

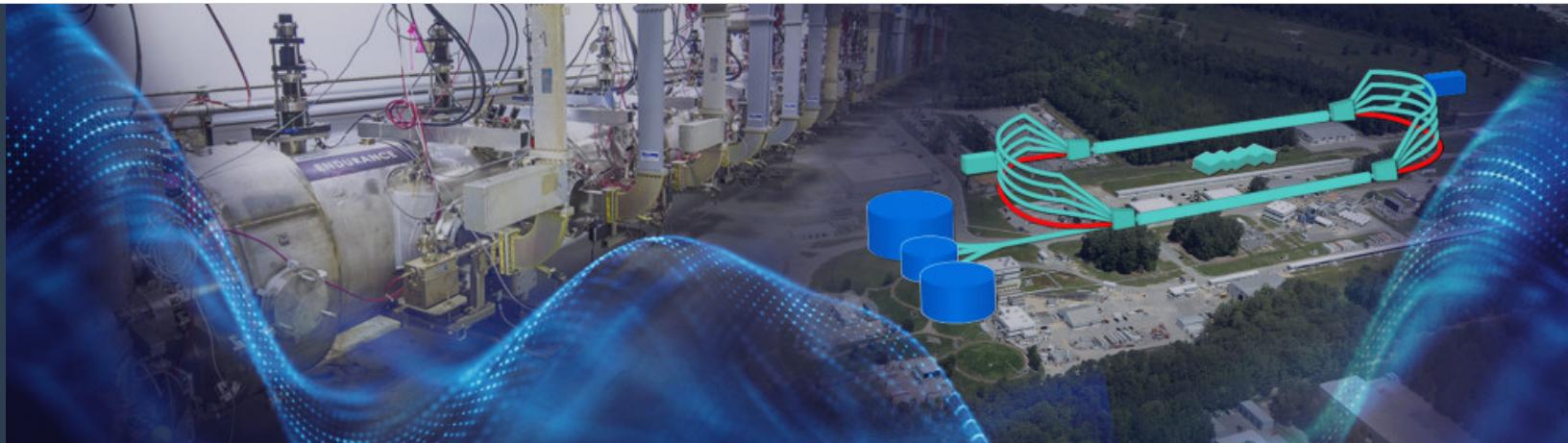
# Opportunities for SIDIS Dihadrons at CLAS 22



**Christopher Dilks**

JLab at 22 GeV Workshop  
January 2023

Research supported by the



# Outline

## ◆ Dihadron Introduction

- Kinematics
- Cross Section
- Observables

## ◆ Depolarization

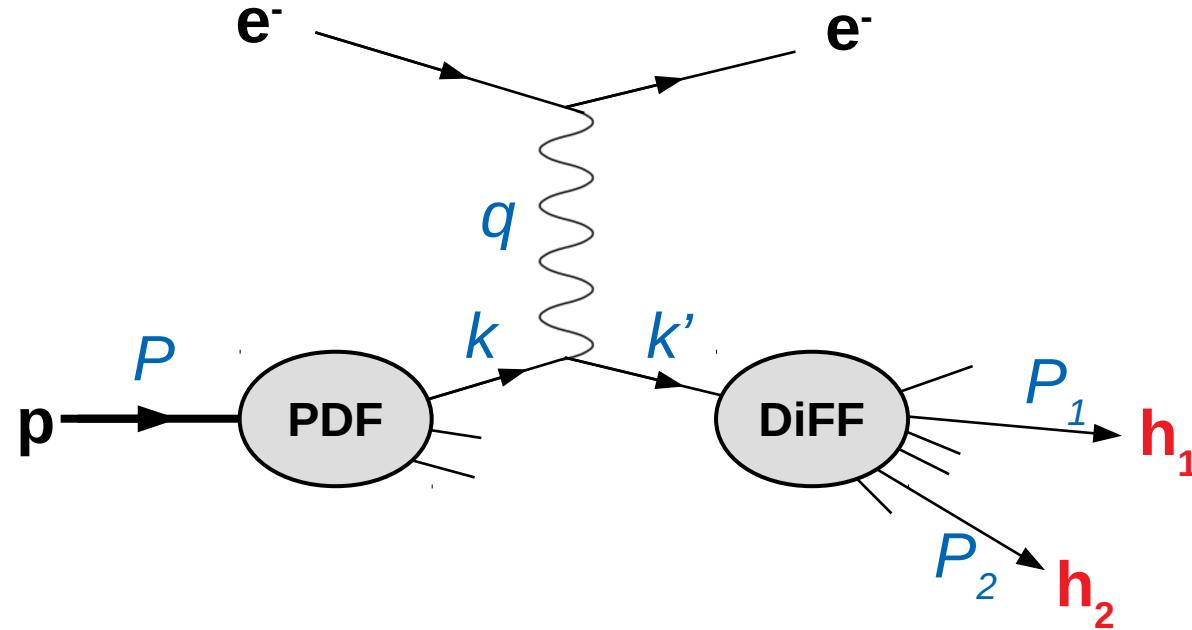
- Accessibility at CLAS 22 GeV
- Comparisons to ePIC

## ◆ Recent Measurements at CLAS

- Beam spin asymmetry
- Partial waves
- Kinematic comparisons  $10.6 \rightarrow 22$  GeV

# SIDIS Dihadron Process

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



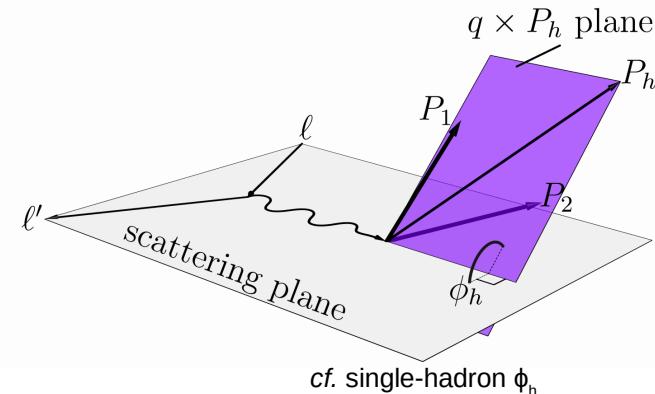
# Dihadron Kinematics

## Dihadrons:

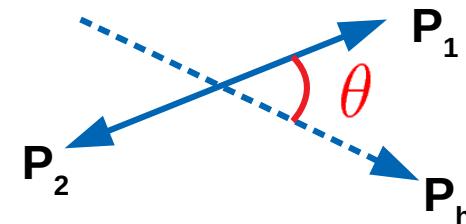
momentum:  $P_h = P_1 + P_2$

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

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



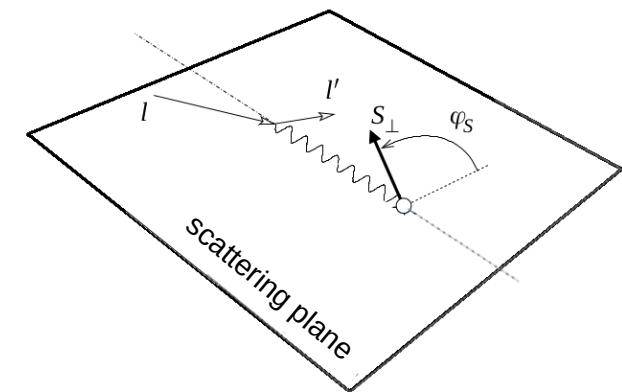
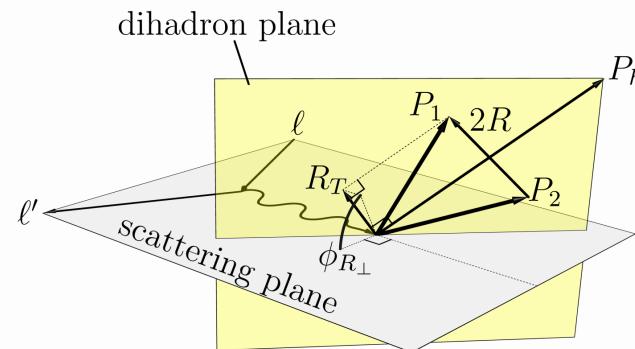
### Dihadron CoM frame



## Inclusive:

$$x_B = \frac{Q^2}{2 P \cdot q}, \quad y = \frac{P \cdot q}{P \cdot l}$$

$$\gamma = \frac{2 M x_B}{Q}$$



## Online 3D View:

<https://c-dilks.github.io/dihadronAngleDefs/dihadronAngleDefs.html>

# Differential Cross Section

General form of each term:

$$d\sigma_{XY} \propto D(x, y, Q^2) \cdot S(\phi_h, \phi_R, \phi_S, \theta) \cdot F_{XY}^{S(\phi, \dots)} + \dots$$

  
**Depolarization**      **Sinusoidal modulation**      **Structure Function**

- ◆ Several of these terms per polarization configuration 'XY'
  - X = electron polarization, Y = proton polarization  $X, Y \in \{U, L, T\}$
- ◆ Separate terms at twist-2 and twist-3
  - Twist-3 asymmetries  $\sim 1/Q$
- ◆ **Structure function** → **TMD Distribution x Fragmentation Function**

# Leading Twist TMDs

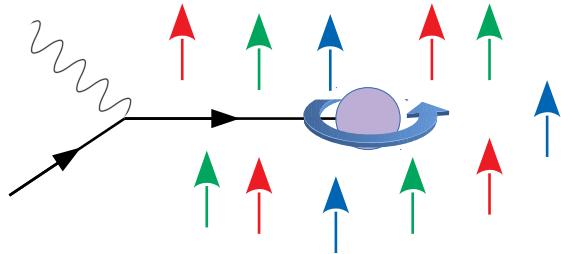
		Quark Polarization		
		U	L	T
Nucleon Polarization	U	Unpolarized PDF $f = \bullet$		Boer-Mulders $h_1^\perp = \bullet - \bullet$
	L		Helicity $g_{1L} = \bullet - \bullet$	Kotzinian-Mulders Wormgear $h_{1L}^\perp = \bullet - \bullet$
	T	Sivers $f_{1T}^\perp = \bullet - \bullet$	Kotzinian-Mulders Wormgear $g_{1T} = \bullet - \bullet$	Transversity $h_{1T}^\perp = \bullet - \bullet$ Pretzelosity $h_{1T}^\perp = \bullet - \bullet$

# Collinear Twist-3 Distributions

$e(x)$

- Pion-nucleon  $\sigma$  term:  $m_q \rightarrow m_N$
- “Boer-Mulders Force”: Transverse force exerted by color field on a **transversely** polarized struck quark in an **unpolarized** nucleon

[Phys.Rev.D 88 \(2013\) 114502](#)

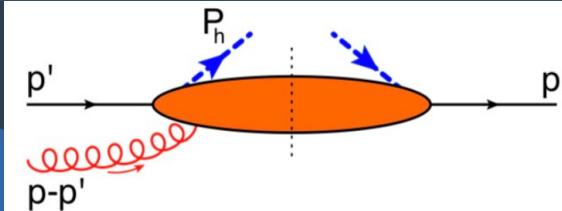


$g_T(x)$

- Average transverse force on an **unpolarized** struck quark in a **transversely** polarized nucleon

[Phys.Rev.D 94 \(2016\) 9, 094040](#)

Semi-classical interpretation via  $x$ -moments



$h_L(x)$

- Average longitudinal gradient of the transverse force on a **transversely** polarized struck quark in a **longitudinally** polarized nucleon

$$\mathcal{L}_{JM}^q - L_{Ji}^q = \Delta L_{FSI}^q$$

Expressible in terms of the change in quark OAM as it leaves the target

- [Phys.Rev.D 94 \(2016\) 9, 094040](#)
- [Phys.Rev.D 66 \(2002\) 114005](#)
- [Nucl.Phys.B 461 \(1996\) 197-237](#)

# Dihadron Fragmentation Functions (DiFFs)

## Twist 2

$$D_1 = \text{Diagram with a central point emitting two arrows labeled } h_1 \text{ and } h_2.$$

$$G_1^\perp = \text{Diagram with a central point emitting two arrows labeled } h_1 \text{ and } h_2 - \text{Diagram with a central point emitting two arrows labeled } h_1 \text{ and } h_2 \text{ where each arrow passes through a small blue loop.}$$

$$H_1^\perp, H_1^\triangleleft = \text{Diagram with a central point emitting two arrows labeled } h_1 \text{ and } h_2 - \text{Diagram with a central point emitting two arrows labeled } h_1 \text{ and } h_2 \text{ where each arrow passes through a large blue loop.}$$

## Twist 3

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

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

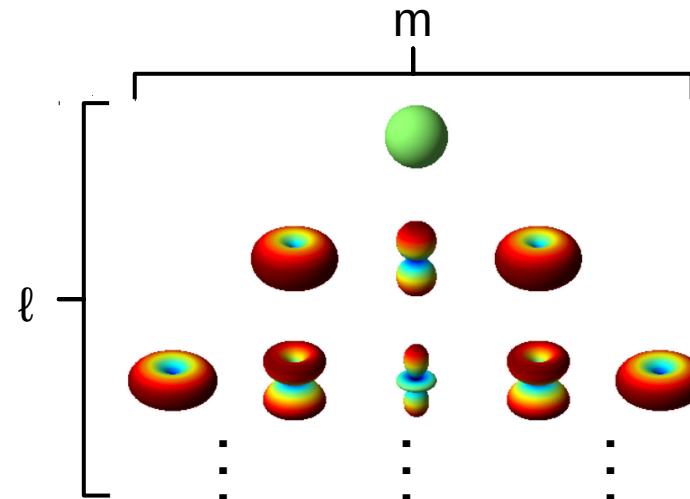
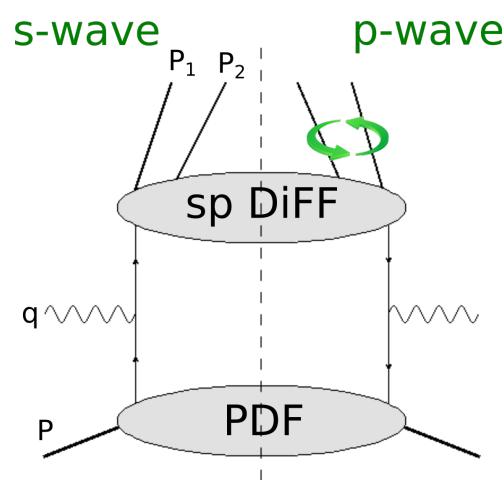
Thought to be small...  
see, for example:

PoS DIS2014 (2014) 231

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

arXiv: [1405.7659 \[hep-ph\]](https://arxiv.org/abs/1405.7659)

# DiFF Partial Waves



- ◆ Expand DiFFs into spherical harmonics (Legendre Polynomials ' $P_{l,m}$ ' )

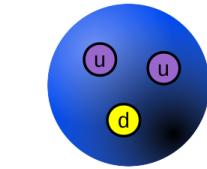
$$H_1^\perp = \sum_{\ell=0}^{\ell_{\max}} \sum_{m=-\ell}^{\ell} P_{\ell,m}(\cos \vartheta) e^{im(\phi_{R\perp} - \phi_p)} H_1^{\perp|\ell,m\rangle}(z, M_h, |\mathbf{p}_T|),$$

- ◆ Angular Momentum (AM) eigenvalues  $|\ell,m\rangle$
- ◆ Terms for *s*-wave and *p*-wave interference: *ss*, *sp*, *pp* (up to  $\ell=2$ )
- ◆ Correlations of dihadron AM with fragmenting quark AM

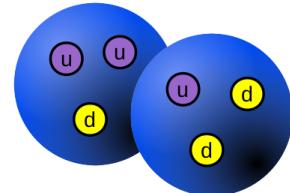
# Even more from dihadrons...

## Flavor-dependence of twist-3 PDFs

Proton Target

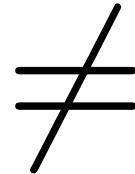


Deuteron Target



## Channel dependence of DiFFs

$$D_1^{q/\pi^+\pi^-}$$



$$G_1^{q/\pi^+\pi^-}$$

$$H_1^{q/\pi^+\pi^-}$$

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

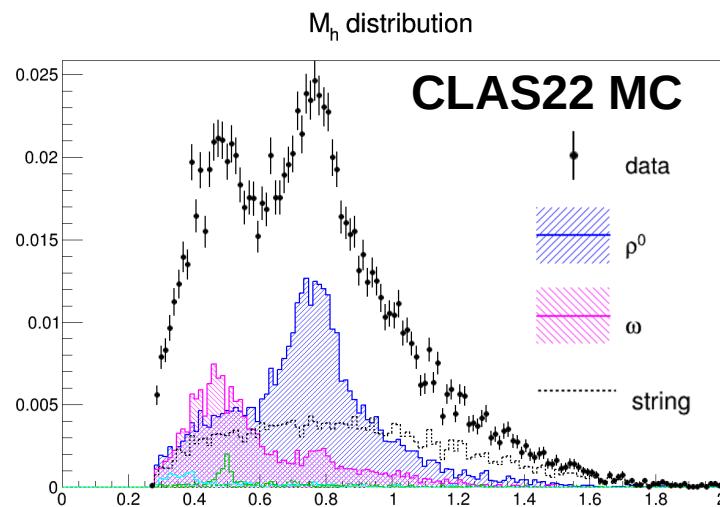
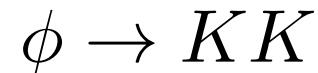
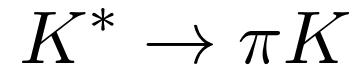
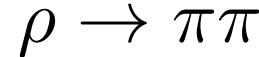
$$G_1^{q/\pi^\pm\pi^0}$$

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

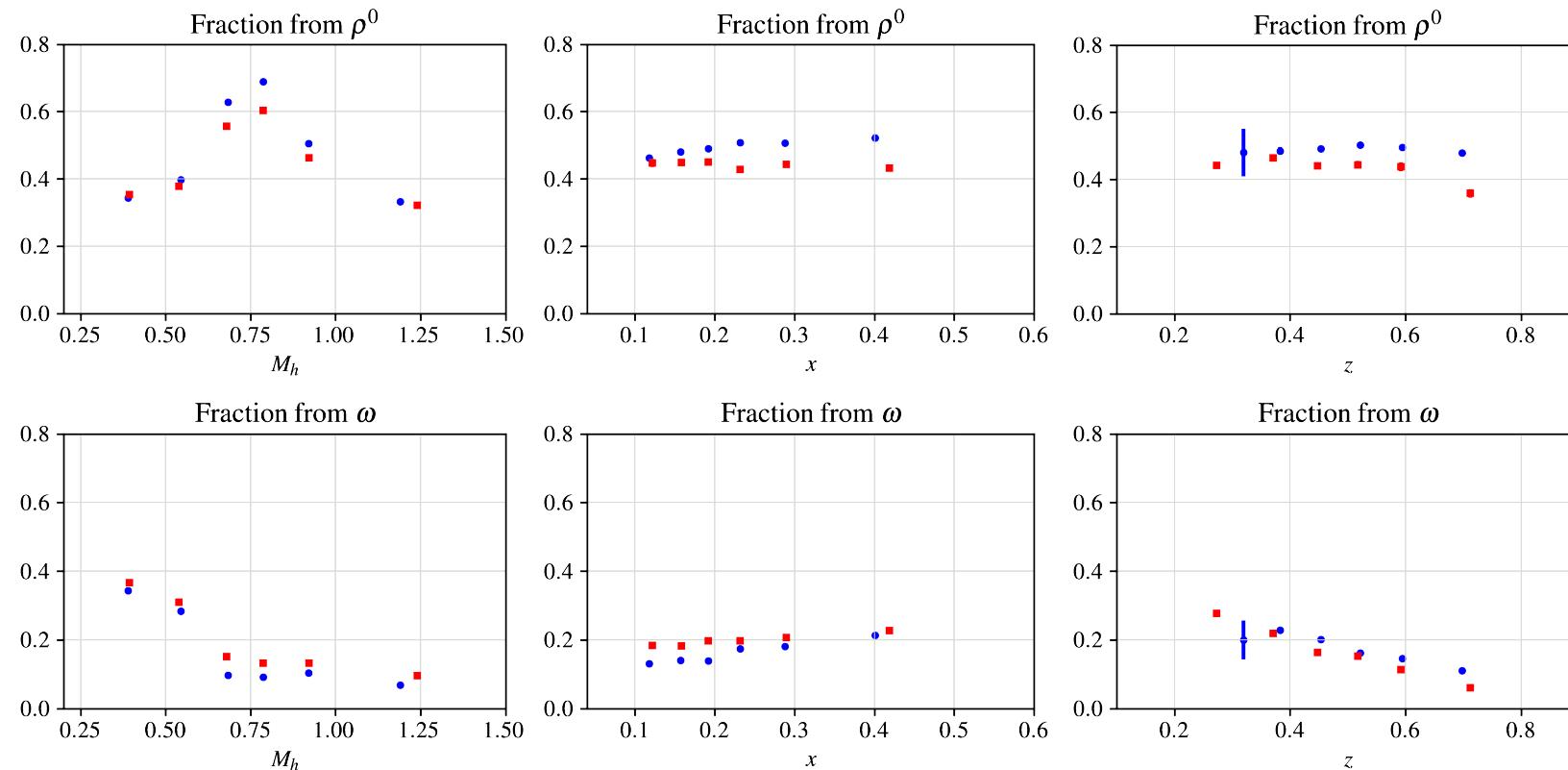
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SIDIS Dihadrons

## Vector Mesons: a significant fraction of dihadrons



# Fractions from Vector Mesons at CLAS



Fractions where one or both hadrons originate  
from a  $\rho$  or  $\omega$

■ 22 GeV

● 10.6 GeV

# 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	$hH_1$ $f_1 \tilde{D}$ $f^\perp D_1$ $h_1^\perp \tilde{H}$	$h_L H_1$ $g_{1L} \tilde{G}$ $f_L^\perp D_1$ $h_{1L}^\perp \tilde{H}$	$f_T D_1$ $h_1 \tilde{H}$ $h_T H_1$ $g_{1T} \tilde{G}$ $h_T^\perp H_1$ $f_{1T}^\perp \tilde{D}$ $f_T^\perp D_1$ $h_{1T}^\perp \tilde{H}$
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
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	$f_1 G_1$	$g_{1L} D_1$	$g_{1T} D_1$ $f_{1T}^\perp G_1$

$A_{LU}$

- 2018-2020
- RG-A, RG-B clas

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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	$eH_1$ $f_1 \tilde{G}$ $g^\perp D_1$ $h_1^\perp \tilde{E}$	$e_L H_1$ $g_{1L} \tilde{D}$ $g_L^\perp D_1$ $h_{1L}^\perp \tilde{E}$	$g_T D_1$ $h_1 \tilde{E}$ $e_T H_1$ $g_{1T} \tilde{D}$ $e_T^\perp H_1$ $f_{1T}^\perp \tilde{G}$ $g_T^\perp D_1$ $h_{1T}^\perp \tilde{E}$

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# 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	$f_1 G_1$	$g_{1L} D_1$	$g_{1T} D_1$ $f_{1T}^\perp G_1$

$A_{UL}, A_{LL}$

• 2022-2023

• RG-C 

- Twist-3  $h_L(x)$
- Helicity  $g_{1L}(x)$
- Kotzinian-Mulders
- Constrain twist-3 DiFFs

## 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	$eH_1$ $f_1 \tilde{G}$ $g^\perp D_1$ $h_1^\perp \tilde{E}$	$e_L H_1$ $g_{1L} \tilde{D}$ $g_L^\perp D_1$ $h_{1L}^\perp \tilde{E}$	$g_T D_1$ $h_1 \tilde{E}$ $e_T H_1$ $g_{1T} \tilde{D}$ $e_T^\perp H_1$ $f_{1T}^\perp \tilde{G}$ $g_T^\perp D_1$ $h_{1T}^\perp \tilde{E}$

# 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	$f_1 G_1$	$g_{1L} D_1$	$g_{1T} D_1$ $f_{1T}^\perp G_1$

$A_{UT}$ ,  $A_{LT}$   
• TO DO clas

- Many more observables
- Sivers
- Transversity x Collins
- Twist-3  $g_T(x)$

## 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	$eH_1$ $f_1 \tilde{G}$ $g^\perp D_1$ $h_1^\perp \tilde{E}$	$e_L H_1$ $g_{1L} \tilde{D}$ $g_L^\perp D_1$ $h_{1L}^\perp \tilde{E}$	$g_T D_1$ $h_1 \tilde{E}$ $e_T H_1$ $g_{1T} \tilde{D}$ $e_T^\perp H_1$ $f_{1T}^\perp \tilde{G}$ $g_T^\perp D_1$ $h_{1T}^\perp \tilde{E}$

# 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			
L		$f_1 G_1$	$g_{1L} D_1$	$g_{1T} D_1$ $f_{1T}^\perp G_1$

$F_{UU}$

- Anytime!



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## Twist 3

### Target Polarization

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

- Boer-Mulders
- $F_{UU,L}$
- ...

SIDIS Dihadrons

# Outline

## ◆ Dihadron Introduction

- Kinematics
- Cross Section
- Observables

## ◆ Depolarization

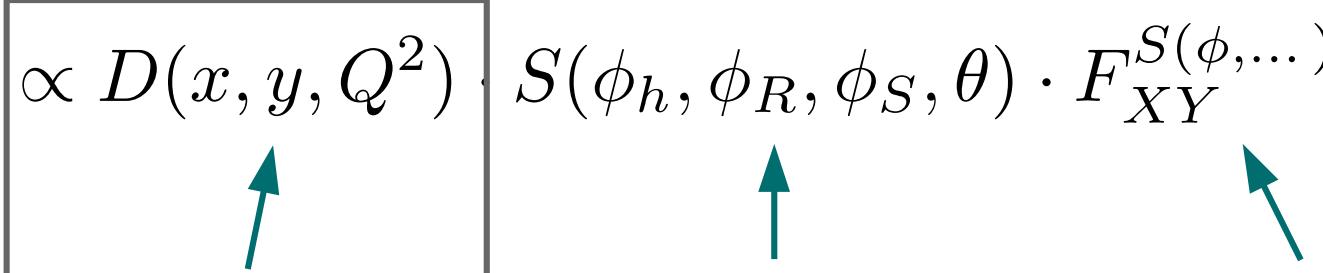
- Accessibility at CLAS 22 GeV
- Comparisons to ePIC

## ◆ Recent Measurements at CLAS

- Beam spin asymmetry
- Partial waves
- Kinematic comparisons  $10.6 \rightarrow 22$  GeV

# Depolarization

$$d\sigma_{XY} \propto D(x, y, Q^2) \cdot S(\phi_h, \phi_R, \phi_S, \theta) \cdot F_{XY}^{S(\phi, \dots)} + \dots$$


  
**Depolarization**      **Sinusoidal modulation**      **Structure Function**

Ratio of longitudinal and transverse photon flux

$$\epsilon = \frac{1 - y - \frac{1}{4}\gamma^2y^2}{1 - y + \frac{1}{2}y^2 + \frac{1}{4}\gamma^2y^2}$$

Depolarization factors at twist-2

$$A(\epsilon, y) = \frac{y^2}{2(1-\epsilon)}$$

$$B(\epsilon, y) = \frac{y^2}{2(1-\epsilon)}\epsilon$$

$$C(\epsilon, y) = \frac{y^2}{2(1-\epsilon)}\sqrt{1-\epsilon^2}$$

at twist-3

$$V(\epsilon, y) = \frac{y^2}{2(1-\epsilon)}\sqrt{2\epsilon(1+\epsilon)}$$

$$W(\epsilon, y) = \frac{y^2}{2(1-\epsilon)}\sqrt{2\epsilon(1-\epsilon)}$$

# Depolarization

unpolarized

**UU**

**Twist 2**

**Twist 3**

unpolarized  
electron

**UL, UT**

A, B

V

longitudinally  
polarized electron

**LU, LL, LT**

B/A

V/A

C/A

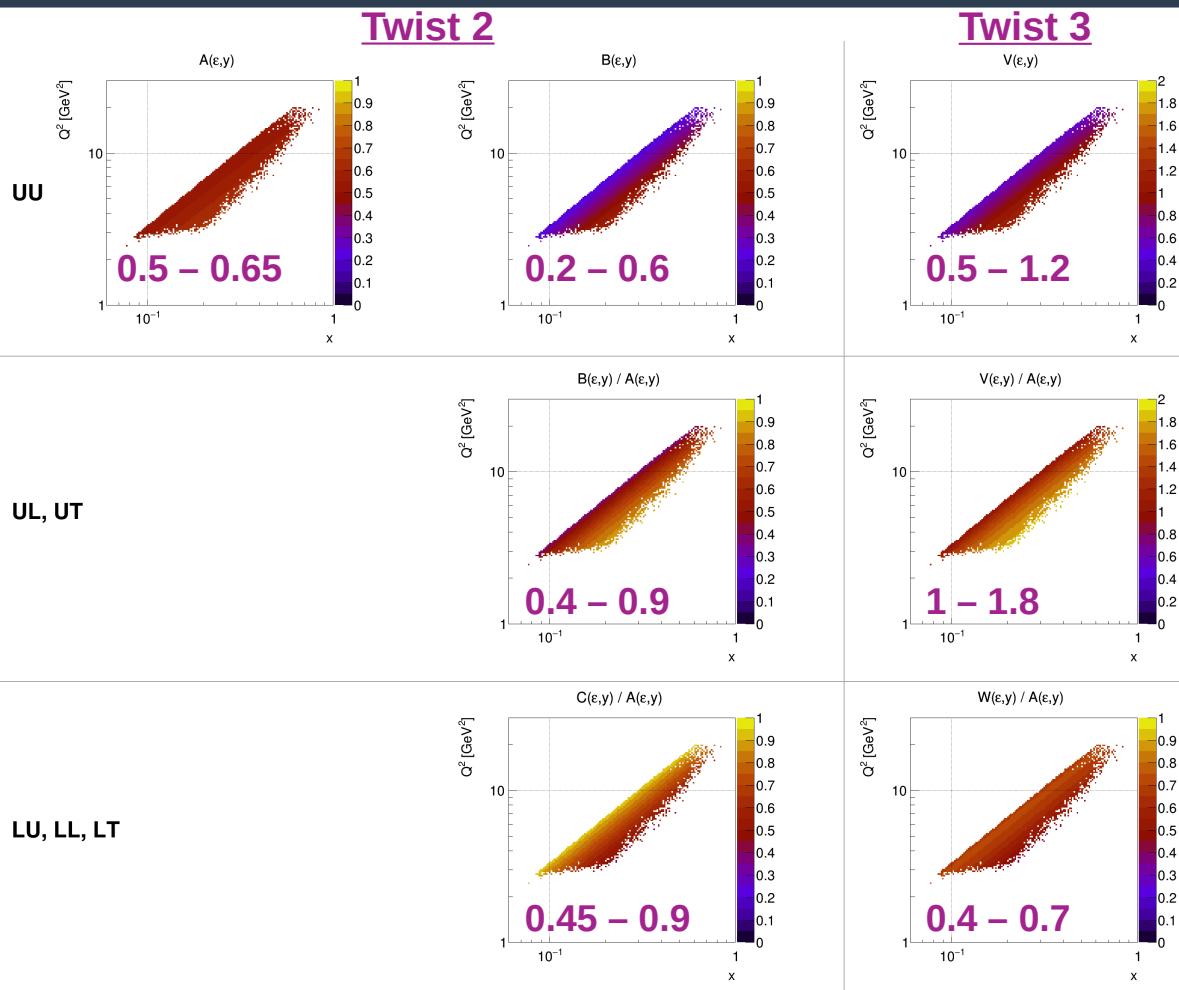
W/A

# Depolarization at CLAS22

unpolarized

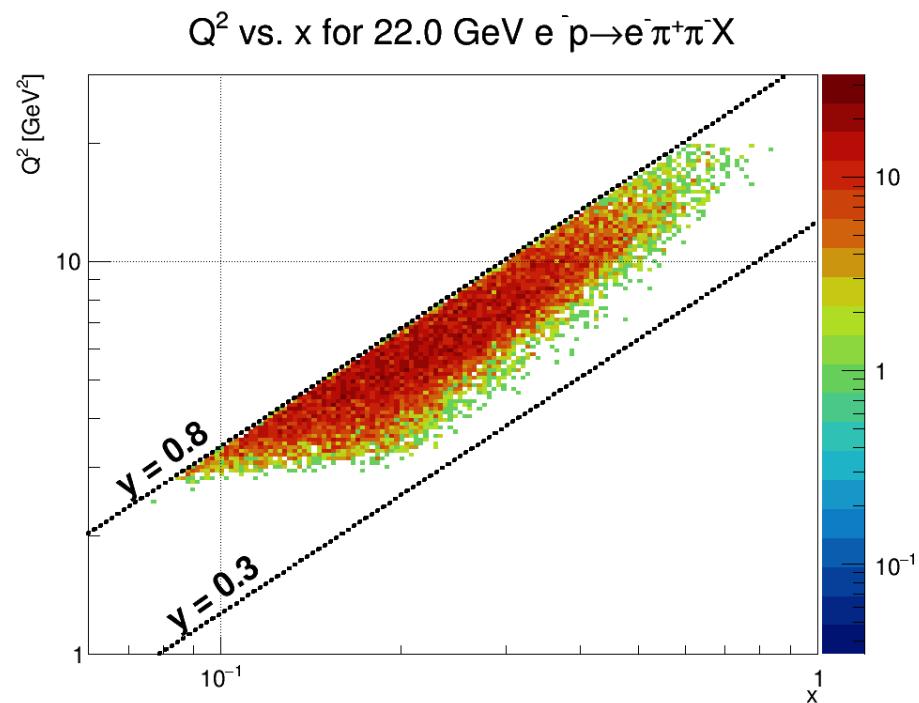
unpolarized  
electron

longitudinally  
polarized electron

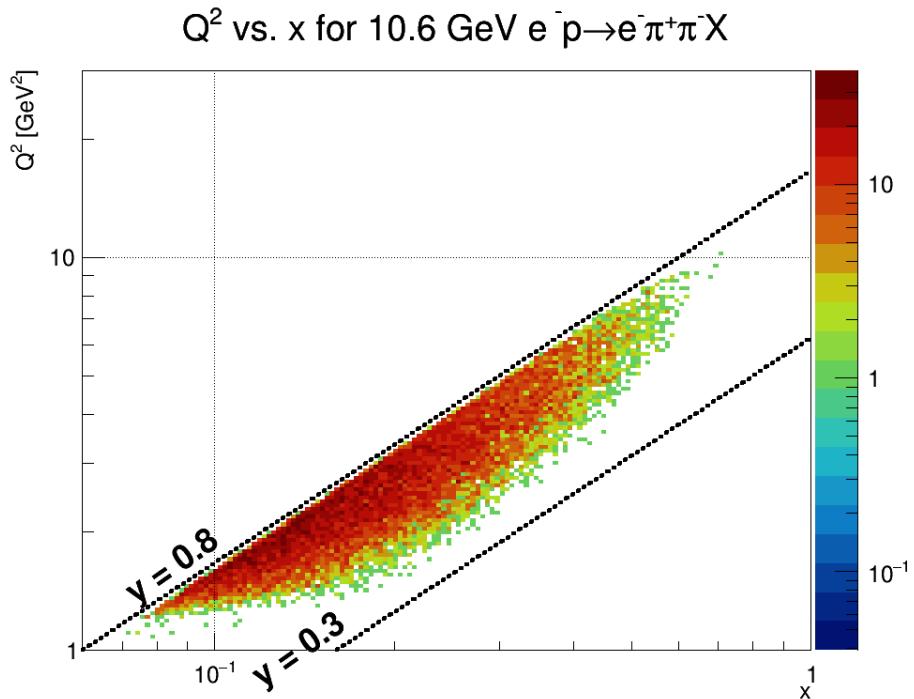


- Depolarization vs.  $(x,Q^2)$  plane
- Moderate range of depolarization factors (approx. ranges **labeled** on plots)
- Reasonably large values overall
- B is a bit small

# $Q^2$ vs. $x$ at CLAS22

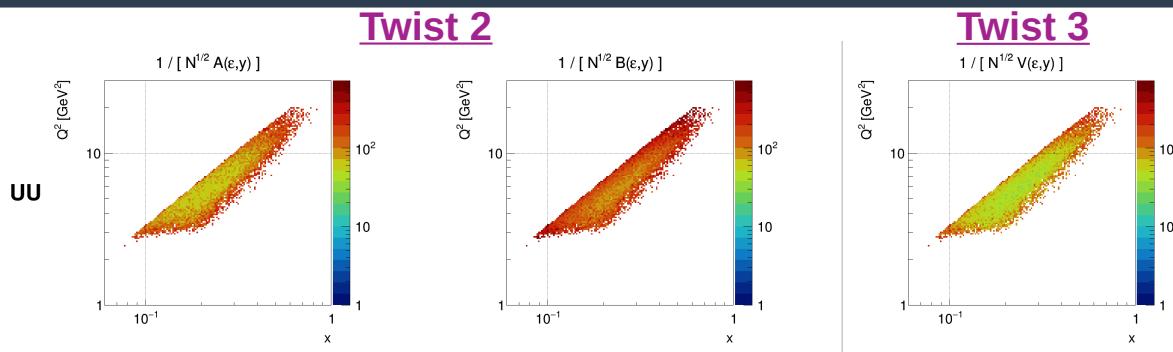


cf. CLAS12



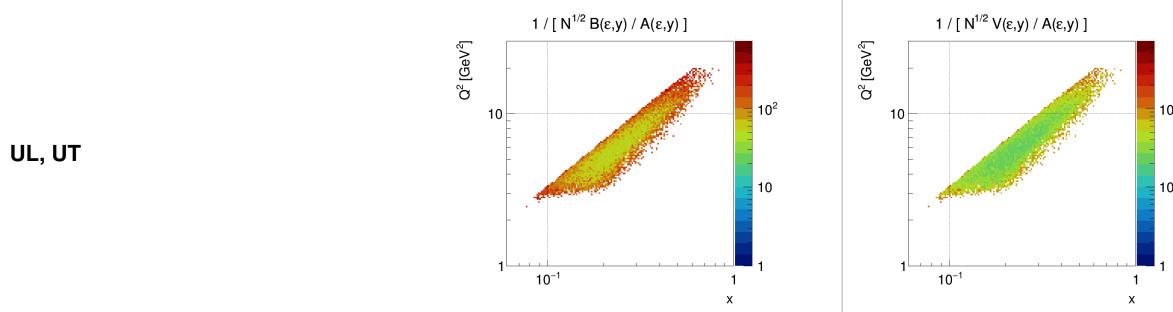
# Depolarization & Statistics → Impact at CLAS22

unpolarized

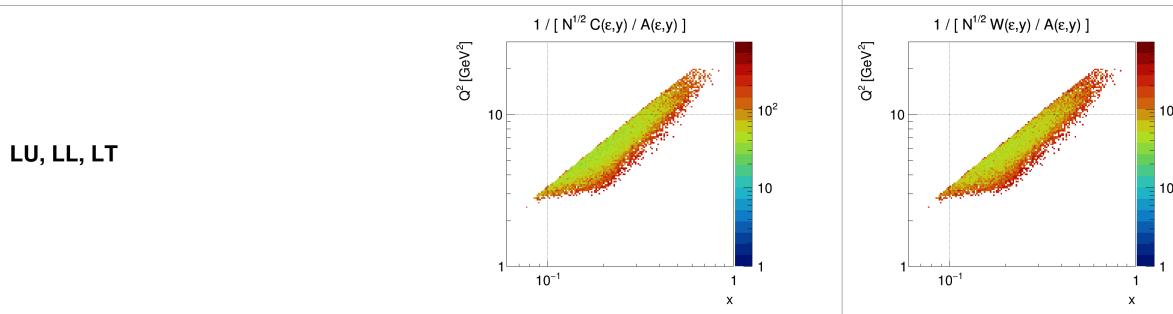


- Impact shown is proportional to expected stat. unc. (smaller is better)
- Good impact in particular for twist 3

unpolarized  
electron



longitudinally  
polarized electron

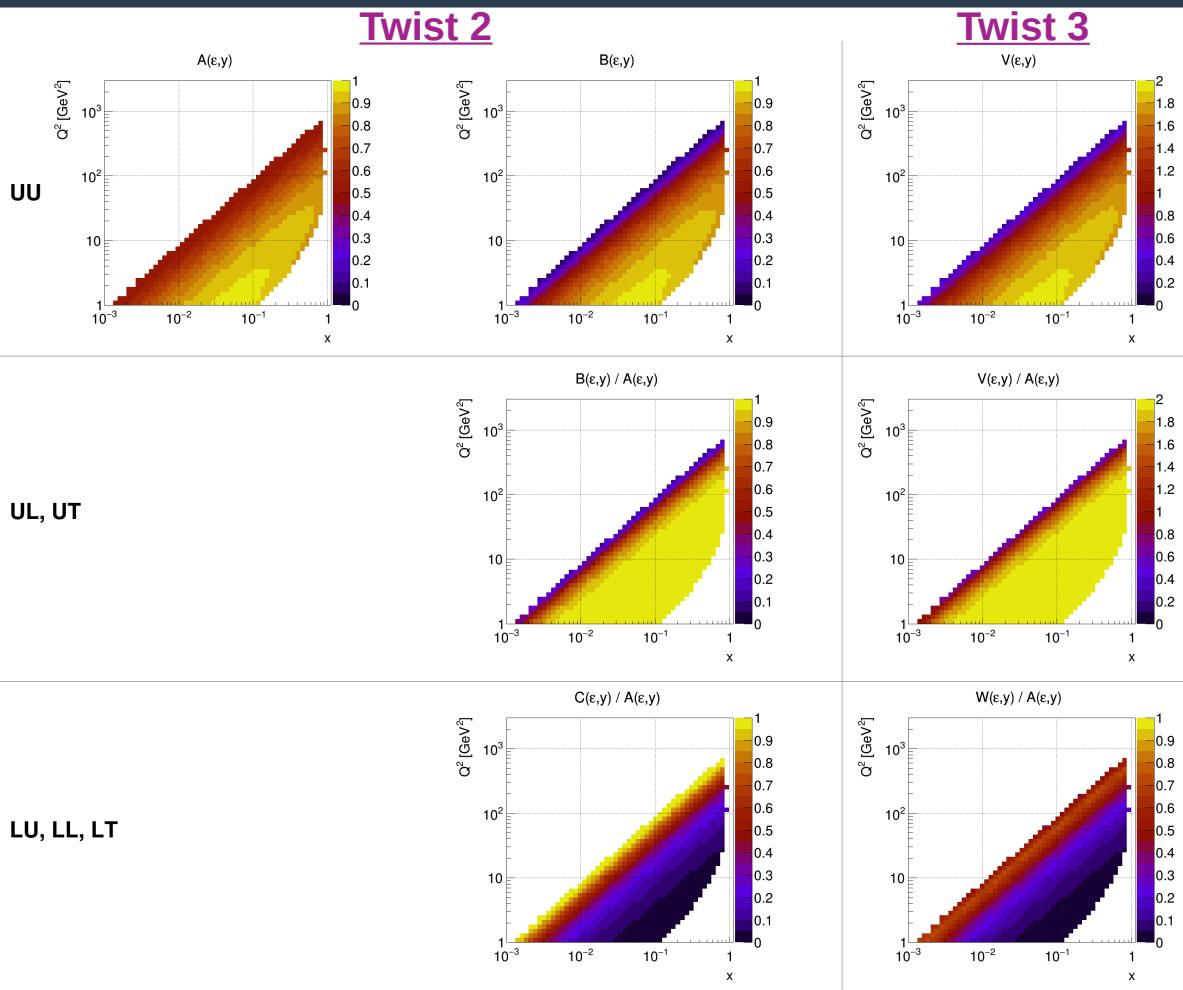


# Depolarization at ePIC - 5x41

unpolarized

unpolarized  
electron

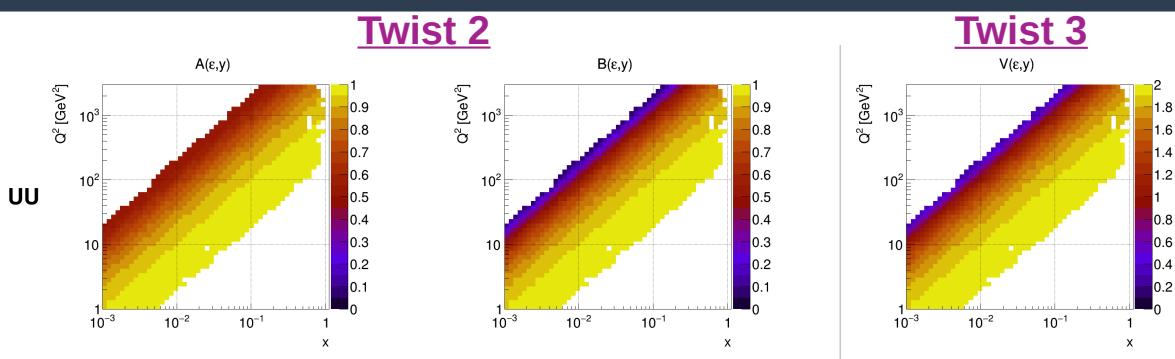
longitudinally  
polarized electron



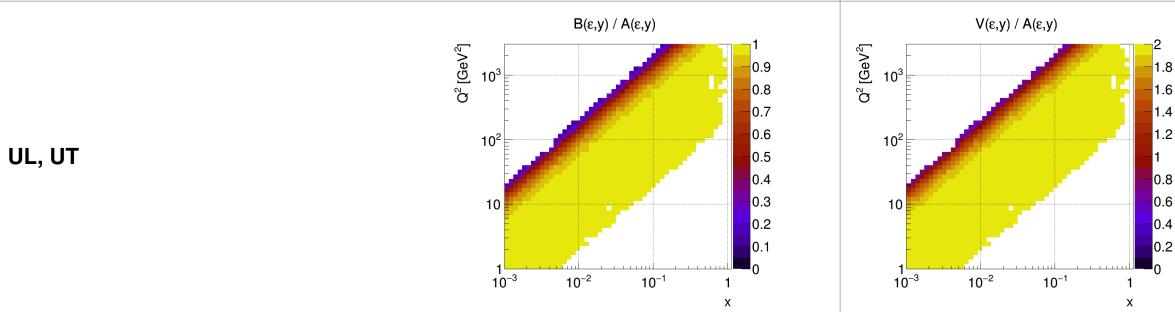
- Most depol. factors are reasonably large; opportunity for complementarity
- C/A and W/A at ePIC are relatively smaller
- Restricted impact of asymmetries with a longitudinally polarized electron

# Depolarization at ePIC - 18x275

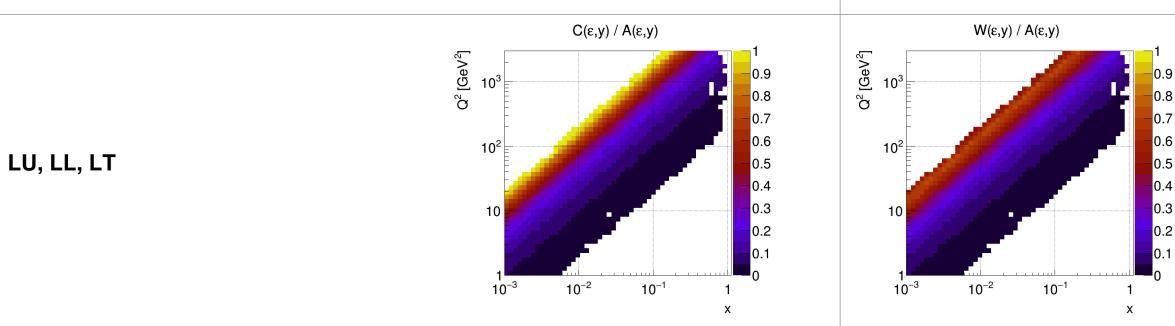
unpolarized



unpolarized  
electron



longitudinally  
polarized electron



- Similar story at high energy

# Depolarization and Accessibility

Twist 2

	Polarization	Depolarization
Boer-Mulders	UU	B
Sivers	UT	1
Transversity	UT	B/A
Kotzinian-Mulders	UL	B/A
Wormgear (LT)	LT	C/A
Helicity DiFF $G_1^\perp$	LU	C/A
	UL	1
e(x)	LU	W/A
h_L(x)	UL	V/A
g_T(x)	LT	W/A

Twist 3

Longitudinally polarized electron?  
More accessible at JLab than at higher  $\sqrt{s}$

# Depolarization and Accessibility

Twist 2

	Polarization	Depolarization
Boer-Mulders	UU	B
Sivers	UT	1
Transversity	UT	B/A
Kotzinian-Mulders	UL	B/A
Wormgear (LT)	LT	C/A
Helicity DiFF $G_1^\perp$	LU	C/A
	UL	1
e(x)	LU	W/A
h_L(x)	UL	V/A
g_T(x)	LT	W/A

Twist 3

Accessible at JLab and EIC, in complementary  $(x, Q^2)$  regions

# Outline

## ◆ Dihadron Introduction

- Kinematics
- Cross Section
- Observables

## ◆ Depolarization

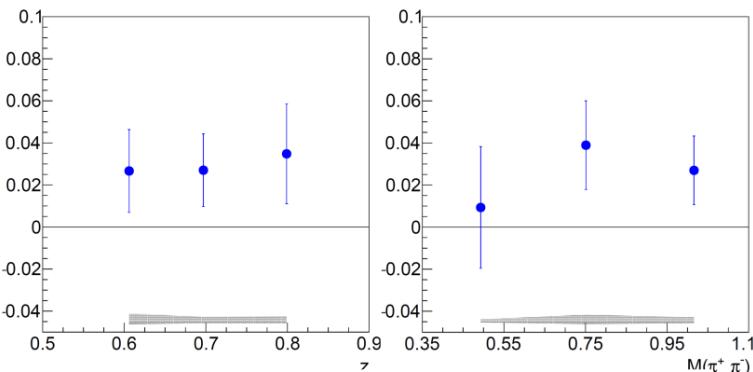
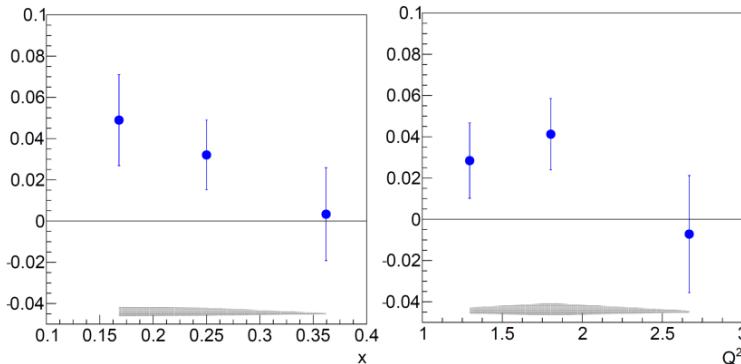
- Accessibility at CLAS 22 GeV
- Comparisons to ePIC

## ◆ Recent Measurements at CLAS

- Beam spin asymmetry
- Partial waves
- Kinematic comparisons  $10.6 \rightarrow 22$  GeV

# Dihadron Beam Spin Asymmetry at CLAS

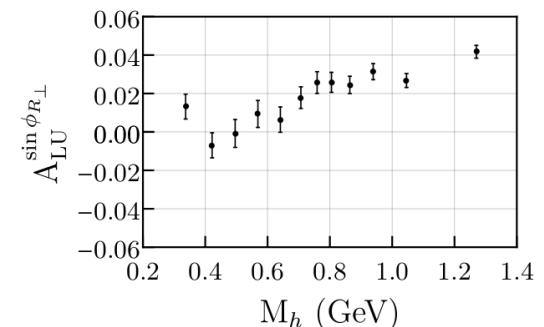
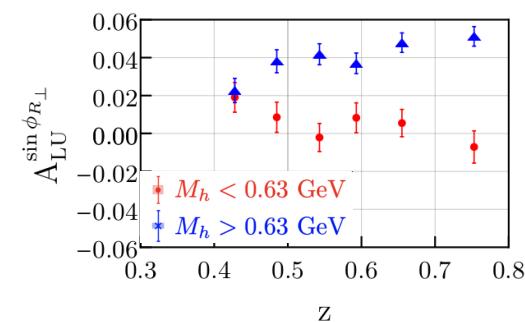
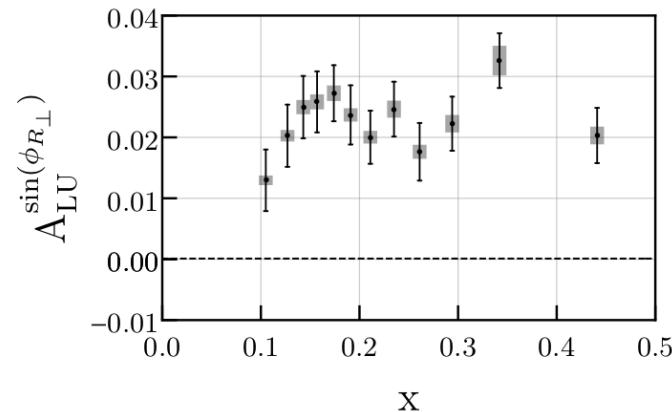
CLAS6  $\pi^+\pi^- A_{LU}^{\sin\phi_R}$



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

C. Dilks

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



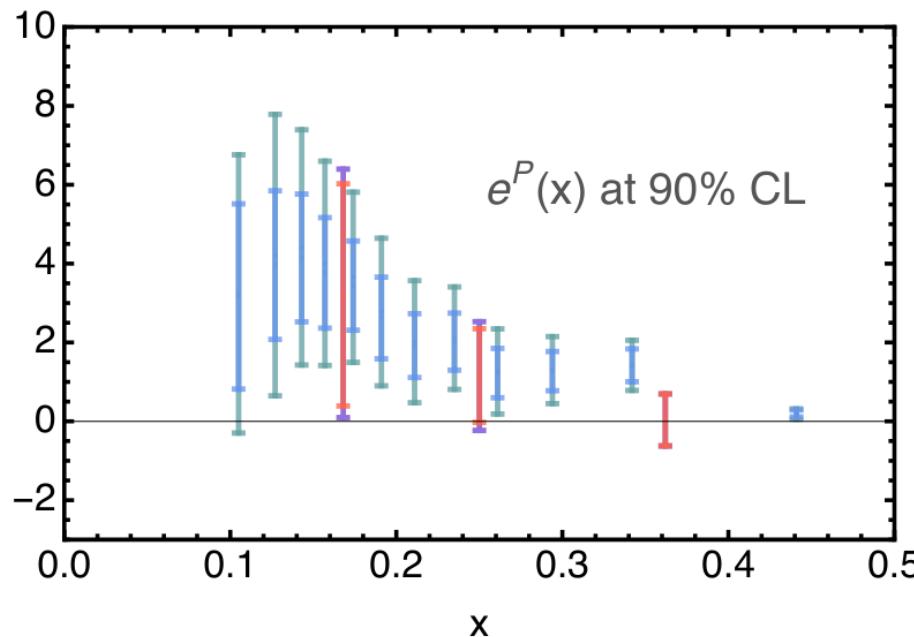
Phys.Rev.Lett. 126 (2021) 152501

SIDIS Dihadrons

# Recent $e(x)$ extraction (proton flavor)

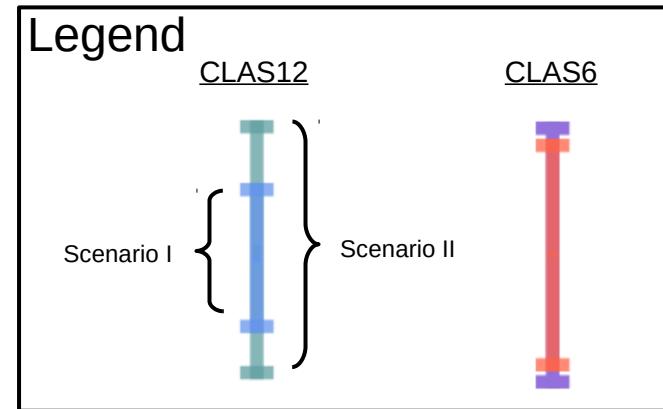
$$A_{LU}^{\sin \phi_R} \propto \frac{M}{Q} \frac{\sum_q e_q^2 \left[ xe^q(x) H_{1,sp}^{\triangleleft,q}(z, m_{\pi\pi}) + \frac{m_{\pi\pi}}{zM} f_1^q(x) \tilde{G}_{sp}^{\triangleleft,q}(z, m_{\pi\pi}) \right]}{\sum_q e_q^2 f_1^q(x) D_{1,ss+pp}^q(z, m_{\pi\pi})}$$

twist-3 DiFF

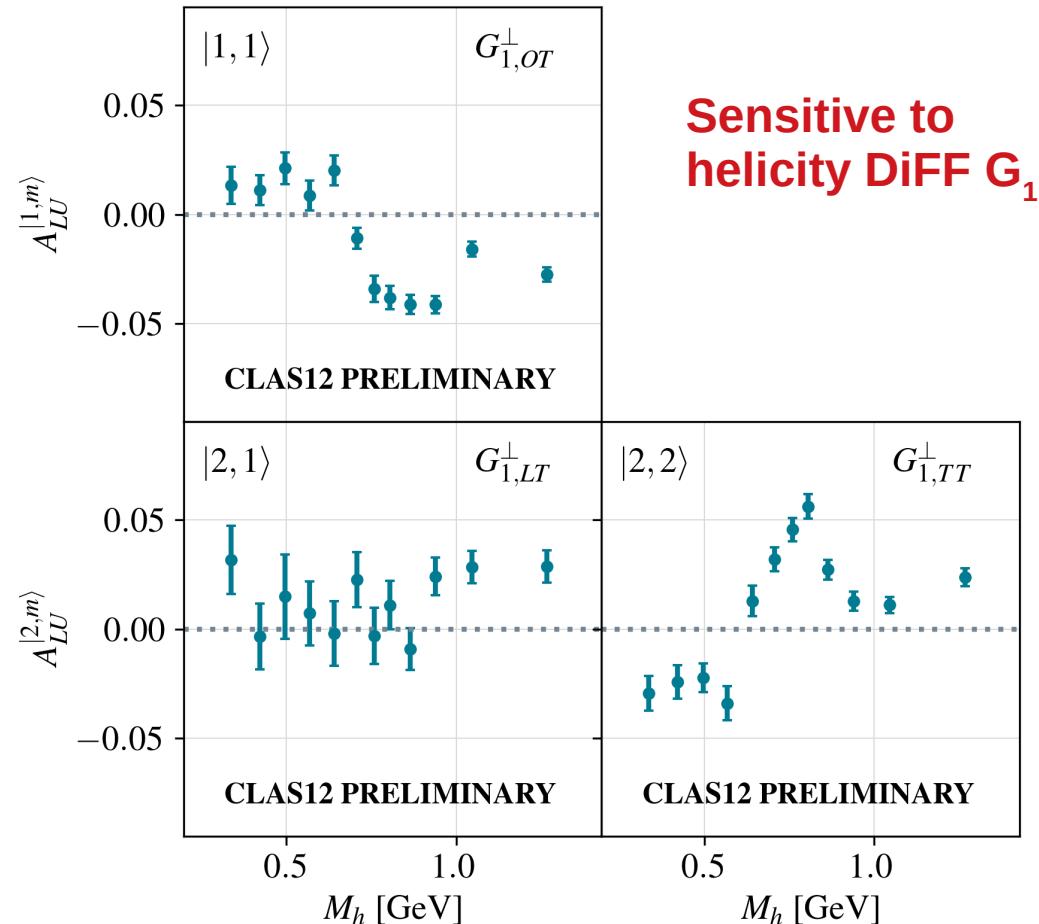


Courtoy, Aurore, et al. e-Print: 2203.14975 [hep-ph]  
Courtoy, Aurore – CPHI 2022

- Scenario I: Wandzura-Wilczek (WW) Approximation
  - Drop twist-3 DiFF
- Scenario II: Beyond WW approximation
  - Estimate max integrated twist-3 DiFF from COMPASS  $A_{UL}$  and  $A_{LL}$

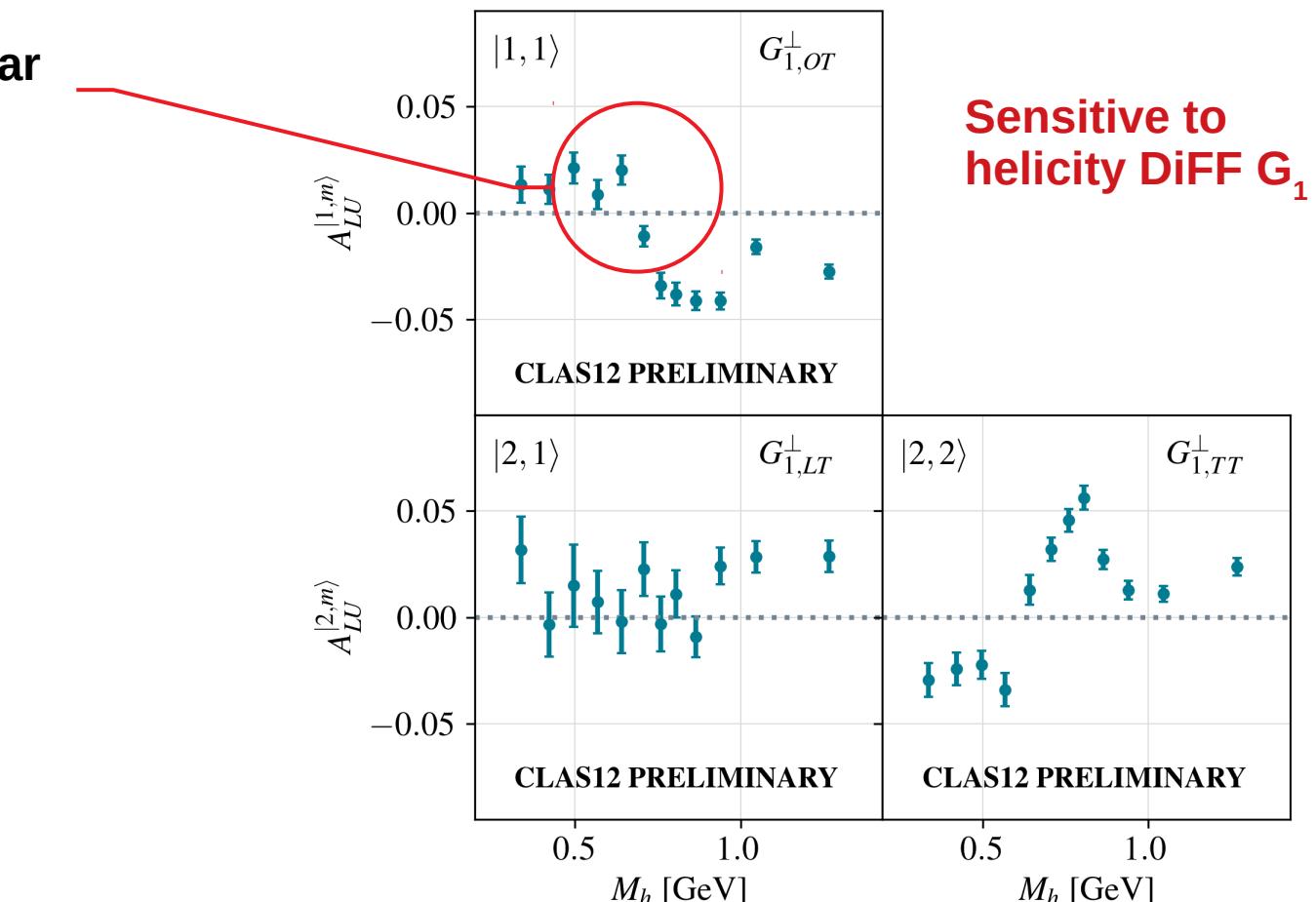


# Twist-2 $A_{LU}$ Partial Waves



# Twist-2 $A_{LU}$ Partial Waves

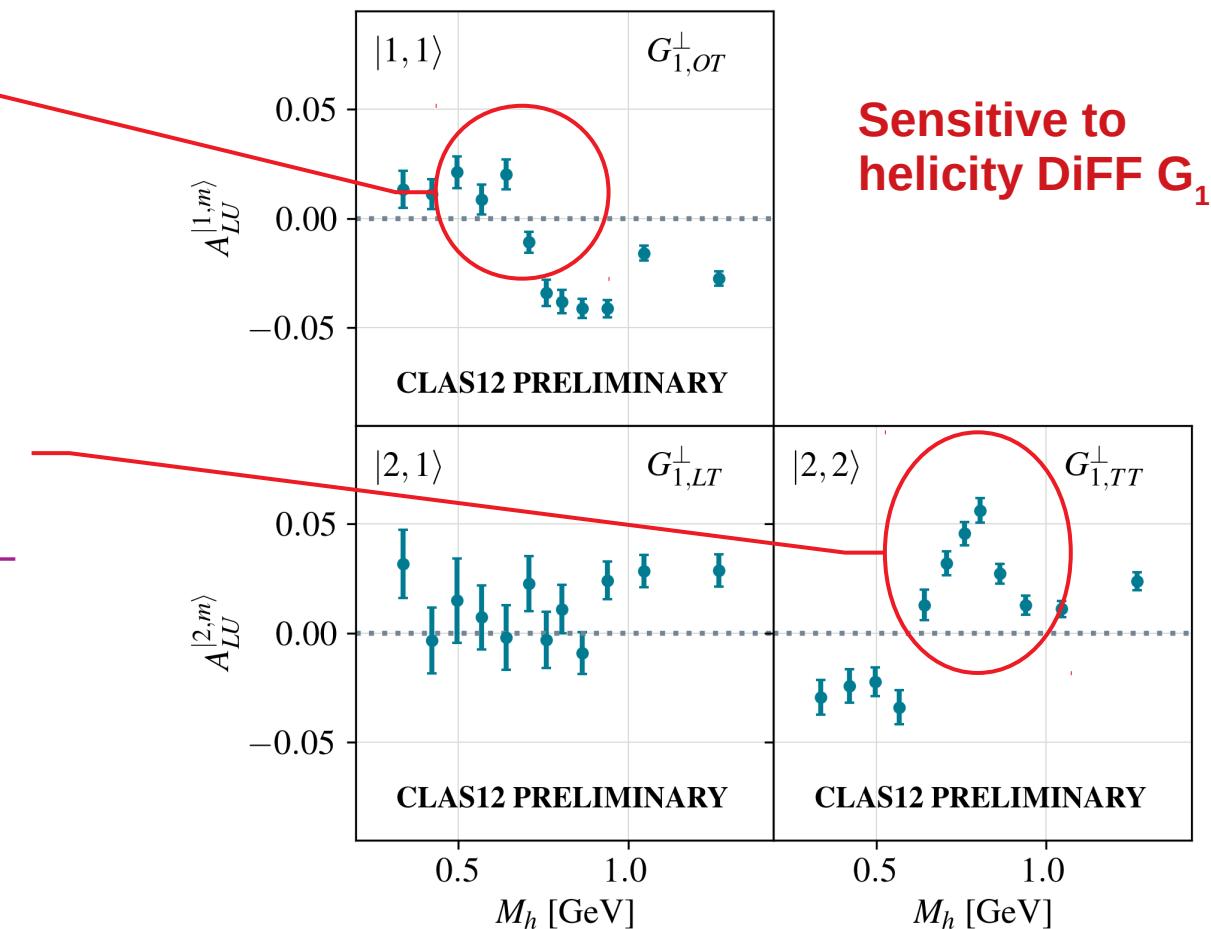
Sign change near  
 $\rho$  mass



Sensitive to  
helicity DiFF  $G_1$

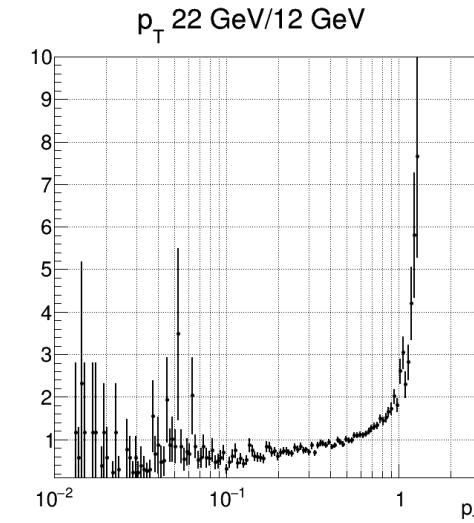
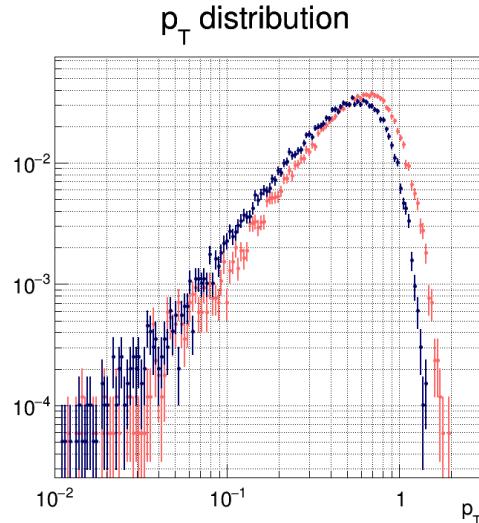
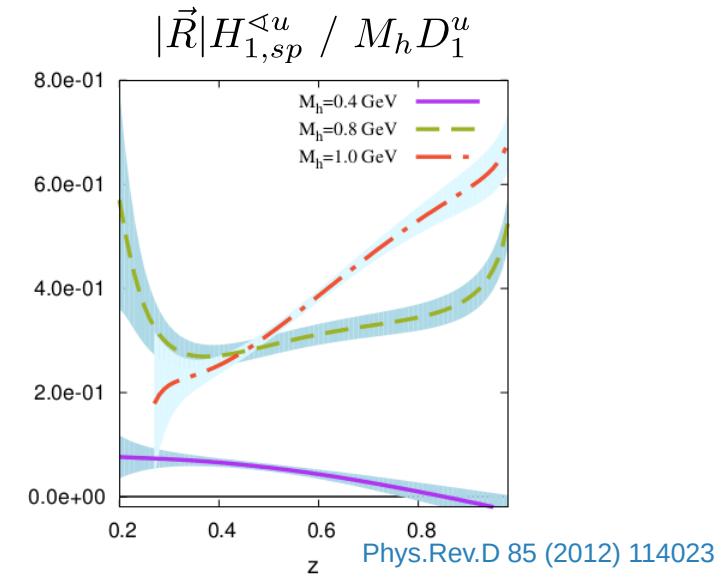
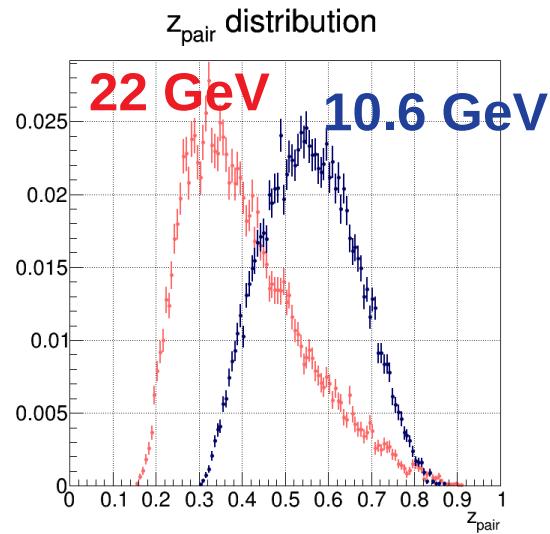
# Twist-2 $A_{LU}$ Partial Waves

Sign change near  $\rho$  mass  
Enhancement at  $\rho$  mass  
(and a sign change)  
 $\rho$  meson  $\rightarrow$  p-wave  $\pi^+\pi^-$



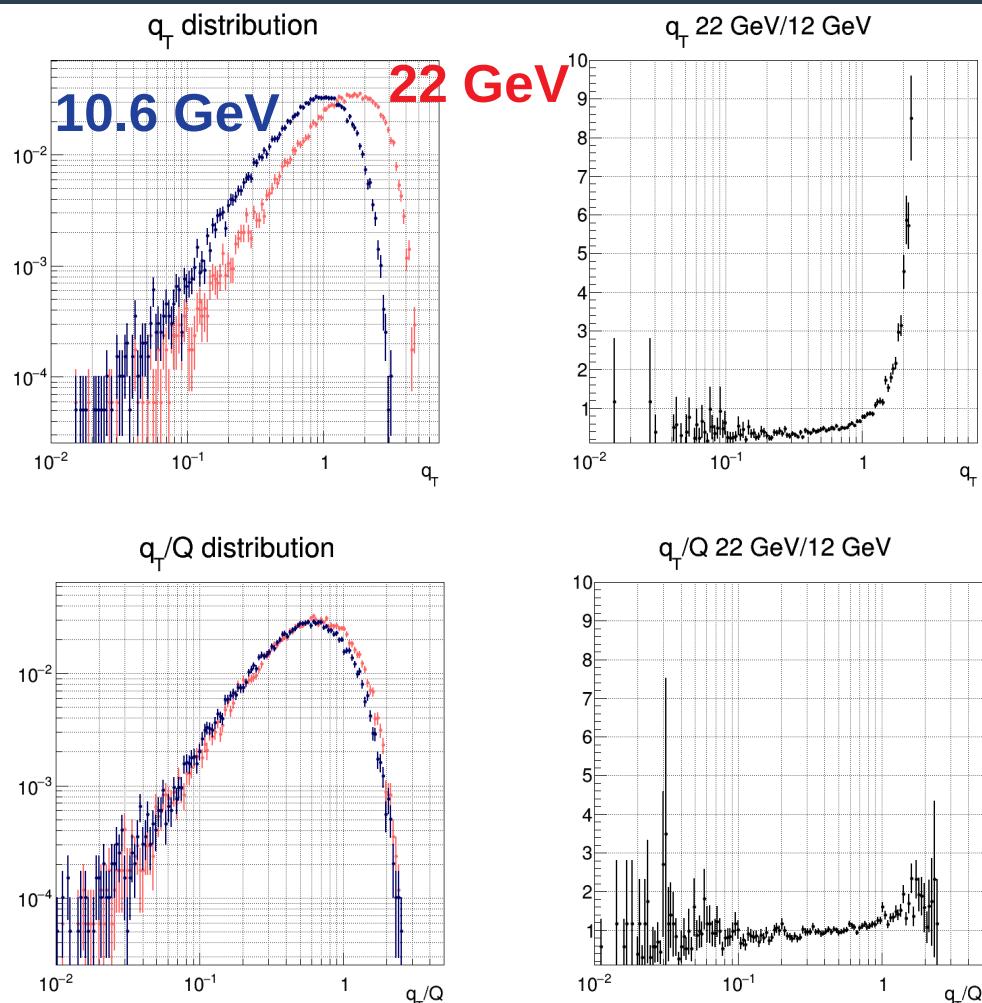
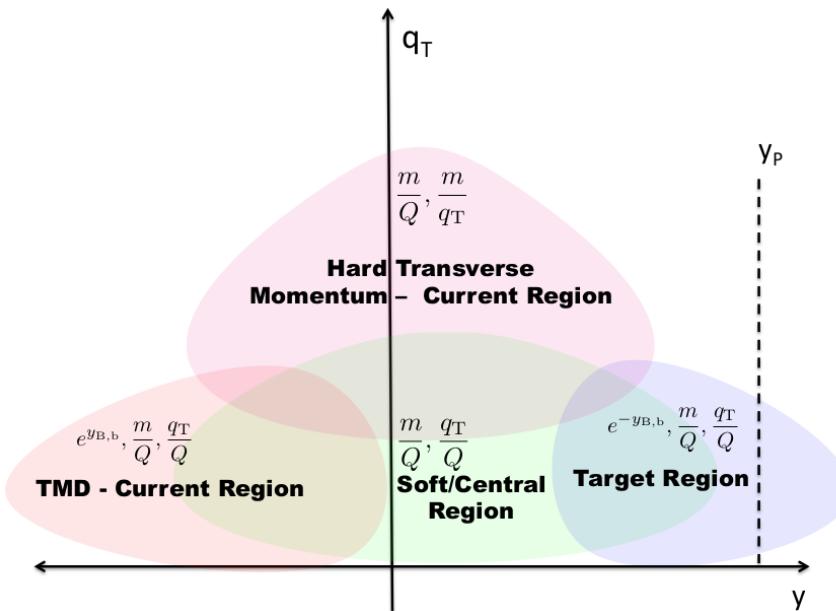
# $z$ and $p_T$

- Access DiFFs at lower  $z$  at 22 GeV
- $H_1$  large at low  $z$  around  $M_\rho$ ?
- Higher  $p_T$  at 22 GeV

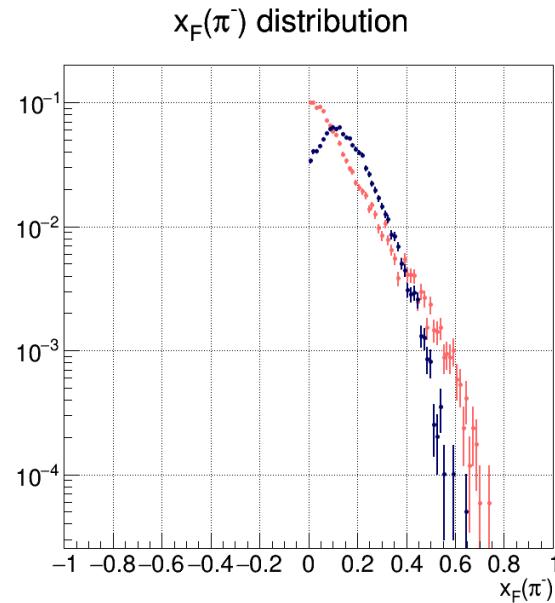
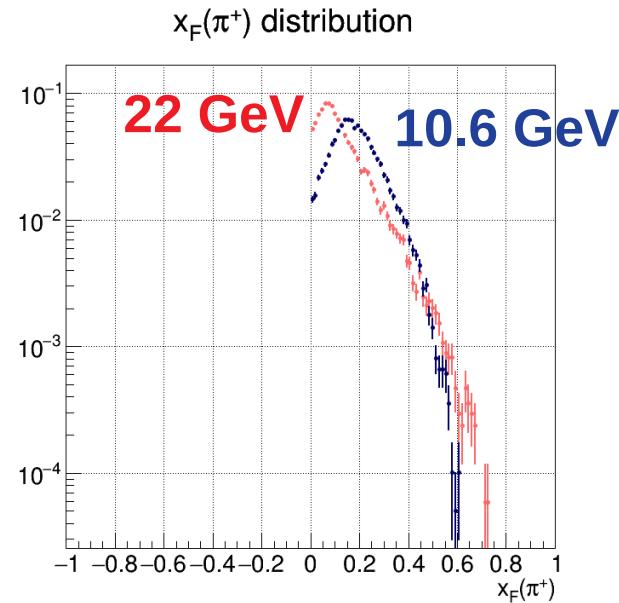


# $q_T$ and $q_T/Q$

- Higher  $q_T$  at 22 GeV
- Similar  $q_T/Q$



# Feynman-x



- Smaller average  $x_F$  at 22 GeV
  - (note: cutting on  $x_F > 0$ )
- Careful about TFR/CFR separation...

# Summary

- ◆ **Dihadrons probe a wide range of TMDs and fragmentation functions**
  - Ongoing analyses and ongoing experiments
  - A lot to do...
- ◆ **CLAS experiment ideal for constraining collinear twist-3 PDFs**
  - Especially for beam spin and double spin asymmetries
- ◆ **For dihadrons, a 22 GeV Upgrade would provide:**
  - Improved overlap between ePIC, JLab, and other SIDIS experiments
  - Probe DiFFs at lower  $z$ , higher  $p_T$ , and higher  $q_T$

# backup

# Differential Cross Section

General form of each term:

$$d\sigma_{XY} \propto D(x, y, Q^2) \cdot S(\phi_h, \phi_R, \phi_S, \theta) \cdot F_{XY}^{S(\phi, \dots)} + \dots$$

**Depolarization**      **Sinusoidal modulation**      **Structure Function**

Ratio of longitudinal and transverse photon flux

$$\epsilon = \frac{1 - y - \frac{1}{4}\gamma^2y^2}{1 - y + \frac{1}{2}y^2 + \frac{1}{4}\gamma^2y^2}$$

Depolarization factors at twist-2

$$A(\epsilon, y) = \frac{y^2}{2(1 - \epsilon)}$$

$$B(\epsilon, y) = \frac{y^2}{2(1 - \epsilon)}\epsilon$$

$$C(\epsilon, y) = \frac{y^2}{2(1 - \epsilon)}\sqrt{1 - \epsilon^2}$$

at twist-3

$$V(\epsilon, y) = \frac{y^2}{2(1 - \epsilon)}\sqrt{2\epsilon(1 + \epsilon)}$$

$$W(\epsilon, y) = \frac{y^2}{2(1 - \epsilon)}\sqrt{2\epsilon(1 - \epsilon)}$$

# Differential Cross Section

General form of each term:

$$d\sigma_{XY} \propto D(x, y, Q^2) \cdot S(\phi_h, \phi_R, \phi_S, \theta) \cdot F_{XY}^{S(\phi, \dots)} + \dots$$



Depolarization

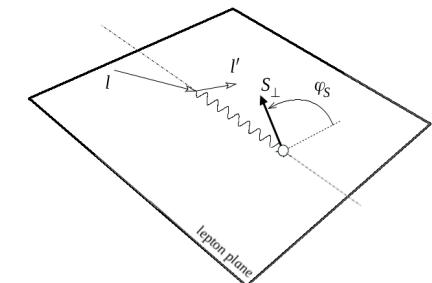
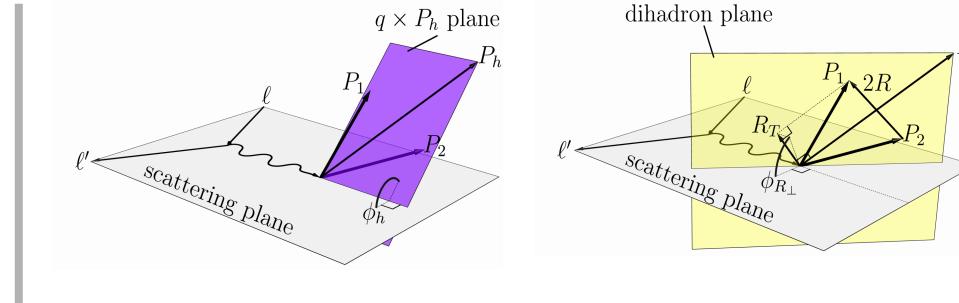
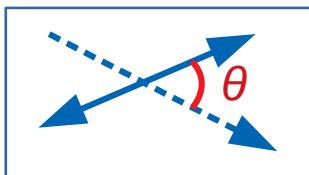


Sinusoidal modulation



Structure Function

Legendre Polynomial  $\times$  Sine (Cosine) azimuthal modulation



# Differential Cross Section

General form of each term:

$$d\sigma_{XY} \propto D(x, y, Q^2) \cdot S(\phi_h, \phi_R, \phi_S, \theta) \cdot F_{XY}^{S(\phi, \dots)} + \dots$$



Depolarization



Sinusoidal modulation



Structure Function

Structure Function

$$F_{XY} = \mathcal{I} [w(\mathbf{k}_T, \mathbf{p}_T, x, z, M_h, \dots) \cdot f(x, k_T) \cdot D(z, M_h, pT) + \dots]$$



$\mathcal{I} [wfD]$

quark transverse  
momentum convolution



kinematic factor  
(usually quark momentum  
vector products)



TMD  
PDF



DiFF

Dihadron  
Fragmentation Function

# DiFF Partial Waves

## Fragmenting Quark Polarization

$h_1 h_2/q$	<b>U</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>
<b>UU</b>	$D_{1,OO}$		$H_{1,OO}^\perp$
<b>LU</b>	$D_{1,OL}$		$H_{1,OL}^\perp$
<b>LL</b>	$D_{1,LL}$		$H_{1,LL}^\perp$
<b>TU</b>	$D_{1,OT}$	$G_{1,OT}^\perp$	$\begin{cases} H_{1,OT}^\perp & \text{if } m < 0 \\ H_{1,OT}^\triangleleft & \text{if } m > 0 \end{cases}$
<b>TL</b>	$D_{1,LT}$	$G_{1,LT}^\perp$	$\begin{cases} H_{1,LT}^\perp & \text{if } m < 0 \\ H_{1,LT}^\triangleleft & \text{if } m > 0 \end{cases}$
<b>TT</b>	$D_{1,TT}$	$G_{1,TT}^\perp$	$\begin{cases} H_{1,TT}^\perp & \text{if } m < 0 \\ H_{1,TT}^\triangleleft & \text{if } m > 0 \end{cases}$

**Dihadron  
Interference  
Polarizations**

# Partial Wave Fit for Beam Spin Asymmetries

Twist 2  
3 terms

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

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

Twist 3  
9 terms

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

12 Parameter  
Simultaneous Fit

# Depolarization

- Depolarization factors depend on  $(x, y, Q^2)$
- Asymmetry denominator:

$$\int d\sigma_{UU} \sim A$$

Asymmetry, for modulation  
 $M(\theta, \phi_h, \phi_R, \phi_s)$

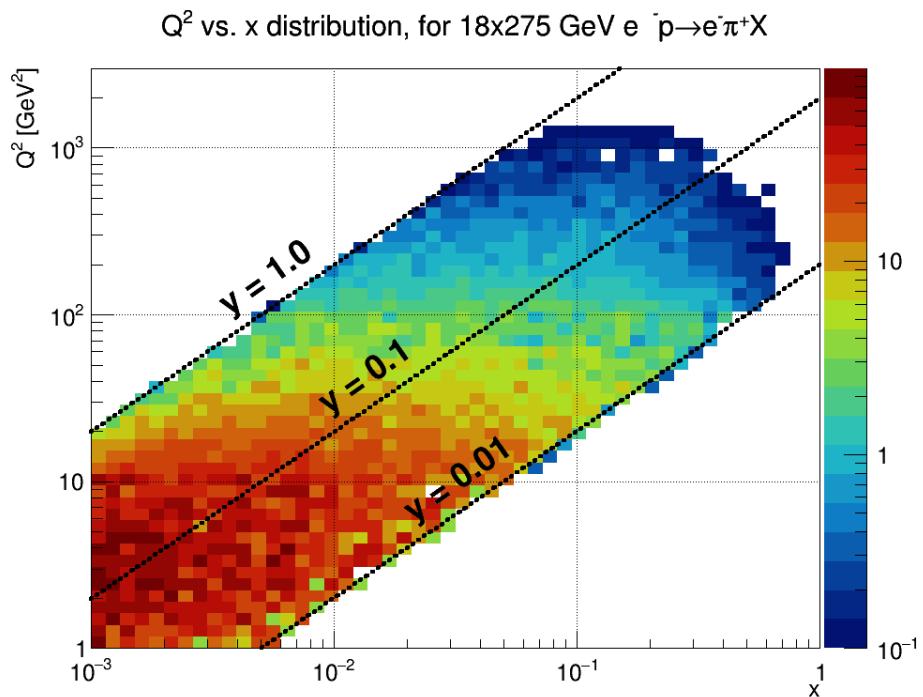
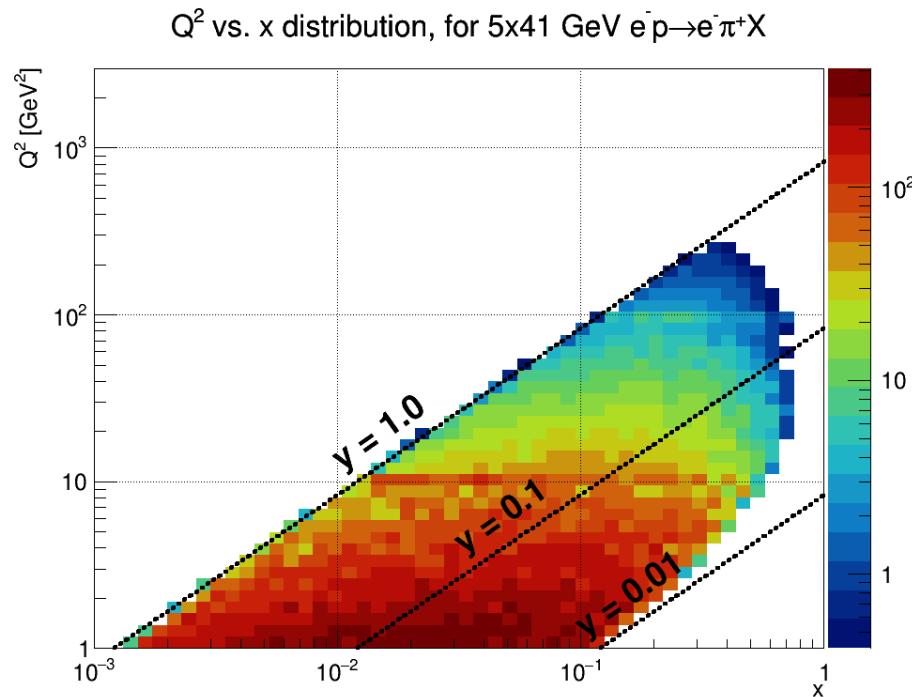
$$A_{XY}^M \propto \frac{D_{XY}^M}{A} \cdot \frac{F_{XY}^M}{F_{UU,T}^{\text{const}} + \epsilon F_{UU,L}^{\text{const}}}$$

$D \in \{A, B, C, V, W\}$

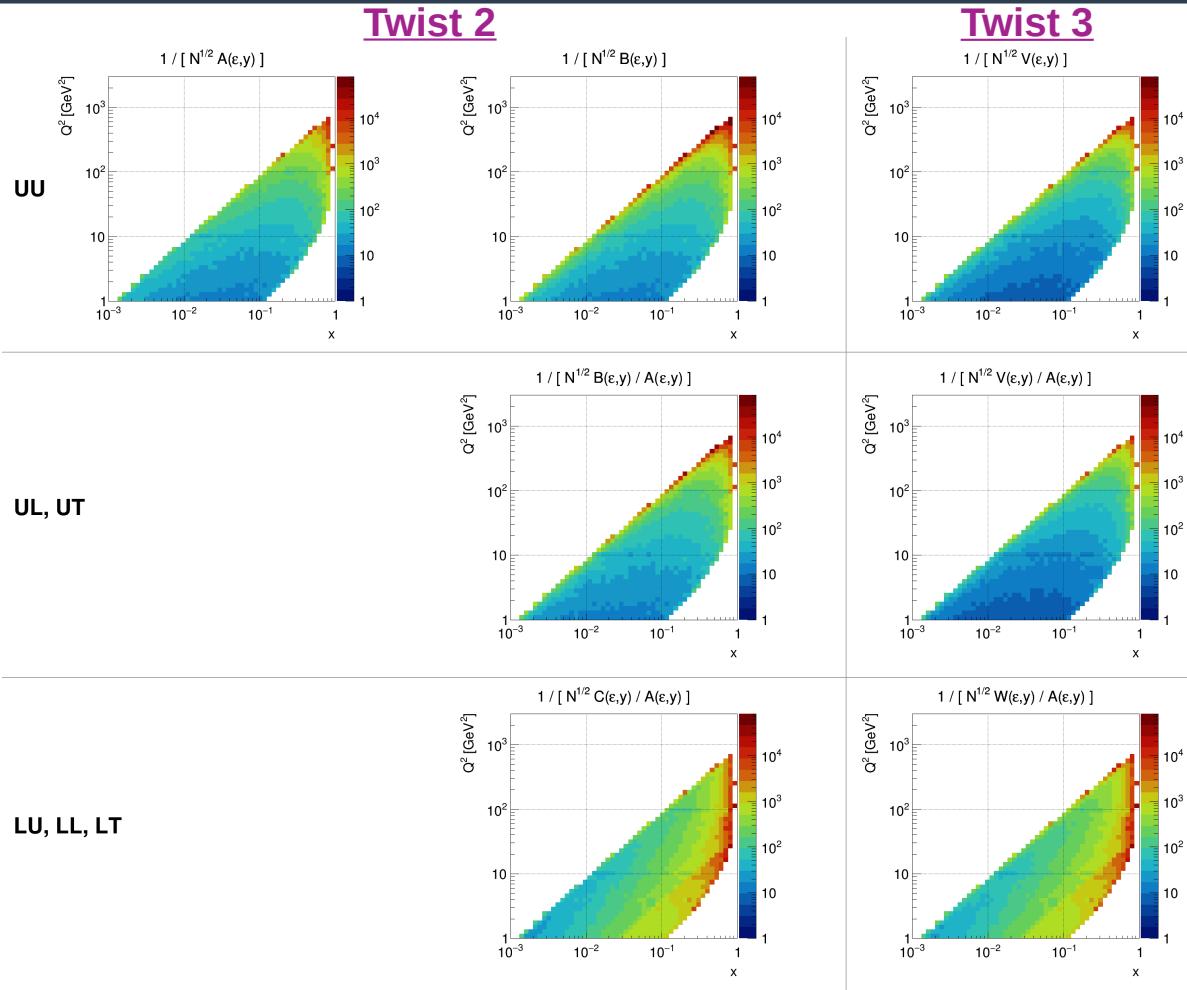
## Depolarization Factors

	Twist 2	Twist 3
Unpolarized Beam	$A, B$	$V$
Longitudinal Beam	$C$	$W$

# $Q^2$ vs. $x$ at ePIC



# Depolarization & Statistics → Impact at ePIC 5x41



# Depolarization & Statistics → Impact at ePIC 18x275

