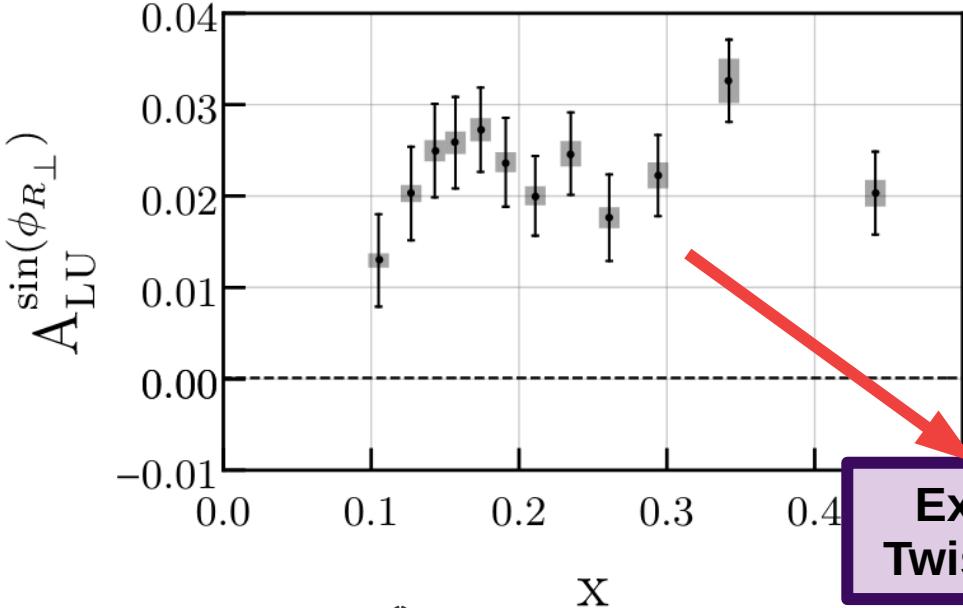
# CLAS12 Beam Spin Asymmetry Measurements



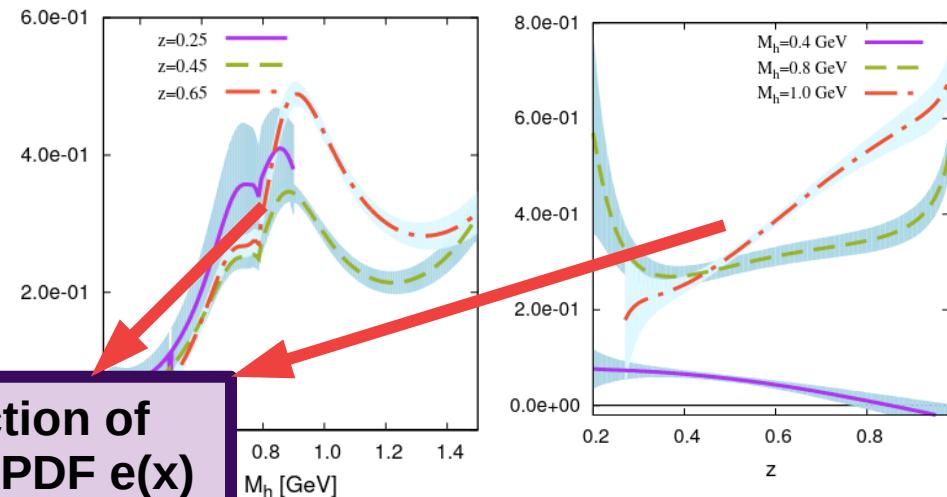
## Twist 3

$$A_{LU} \sim e H_1^{\perp|\ell,m\rangle}$$

$$H_1^{\perp|\ell,m\rangle} = h_1 - h_2$$



Extraction of  
Twist-3 PDF  $e(x)$



$H_1^{\perp}$  Extractions  
from Belle  
Data

Courtoy, Bacchetta, Radici, Bianconi  
Phys.Rev.D 85 (2012) 114023