

# PHENOMENOLOGY OF DIHADRON FRAGMENTATION FUNCTIONS

MWPF 2015, Mazatlán

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CINVESTAV/CONACyT (Mexico)



# HADRONIZATION

**Well, what's with it?**



**(nearly) All visible matter is made up of quarks and gluons but quarks and gluons are not visible**



**Hadron mass from ~massless quarks and massless (?) gluons**

**→ consequence of many-body quark-gluon dynamics**



**It seems we don't understand QCD Lagrangian**

**→ So what about confinement and hadronization?**



**So, what can we do?**

# HADRONIZATION



No free partons  $\Rightarrow$  hadronization happens very often



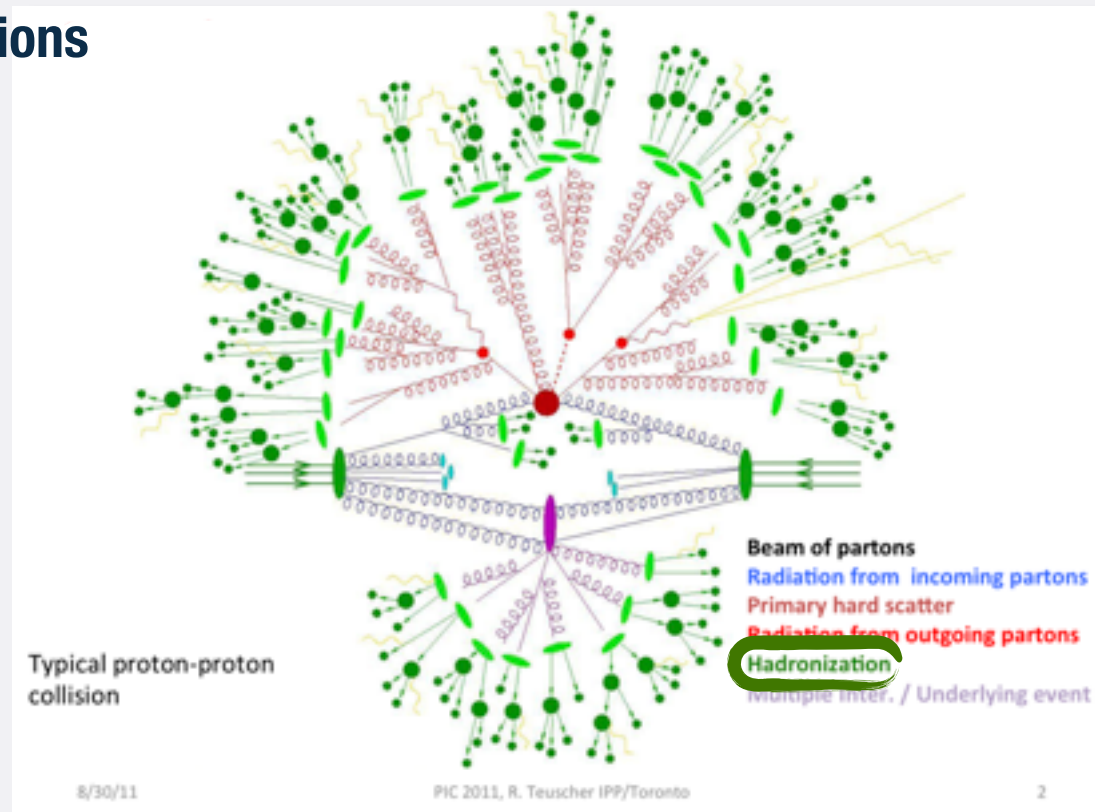
e.g. at LHC



Coupled to parton distributions

1. Concept of Factorization

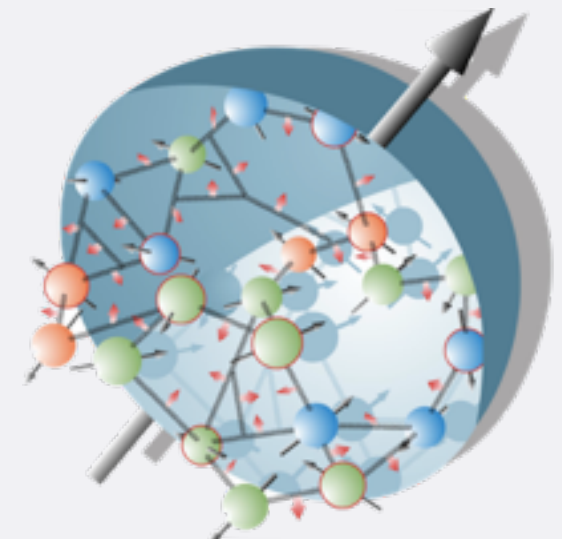
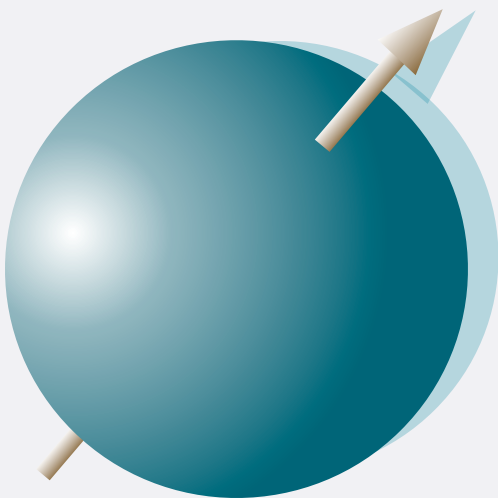
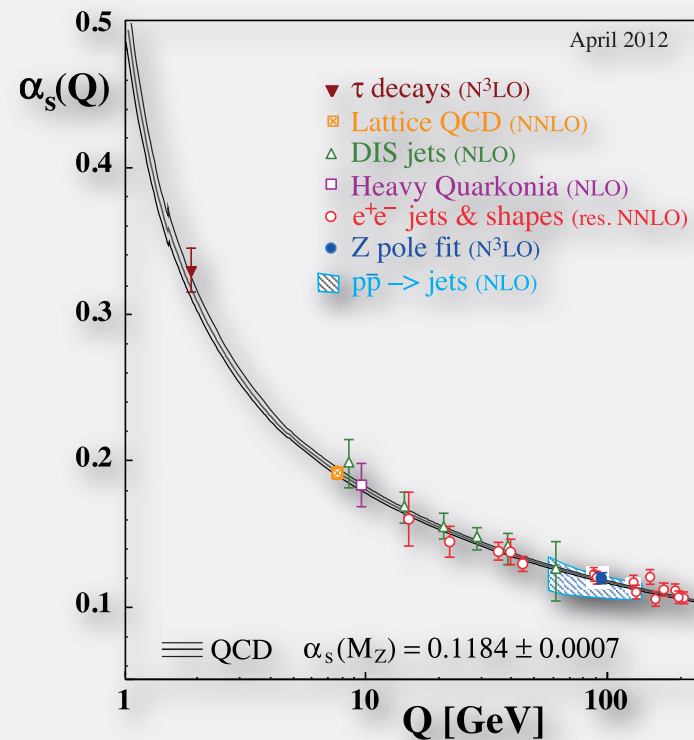
2. Concept of "hard scale"



# THE TWO REGIMES OF QCD

"The duality of the strong interactions"

$$A = A_0 + \frac{\alpha_s(Q)}{4\pi} A_1 + \left( \frac{\alpha_s(Q)}{4\pi} \right)^2 A_2 + \dots$$

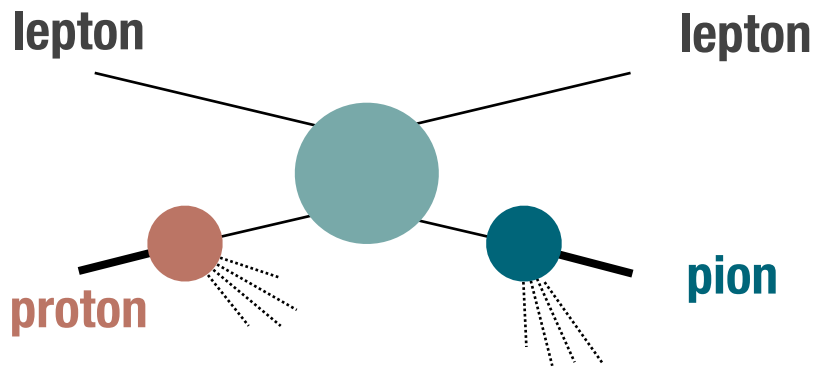


Resolution

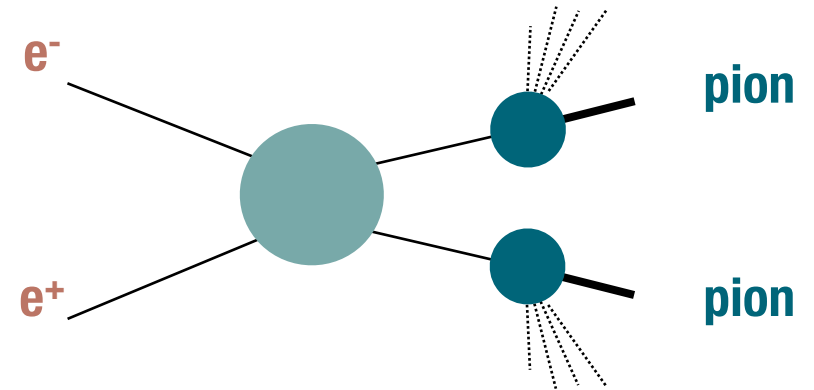
# PROCESSES TO ACCESS FRAGMENTATION

## Inclusive hadron yields

$$ep \rightarrow \pi X$$



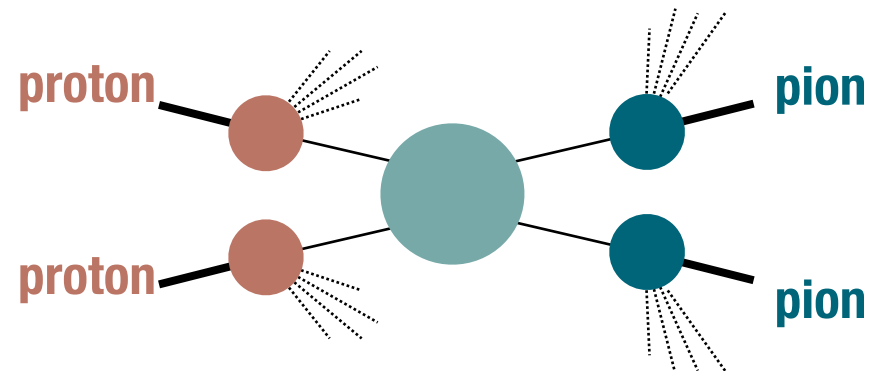
$$e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-X$$



$X$ =all the undetected stuffs

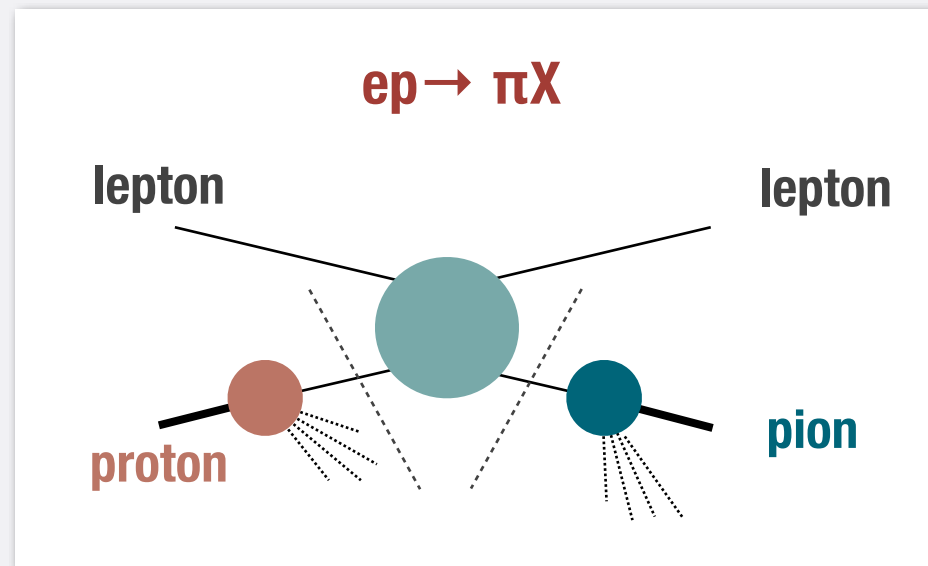
Kinematical regimes that allow for factorization

$$pp \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-X$$



# PROCESSES TO ACCESS FRAGMENTATION

Inclusive hadron yields



Pink Blob=Parton Distribution Function

Blue Blob=Fragmentation Function

Turquoise Blob=Hard Scattering

Kinematical regimes that allow for  
factorization

$X$ =all the undetected stuffs

# NON-PERTURBATIVE FUNCTIONS

## Parametrizing the unknown



Parton distribution functions (PDFs)

→ Probability to find a parton  $q$  with momentum fraction  $x$  at a scale  $\mu$  in a proton

**Define all the relevant Lorentz structures.**

**Evaluate with non-perturbative tools and/or global fits.**

Fragmentation functions (FFs)

→ Probability to find a pion with momentum fraction  $z$  at a scale  $\mu$  in a parton  $q$

HERE I WANT TO FOCUS ON SPIN EFFECTS

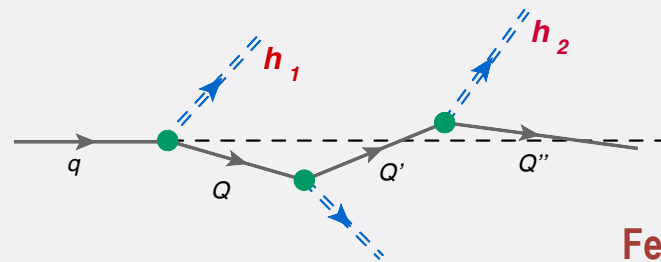


# MODELS FOR FRAGMENTATION

Jet models → infinite number of substeps

Comparing versions of Monte Carlo

- Monte Carlo
  - Pythia
  - Herwig
  - Sherpa
  - ...



Feynman cascade model

- Models
  - Cascade
    - various vertices...
  - 1 quark dominance
  - spectator
  - ...

First principles: sum rule

$$\sum_h \int_0^1 dz z D_i^h(z, Q^2) = 1$$



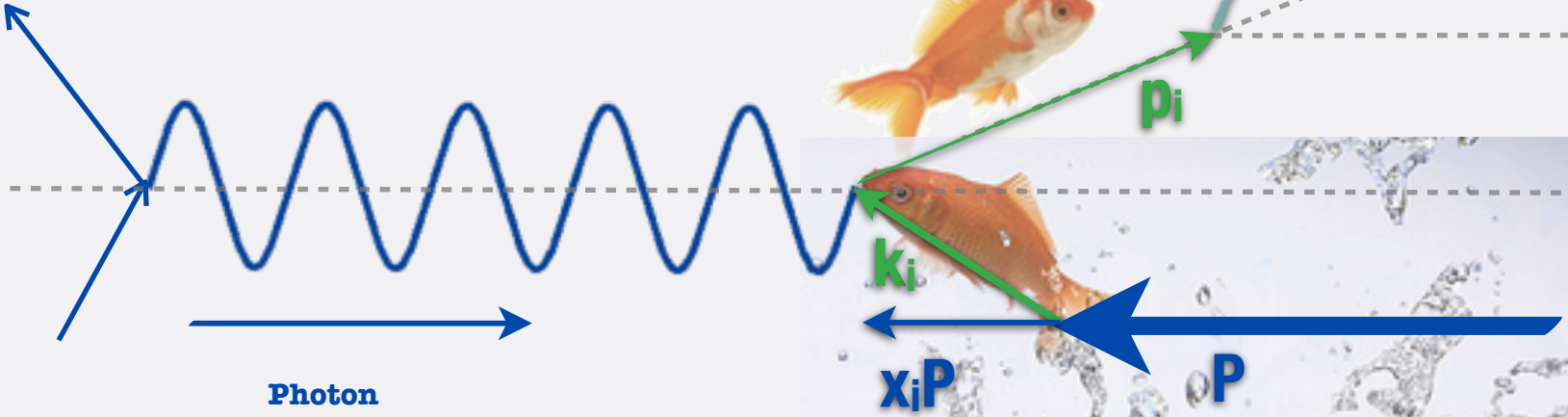
# SINGLE-HADRON SIDIS

$\gamma^*P$ -frame

here projected on lepton plane for 2D view



$P_h$



Photon

$x_i P$

$P$

Semi-inclusive

→ X section sensitive to transverse mmt



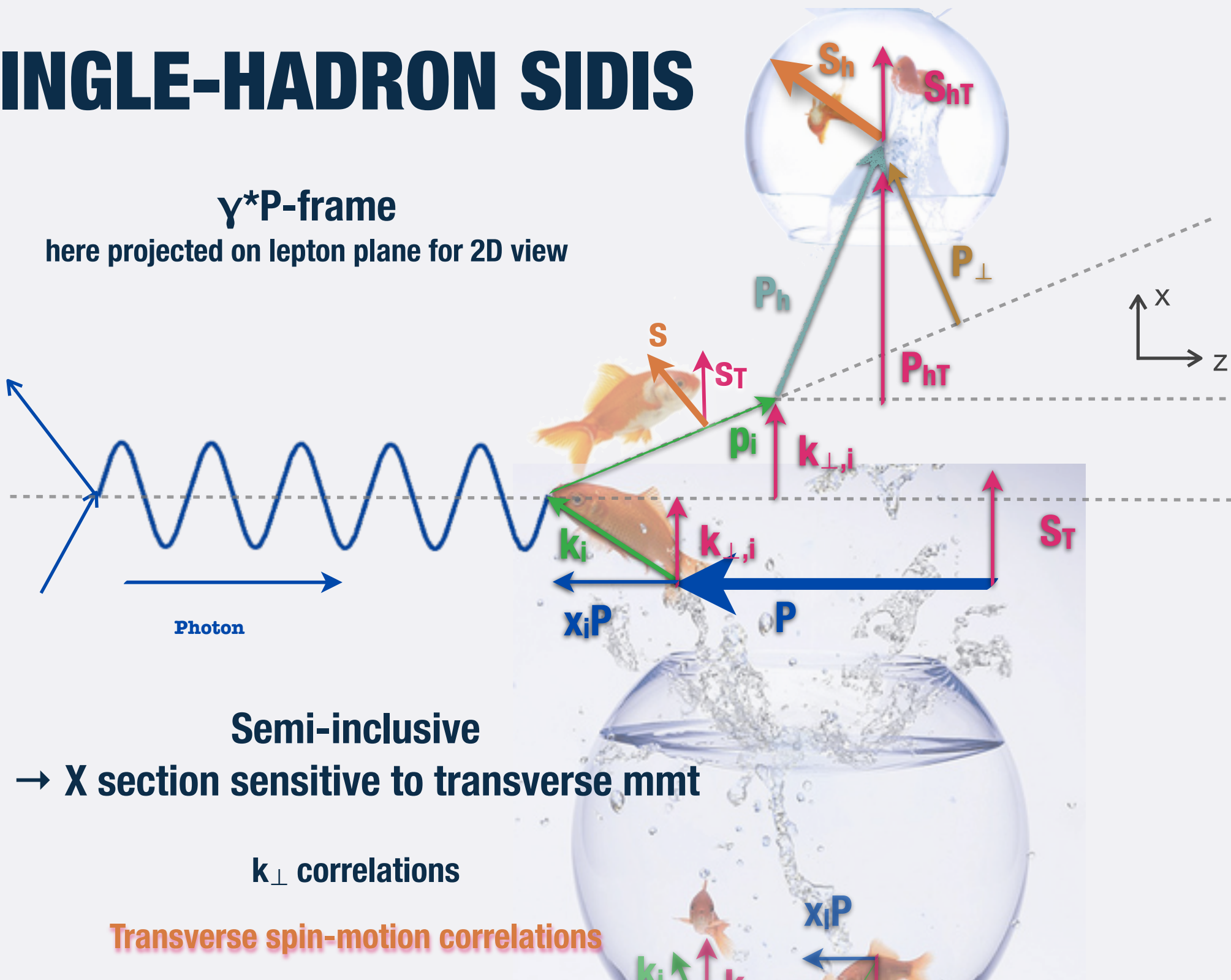
$x_i P$

$k_i$

# SINGLE-HADRON SIDIS

$\gamma^*P$ -frame

here projected on lepton plane for 2D view



**Semi-inclusive**

→ X section sensitive to transverse mmt

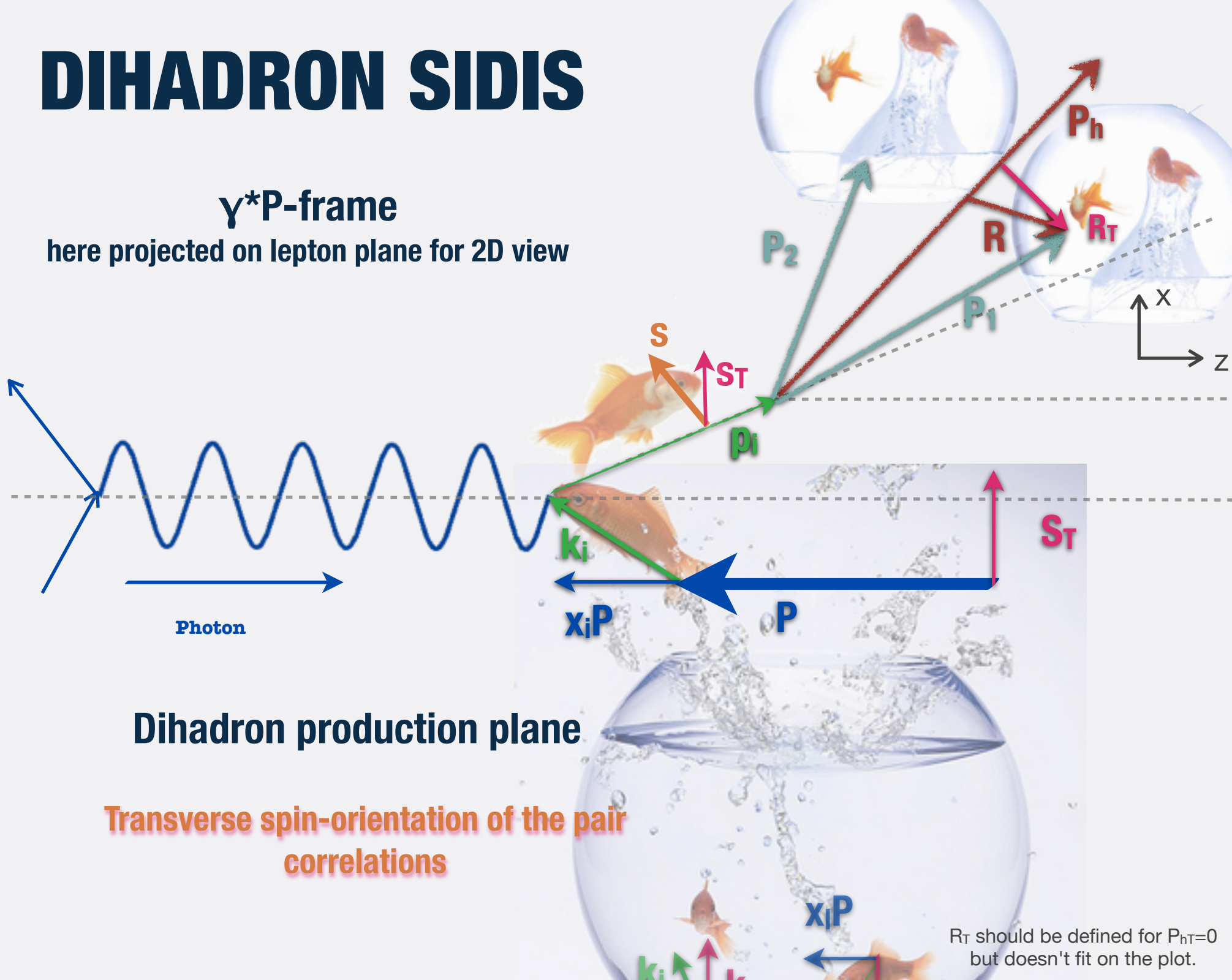
$k_{\perp}$  correlations

Transverse spin-motion correlations

# DIHADRON SIDIS

$\gamma^*P$ -frame

here projected on lepton plane for 2D view



**Dihadron production plane**

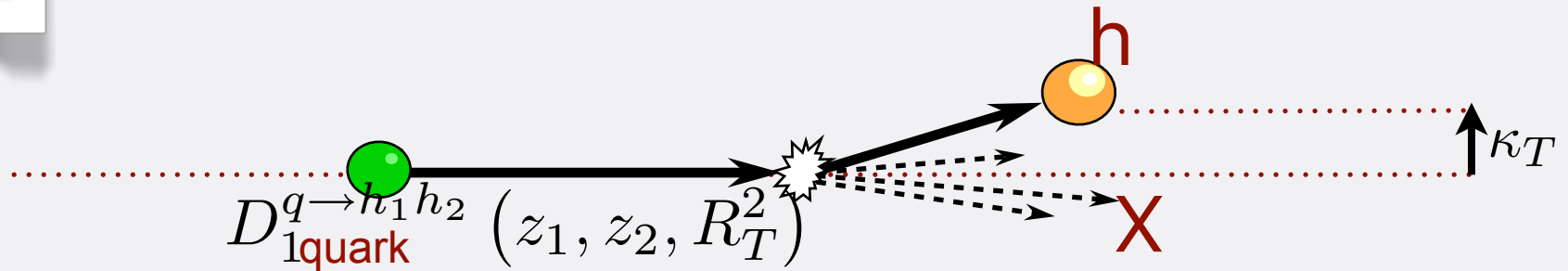
**Transverse spin-orientation of the pair correlations**

$R_T$  should be defined for  $P_{hT}=0$  but doesn't fit on the plot.

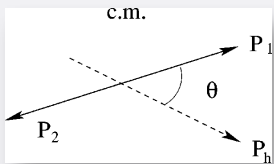
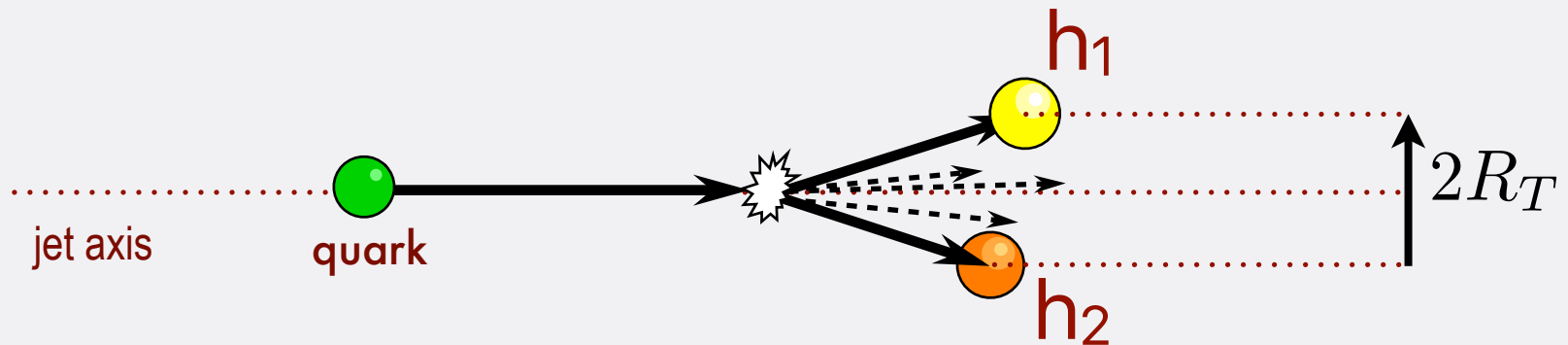
# UNPOLARIZED FF

TMD FF

$$D_1^{q \rightarrow h} (z, \kappa_T^2)$$



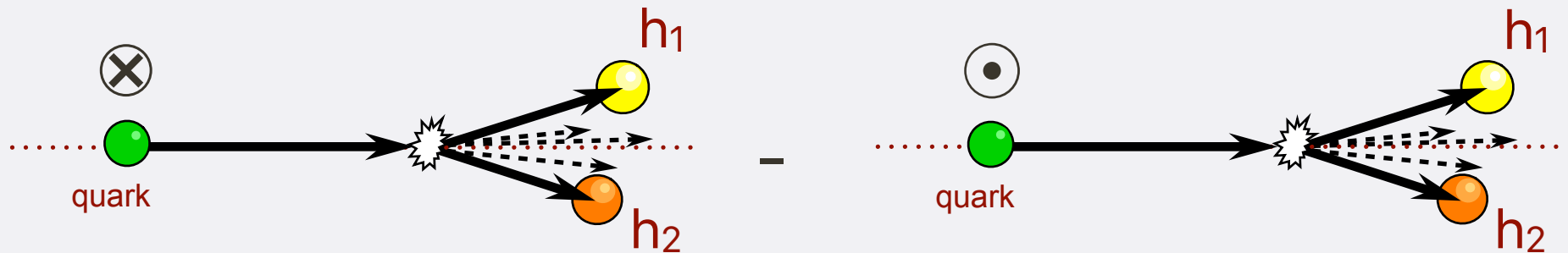
DiFF



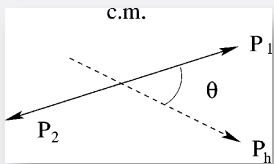
$$\frac{|R|}{M_h} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1 - \frac{4m_\pi^2}{M_h^2}}$$

# SPIN DEPENDENT DIFF

$$H_1^{\Delta}(z, M_h)$$



**transverse pol.** of the fragm. quark  $\rightarrow$  **angular distribution** of hadron pairs in the transverse plane



$$\frac{|R|}{M_h} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1 - \frac{4m_\pi^2}{M_h^2}}$$

# SINGLE-HADRON & DIHADRON SIDIS

Transverse mmt dep.

$$d\sigma \propto \sum_q [\text{PDF}^q \otimes \text{FF}^q] (x, z, P_{h\perp}^2)$$

- TMD Fragmentation and Distribution functions
- Convolution
- More Lorentz structures
- 3D "tomography"

Collinear

$$d\sigma \propto \sum_q \text{PDF}^q(x) \times \text{DiFF}^q(z, M_h)$$

- Collinear Distribution functions
- Simple product
- 1D "tomography"



**Modern  $e^+e^-$**

**Belle/Belle II (KeK)**

**BaBar (SLAC)**

**BES (BEPC)**

**pp @BNL**

**DY @COMPASS**

**INTERPLAY & COLLABORATION  
BETWEEN TWO FIELDS**

**LED TO FIRST SUCCESS IN SPIN PHYSICS!**

**HERMES (HERA)**

**COMPASS (SPS@CERN)**

**CLAS(JLab)**

**Future**

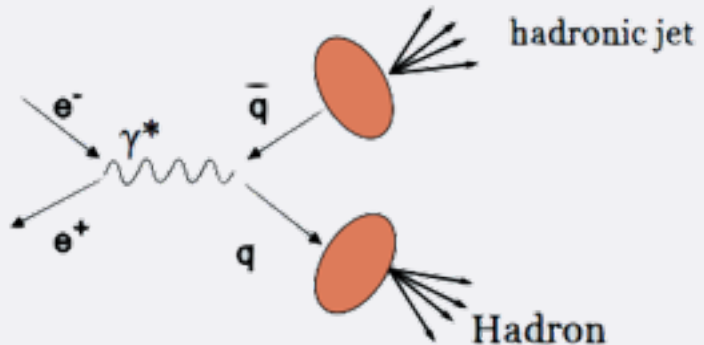
**CLAS12(JLab)**

**SoLID(JLab)**

**EIC(??)**

# SI PION PAIRS PRODUCTION @ BELLE

[Belle Collaboration, PRL107]



$$A_{e^+e^-}(z, M_h^2, \bar{z}, \bar{M}_h^2) \propto \frac{\sum_q e_q^2 H_{1,sp}^{q \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-}(z, M_h^2) \bar{H}_{1,sp}^{q \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-}(\bar{z}, \bar{M}_h^2)}{\sum_q e_q^2 D_1^{q \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-}(z, M_h^2) \bar{D}_1^{q \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-}(\bar{z}, \bar{M}_h^2)}$$

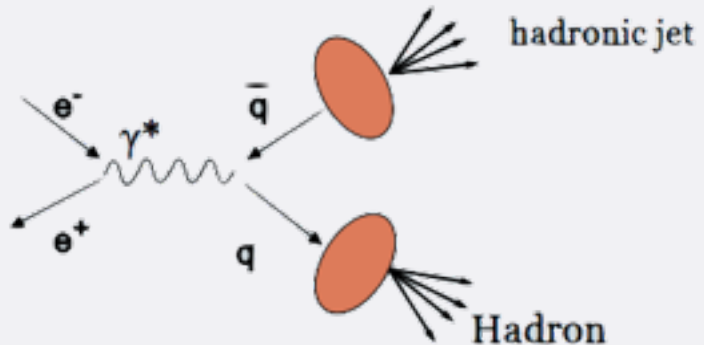
## Extraction/fit of DiFFs

- Hadron multiplicities
- Define
  - fitting procedure
  - statistical model
  - first principles constraints?
- Build functional form
- Account for QCD evolution



# SI PION PAIRS PRODUCTION @ BELLE

[Belle Collaboration, PRL107]



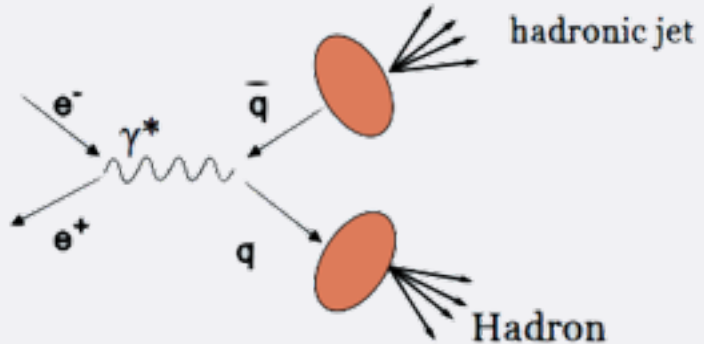
$$A_{e^+e^-}(z, M_h^2, \bar{z}, \bar{M}_h^2) \propto \frac{\sum_q e_q^2 H_{1,sp}^{q \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-}(z, M_h^2) \bar{H}_{1,sp}^{q \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-}(\bar{z}, \bar{M}_h^2)}{\sum_q e_q^2 D_1^{q \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-}(z, M_h^2) \bar{D}_1^{q \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-}(\bar{z}, \bar{M}_h^2)}$$

## Extraction/fit of DiFFs

- from Artru-Collins asymmetry
- Define
  - fitting procedure
  - statistical model
  - first principles constraints?
- Build functional form
- Account for QCD evolution

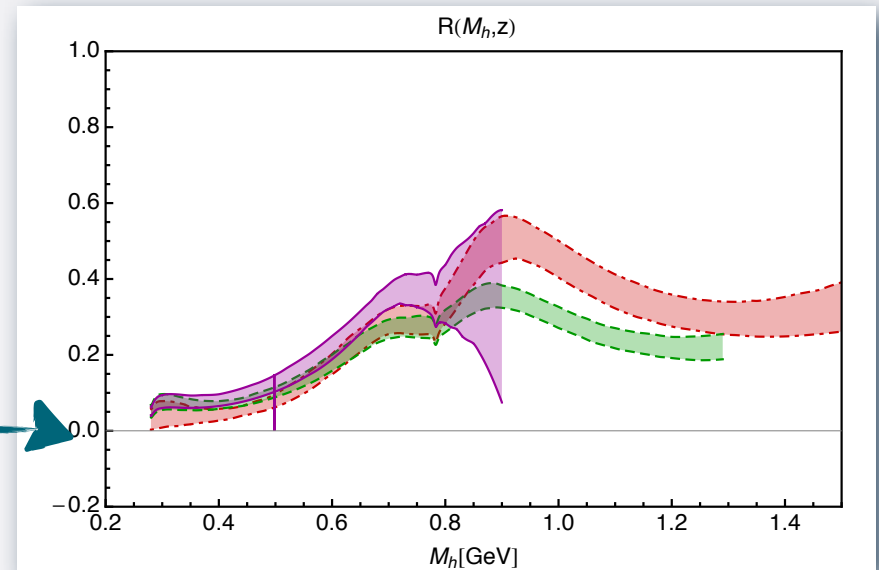
# SI PION PAIRS PRODUCTION @ BELLE

[Belle Collaboration, PRL107]



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$$R(z, M_h) = \frac{|\mathbf{R}|}{M_h} \frac{H_{1,sp}^{<u}(z, M_h; Q_0^2)}{D_1^u(z, M_h; Q_0^2)}$$



[A.C., Bacchetta, Radici, Bianconi, Phys.Rev. D85]

[Radici, A.C., Bacchetta, Radici, Guagnelli, JHEP 1505]

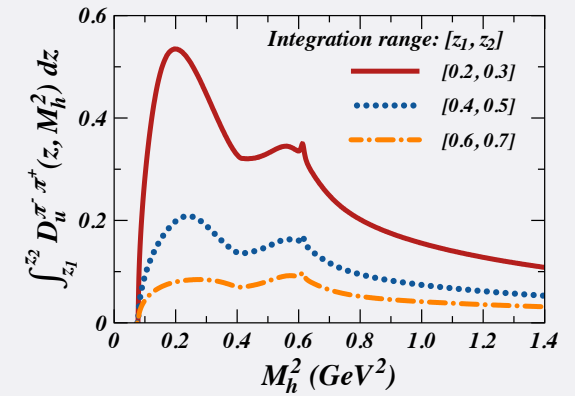
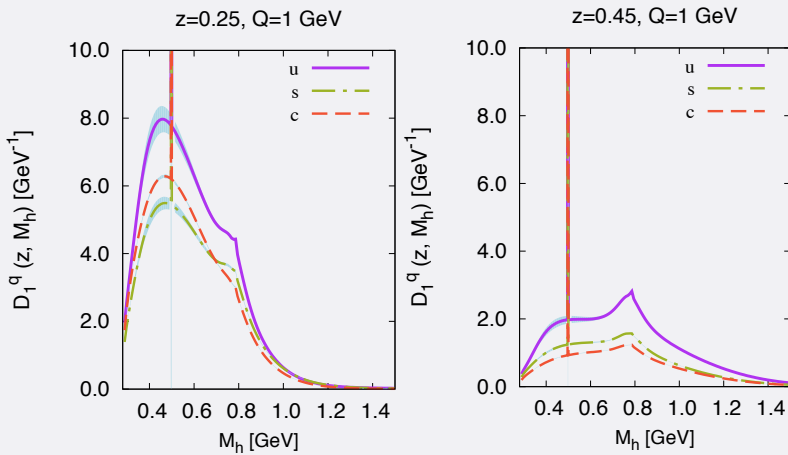
# FITS & MODELS FOR DIFF

$$q \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- X$$

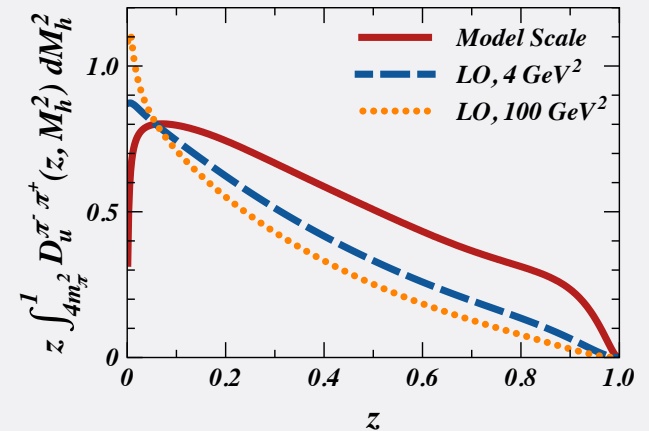
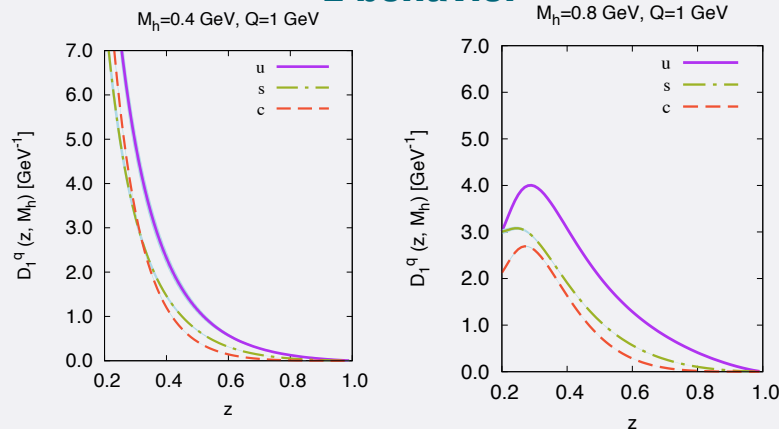
Fitting PYTHIA at Belle

NJL-jet based MC event generator

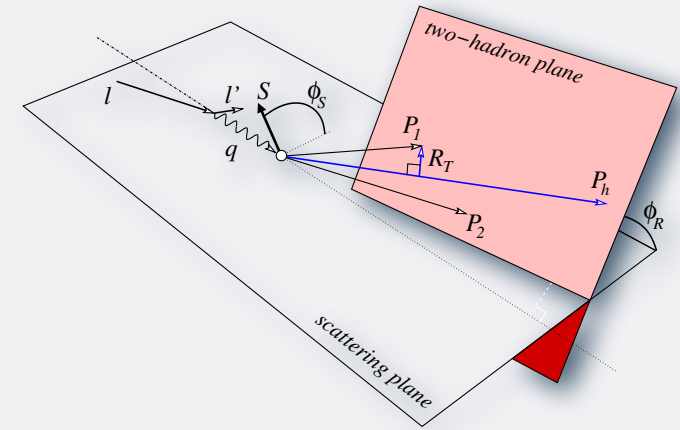
$M_h$  behavior



$z$  behavior



# DIHADRON SIDIS



Beam pol.

Target pol.

**A<sub>UT</sub>**

$$A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_R + \phi_S) \sin \theta}(x, y, z, M_h; Q) = -\frac{B(y)}{A(y)} \frac{|\mathbf{R}|}{M_h} \frac{\sum_q e_q^2 h_1^q(x; Q^2) H_{1,sp}^{\triangleleft,q}(z, M_h; Q^2)}{\sum_q e_q^2 f_1^q(x; Q^2) D_{1,ss+pp}^q(z, M_h; Q^2)}$$

[Jaffe, Jin, Tiang, PRL 80]

[Radici, Jakob & Bianconi, PRD65]

**A<sub>LU</sub>**

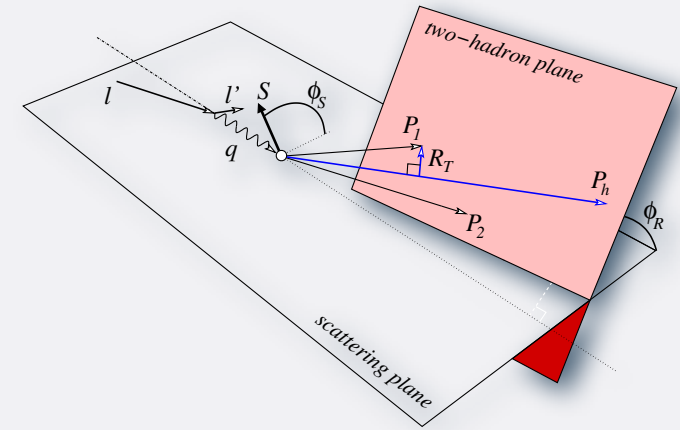
$$A_{LU}^{\sin \phi_R \sin \theta}(x, y, z, M_h, Q) = -\frac{W(y)}{A(y)} \frac{M}{Q} \frac{1}{2} \frac{|\mathbf{R}|}{M_h} \frac{\sum_q e_q^2 [x e^q(x) I_{1,sp}^{\triangleleft,q}(z, M_h) + \frac{M_h}{zM} f_1^q(x) \tilde{G}_{sp}^{\triangleleft,q}(z, M_h)]}{\sum_q e_q^2 f_1^q(x) D_{1,ss+pp}^q(z, M_h)}$$

[Bacchetta & Radici, PRD69]

**A<sub>UL</sub>**

$$A_{UL}^{\sin \phi_R \sin \theta}(x, y, z, M_h, Q) = -\frac{V(y)}{A(y)} \frac{M}{Q} \frac{1}{2} \frac{|\mathbf{R}|}{M_h} \frac{\sum_q e_q^2 [x h_L^q(x) I_{1,sp}^{\triangleleft,q}(z, M_h) + \frac{M_h}{zM} g_1^q(x) \tilde{G}_{sp}^{\triangleleft,q}(z, M_h)]}{\sum_q e_q^2 f_1^q(x) D_{1,ss+pp}^q(z, M_h)}$$

# DIHADRON SIDIS



## $A_{UT}$ @ HERMES & COMPASS

$$A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_R + \phi_S) \sin \theta}(x, y, z, M_h; Q) = -\frac{B(y)}{A(y)} \frac{|\mathbf{R}|}{M_h} \frac{\sum_q e_q^2 h_1^q(x; Q^2) H_{1,sp}^{\triangleleft,q}(z, M_h; Q^2)}{\sum_q e_q^2 f_1^q(x; Q^2) D_{1,ss+pp}^q(z, M_h; Q^2)}$$

[Jaffe, Jin, Tiang, PRL 80]  
[Radici, Jakob & Bianconi, PRD65]

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$$A_{LU}^{\sin \phi_R \sin \theta}(x, y, z, M_h, Q) = -\frac{W(y)}{A(y)} \frac{M}{Q} \frac{1}{2} \frac{|\mathbf{R}|}{M_h} \frac{\sum_q e_q^2 \left[ x e^q(x) I_{1,sp}^{\triangleleft,q}(z, M_h) + \frac{M_h}{zM} f_1^q(x) \tilde{G}_{sp}^{\triangleleft,q}(z, M_h) \right]}{\sum_q e_q^2 f_1^q(x) D_{1,ss+pp}^q(z, M_h)}$$

[Bacchetta & Radici, PRD69]

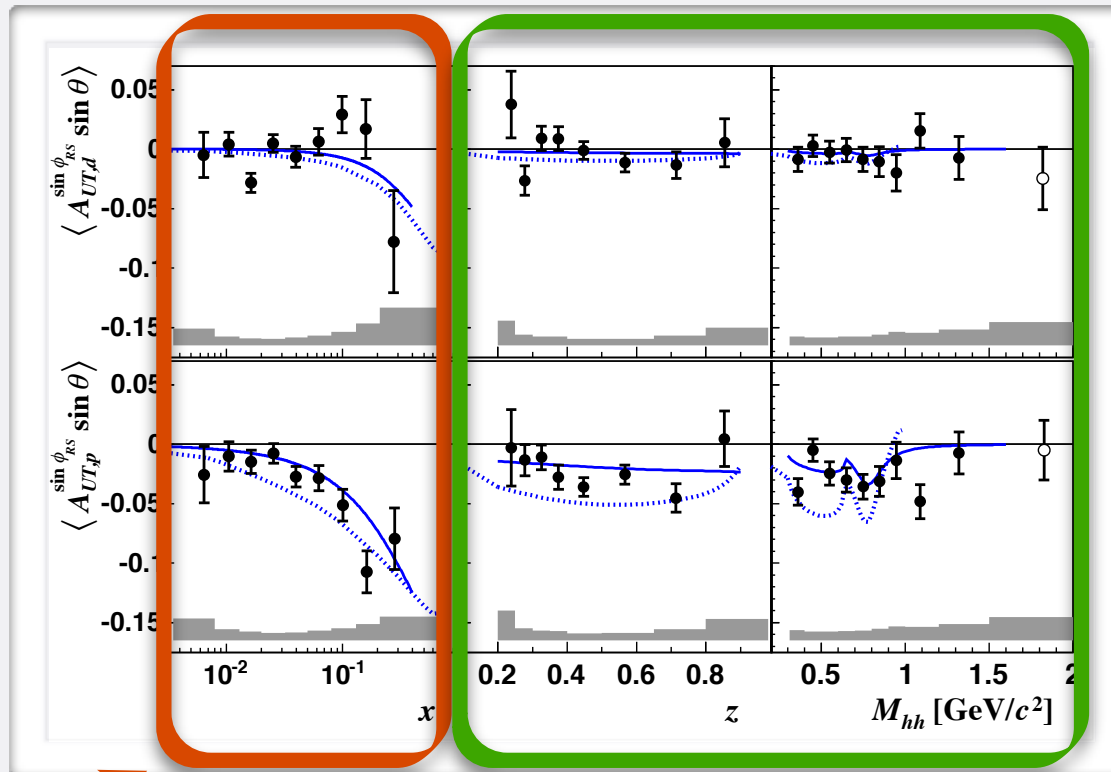
## $A_{UL}$

$$A_{UL}^{\sin \phi_R \sin \theta}(x, y, z, M_h, Q) = -\frac{V(y)}{A(y)} \frac{M}{Q} \frac{1}{2} \frac{|\mathbf{R}|}{M_h} \frac{\sum_q e_q^2 \left[ x h_L^q(x) I_{1,sp}^{\triangleleft,q}(z, M_h) + \frac{M_h}{zM} g_1^q(x) \tilde{G}_{sp}^{\triangleleft,q}(z, M_h) \right]}{\sum_q e_q^2 f_1^q(x) D_{1,ss+pp}^q(z, M_h)}$$

# DIHADRON SIDIS ON PROTON & DEUTERON

2002-4 Deuteron Data

2007 Proton Data



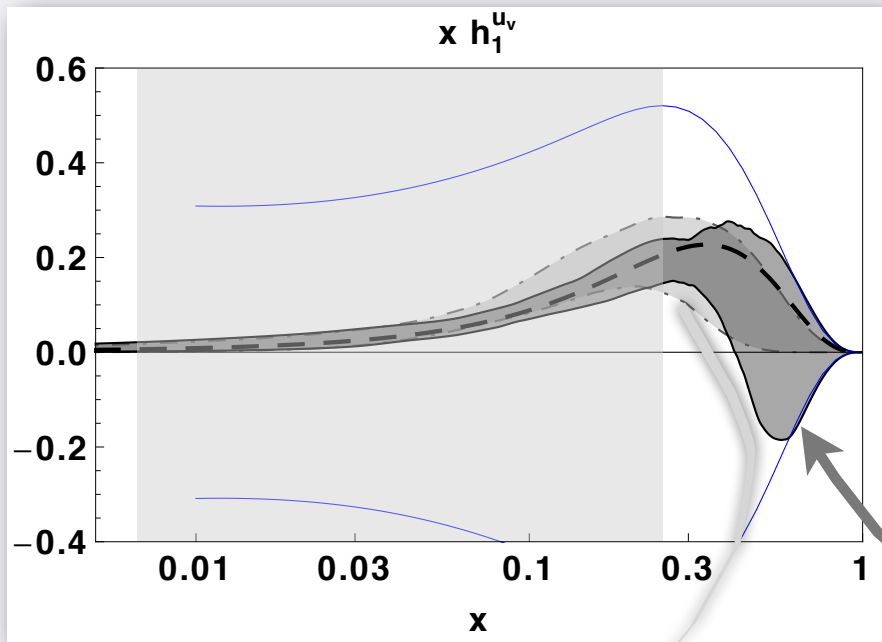
$(z, M_h)$ -dpdence determined  
by DiFF from Belle

[A.C., Bacchetta, Radici, Bianconi, Phys.Rev. D85]

x-dependence only from  
Transversity

$$A_{\text{DIS}}(x, z, M_h^2, Q^2) = -C_y \frac{\sum_q e_q^2 h_1^q(x, Q^2)}{\sum_q e_q^2 f_1^q(x, Q^2)} \frac{|\bar{R}|}{M_h} \frac{H_{1,sp}^{q \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-}(z, M_h^2, Q^2)}{D_1^{q \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-}(z, M_h^2, Q^2)}$$

# STATE-OF-THE-ART TRANSVERSITY

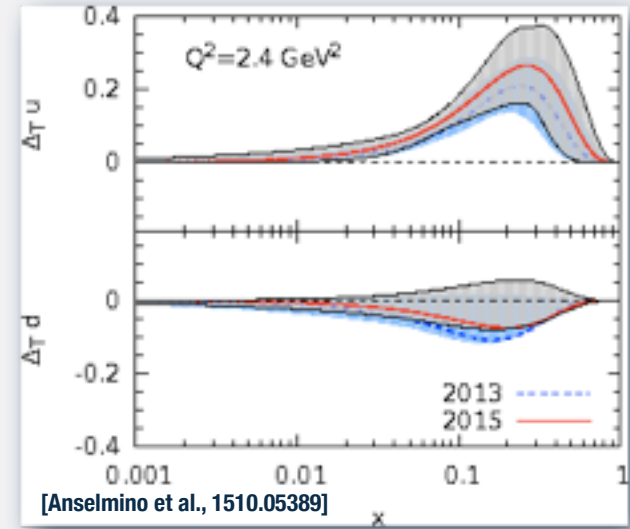


Torino 2013 @2.4 GeV<sup>2</sup>

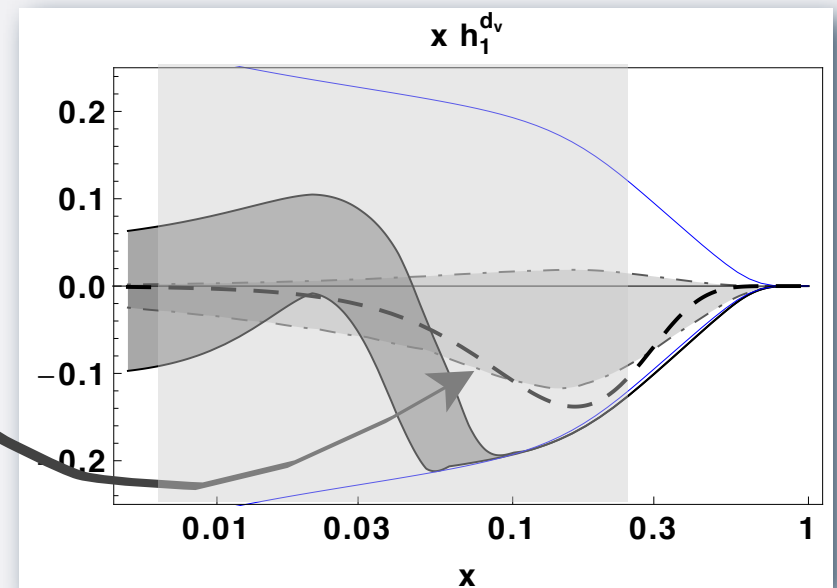
Kang et al central value

Discrepancy in the d distribution

New proton data don't change that!



Pavia @2.4 GeV<sup>2</sup> flexible-0.125



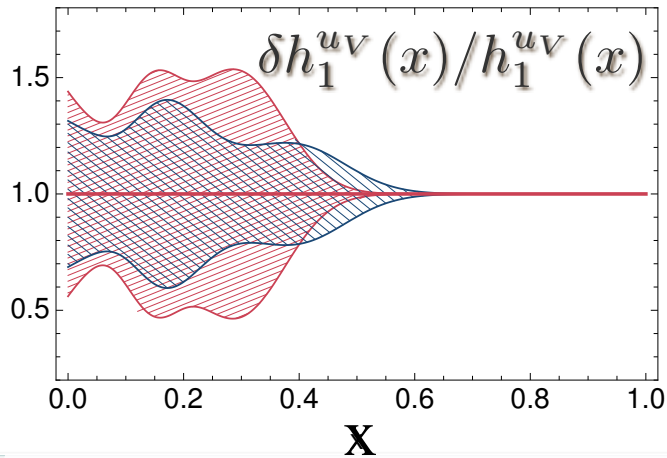
# FUTURE OF THE TRANSVERSITY

Proposal for CLAS12

PR12-12-009

Measurements  
in SID

A. Courtoy†  
† Co-spokesperson



Production  
target

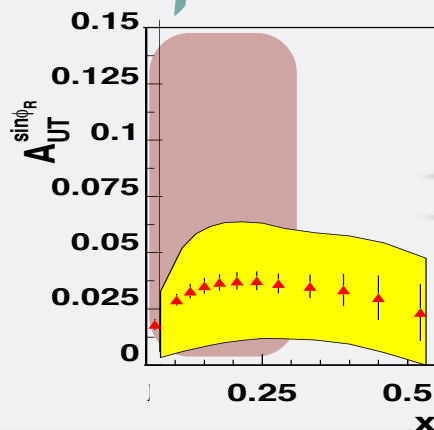
Analysis Proposal for SoLID

Dihadron Electroproduction in DIS with Transversely Polarized  $^3\text{He}$  Target at 11 and 8.8 GeV

June 2, 2014

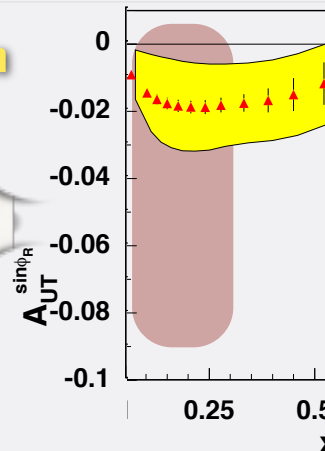
(A Proposal to Jefferson Lab (PAC 42))

A. Courtoy†  
† Co-spokesperson



future projection

$0.007 < x < 0.53$

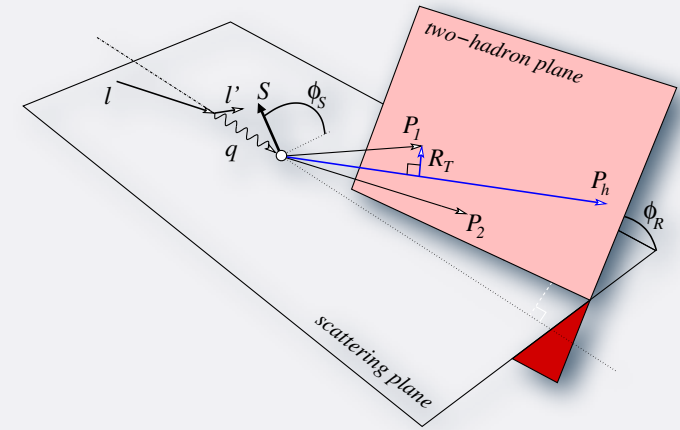


Improve determination  
of tensor charge!

$$\int_0^1 dx h_1^{qV}(x) = \delta q$$



# DIHADRON SIDIS



$A_{UT}$

@ HERMES & COMPASS  
@ CLAS12 & SoLID

$$A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_R + \phi_S) \sin \theta}(x, y, z, M_h; Q) = -\frac{B(y)}{A(y)} \frac{|\mathbf{R}|}{M_h} \frac{\sum_q e_q^2 h_1^q(x; Q^2) H_{1,sp}^{\triangleleft,q}(z, M_h; Q^2)}{\sum_q e_q^2 f_1^q(x; Q^2) D_{1,ss+pp}^q(z, M_h; Q^2)}$$

[Jaffe, Jin, Tiang, PRL 80]

[Radici, Jakob & Bianconi, PRD65]



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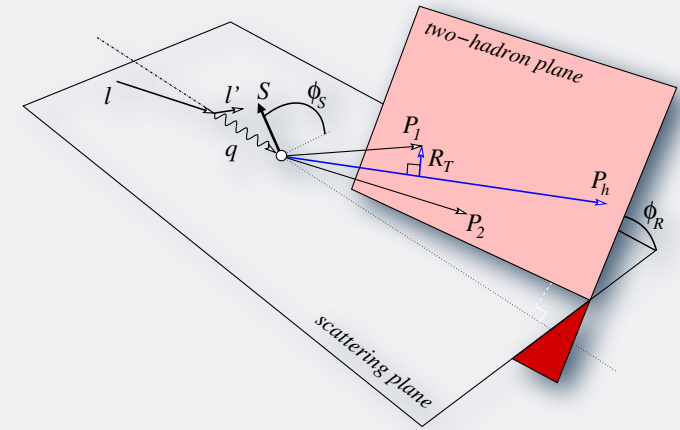
[Bacchetta & Radici, PRD69]



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@ CLAS12 & SoLID**

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**A<sub>LU</sub> @CLAS & CLAS12**

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[Bacchetta & Radici, PRD69]



**A<sub>UL</sub> @CLAS**

$$A_{UL}^{\sin \phi_R \sin \theta}(x, y, z, M_h, Q) = -\frac{V(y)}{A(y)} \frac{M}{Q} \frac{1}{2} \frac{|\mathbf{R}|}{M_h} \frac{\sum_q e_q^2 \left[ x h_L^q(x) I_{1,sp}^{\triangleleft,q}(z, M_h) + \frac{M_h}{zM} g_1^q(x) \tilde{G}_{sp}^{\triangleleft,q}(z, M_h) \right]}{\sum_q e_q^2 f_1^q(x) D_{1,ss+pp}^q(z, M_h)}$$

# BEAM SPIN ASYMMETRY@CLAS

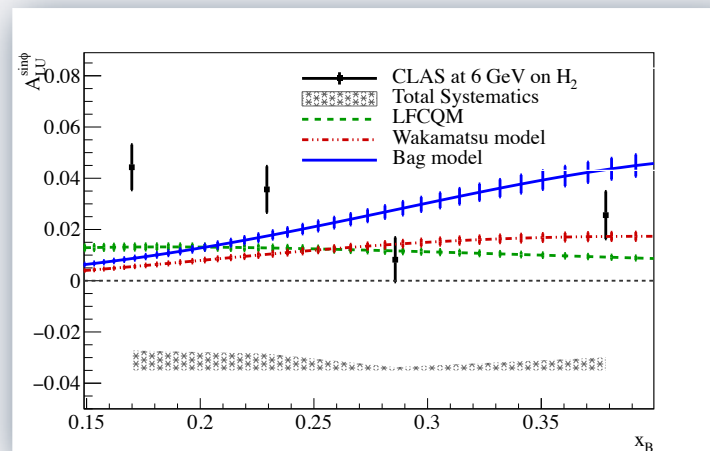
GOAL: extract  $e(x)$

higher-twist PDF  $e(x)$   
unknown

higher-twist DiFFs  
unknown

$$A_{LU}^{\sin\phi_R}(x, z, m_{\pi\pi}; Q, y) = -\frac{W(y)}{A(y)} \frac{M}{Q} \frac{|\mathbf{R}|}{m_{\pi\pi}} \frac{\sum_q e_q^2 \left[ x e^q(x, Q^2) H_{1,sp}^{\Delta,q}(z, m_{\pi\pi}, Q^2) + \frac{m_{\pi\pi}}{M} f_1^q(x, Q^2) \tilde{G}_{sp}^{\Delta,q}(z, m_{\pi\pi}, Q^2) \right]}{\sum_q e_q^2 f_1^q(x, Q^2) D_{1,ss+pp}^q(z, m_{\pi\pi}, Q^2)}$$

...from CLAS data

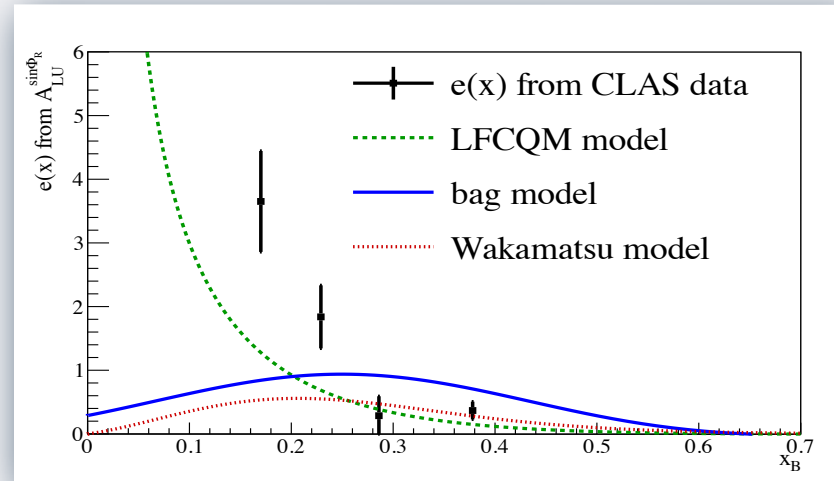
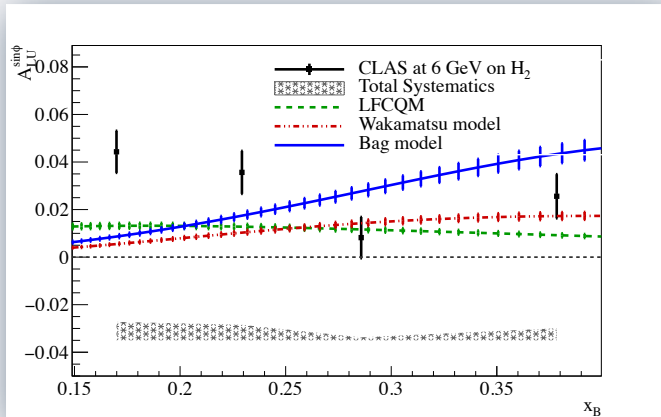


leading-twist DiFFs  
known

Silvia Pisano's analysis  
e1-f

# FIRST TRY EXTRACTION

Assume no dynamical higher-twist in the fragmentation part



leading-twist DiFFs  
known from PAVIA fit

$$A_{LU}^{\sin \phi_R}(x_i, m_{\pi\pi i}, z_i; Q_i, y_i) = -\frac{W(y_i)}{A(y_i)} \frac{M}{Q_i} x_i \frac{\left[ \frac{4}{9} e^{uv}(x_i, Q_i^2) - \frac{1}{9} e^{dv}(x_i, Q_i^2) \right] n_{u,i}^{\uparrow}(Q_i^2)}{\sum_{q=u,d,s} e_q^2 f_1^q(x_i, Q_i^2) n_{q,i}(Q_i^2)}$$

# TWIST-3 PDF @CLAS12

Analysis Proposal for



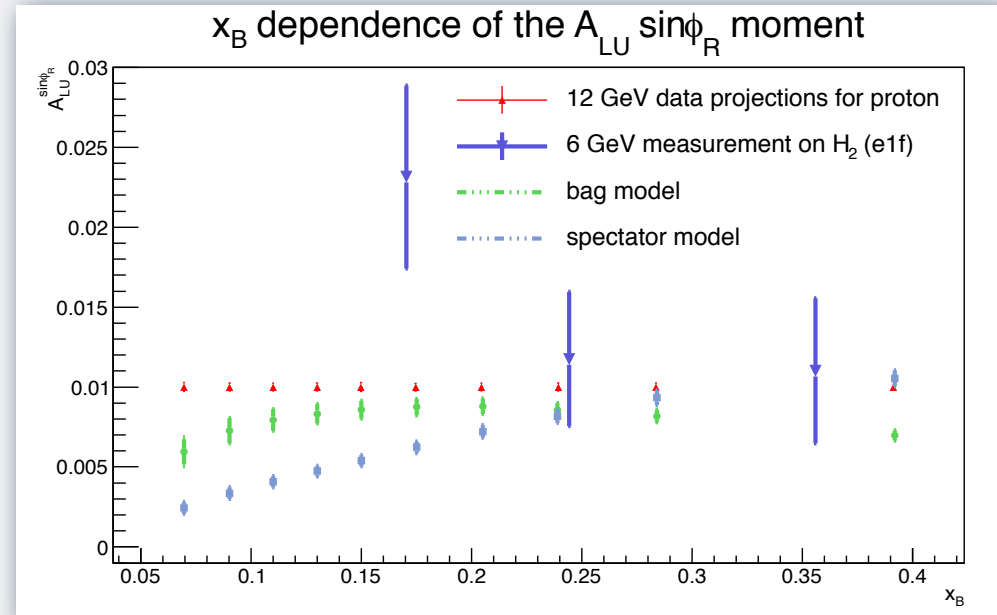
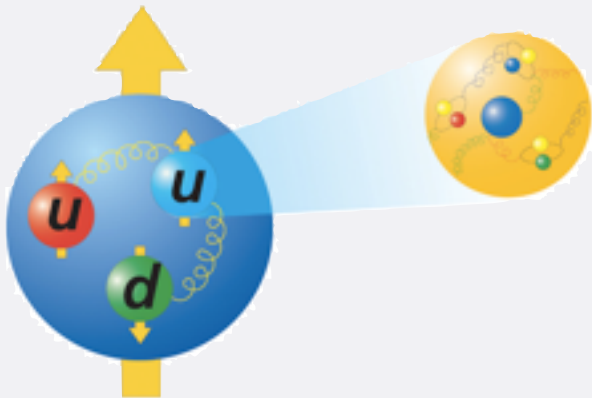
Higher-twist collinear structure of the nucleon through di-hadron  
SIDIS on unpolarized hydrogen and deuterium

*A 12 GeV Research Proposal to Jefferson Lab (PAC 42)*

**E12-06-112B**  
**Silvia Pisano & A.C.**

**$e(x)$**

- related to the scalar charge
- quark-gluon correlation
- quark mass term



# BSM FUNDAMENTAL INTERACTIONS?

Example: New fundamental interaction from beta decay?

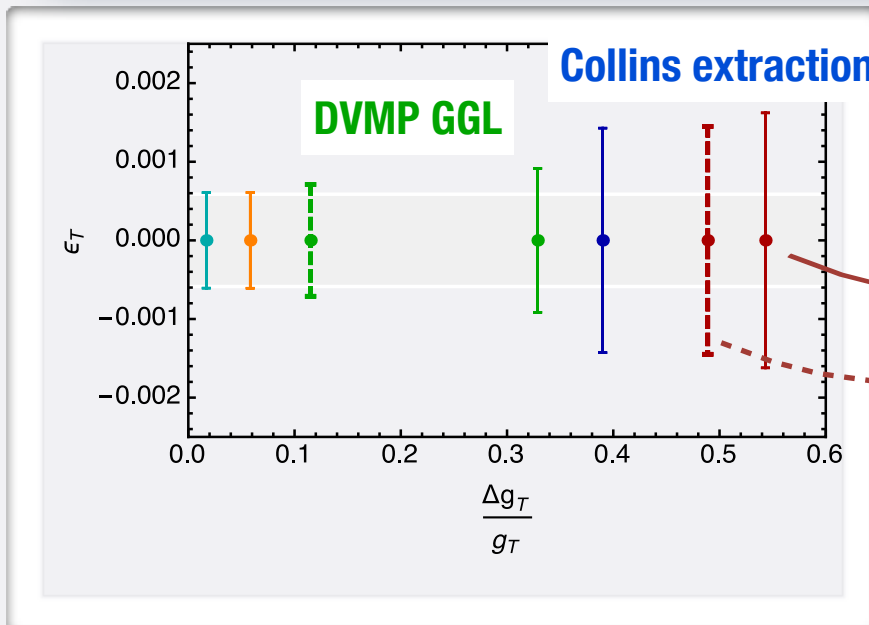
$$\Delta\mathcal{L}_{eff} = G_F V_{ud} \sqrt{2} \epsilon_S g_S \bar{p} n \cdot \bar{e} (1 - \gamma_5) \nu_e$$

$$- 4G_F V_{ud} \sqrt{2} \epsilon_T g_T \bar{p} \sigma_{\mu\nu} n \cdot \bar{e} \sigma^{\mu\nu} (1 - \gamma_5) \nu_e$$

[Cirigliano et al., NPB 830]

Could we do the same with  $g_S$ ?

$$\int_{-1}^1 dx h_1^{u_V - d_V}(x) = g_T$$



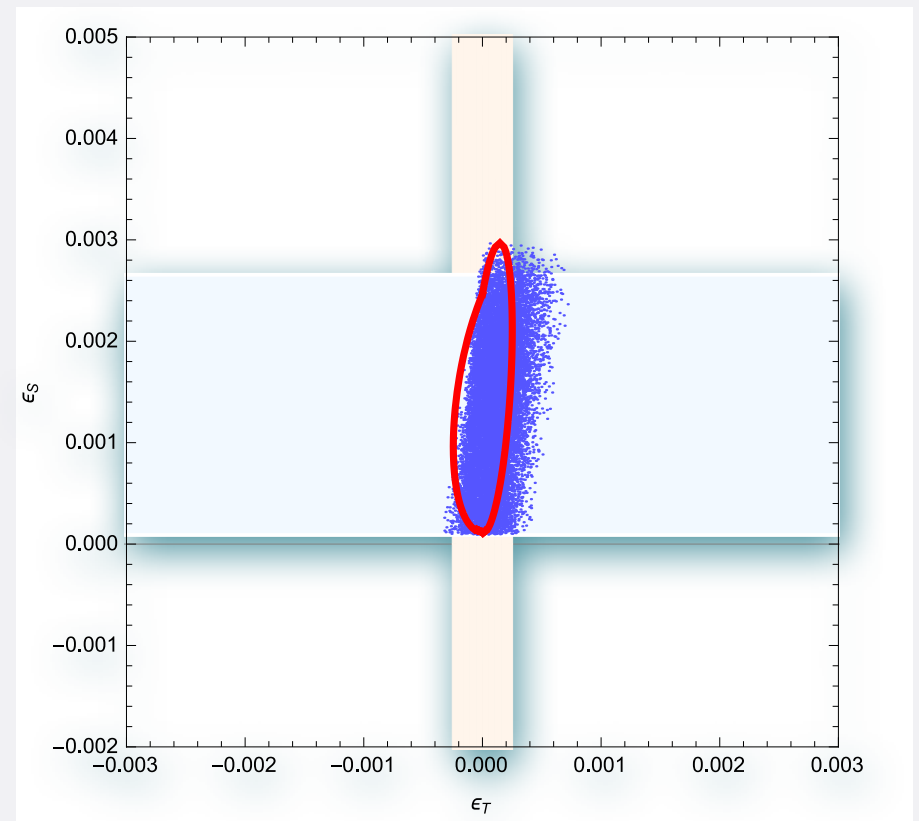
Present DiFF extraction  
Future DiFF extraction

# BSM FUNDAMENTAL INTERACTIONS?

## $\epsilon_T$ vs. $\epsilon_S$ plane from beta decay observables

with  $\epsilon_S=0.0011(21)$  at 90% CL  
from Gonzalez & Camalich,  
PRL112.

with  $\langle g_T \rangle = 0.839(357)$  from GGL  
& Pavia new



- 1  $\sigma$  errors
- Hessian in blue & pink
- Rfit method in red
- Scatter plot in blue
- MC 1D gives  $\langle \epsilon_T \rangle = 0.0012 \pm \dots$

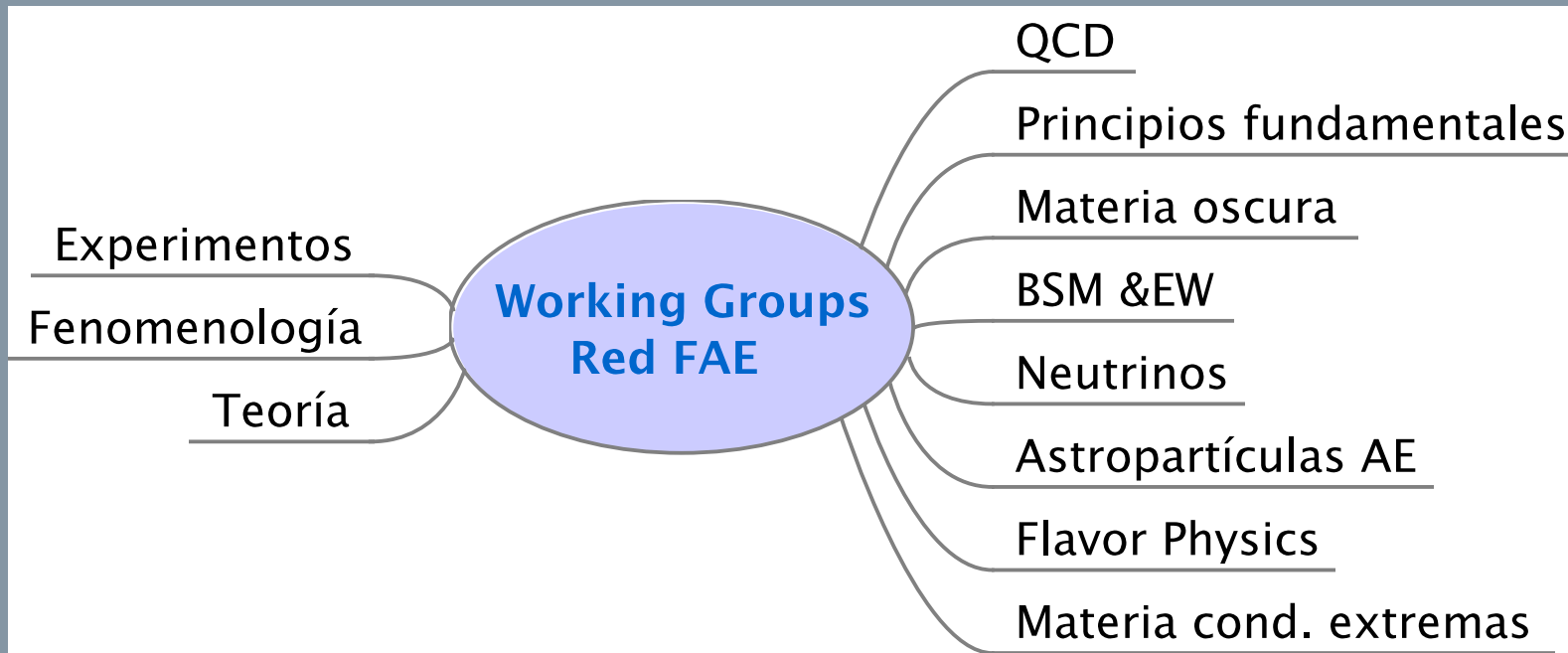
# CONCLUSIONS

- ✓ **Hadronization and confinement are of high importance**
- ✓ **Here: Dihadron Fragmentation Functions**
  - **Dihadron SIDIS is a good tool to**
    - **access to scalar, tensor hadronic structures**
    - **glimpse of quark-gluon correlations**
  - **Future: get more info on DiFF from  $e^+e^-$  & SIDIS (multiplicities,...)**



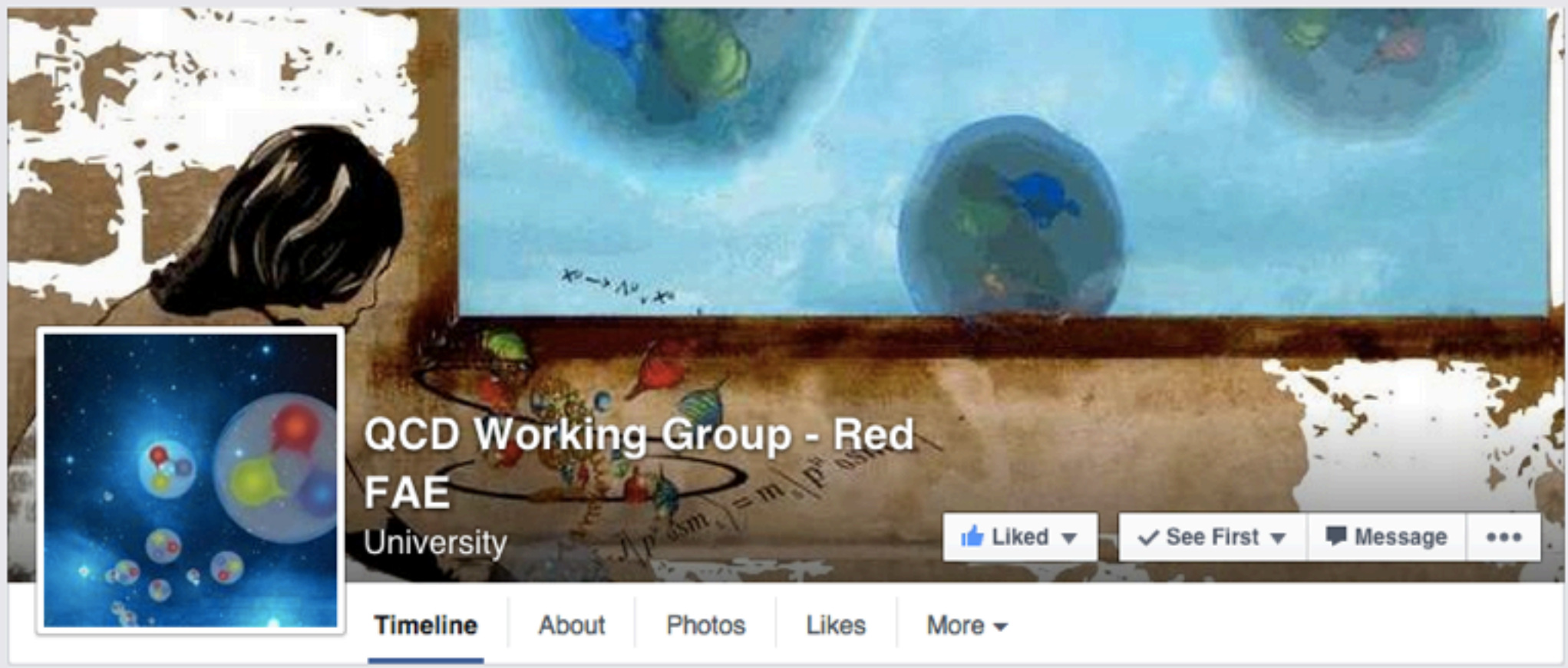
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