

## Interference Fragmentation Functions and Transverse Spin Studies.


DIS 2012

Aurore Courtoy  
IFPA-Université de Liège (Belgium)

in collaboration with Alessandro Bacchetta and Marco Radici in Pavia

# Can Transversity Be Measured?

R. L. Jaffe



R.L. Jaffe, Xue-min Jin, Jian Tang (MIT, LNS).  
Phys.Rev.Lett. 80 (1998) 1166-1169  
Interference fragmentation functions and the nucleon's transversity.


Invited paper, presented at the 2nd Topical Workshop,  
DESY Zeuthen, September 1–5, 1997:  
“Deep Inelastic Scattering off Polarized Targets: Theory Meets Experiment”

## Abstract

I review the ways that have been proposed to measure the quark transversity distribution in the nucleon. I then explain a proposal, developed by Xuemin Jin, Jian Tang and myself, to measure transversity through the final state interaction between two mesons ( $\pi\pi$ ,  $K\bar{K}$ , or  $\pi K$ ) produced in the current fragmentation region in deep inelastic scattering on a transversely polarized nucleon.

# Can Transversity Be Measured?

R. L. Jaffe



R.L. Jaffe, Xue-min Jin, Jian Tang (MIT, LNS).  
Phys.Rev.Lett. 80 (1998) 1166-1169  
Interference fragmentation functions and the nucleon's transversity.

Invited paper, presented at the 2nd Topical Workshop,  
DESY Zeuthen, September 1–5, 1997:  
“Deep Inelastic Scattering off Polarized Targets: Theory Meets Experiment”

## Abstract

I review the ways that have been proposed to measure the quark transversity distribution in the nucleon. I then explain a proposal, developed by Xuemin Jin, Jian Tang and myself, to measure transversity through the final state interaction between two mesons ( $\pi\pi$ ,  $K\bar{K}$ , or  $\pi K$ ) produced in the current fragmentation region in deep inelastic scattering on a transversely polarized nucleon.

◆ Drell-Yan  $\rightarrow h_1 h_1$

◆ Final State Interaction:

Single-Particle Fragmentation  $\rightarrow h_1 \otimes H_1^\perp$

Two-Particle Fragmentation  $\rightarrow h_1 H_1^<$

# Can Transversity Be Measured?

R. L. Jaffe

R.L. Jaffe, Xue-min Jin, Jian Tang (MIT, LNS).  
Phys.Rev.Lett. 80 (1998) 1166-1169  
Interference fragmentation functions and the nucleon's transversity.

Invited paper, presented at the 2nd Topical Workshop,  
DESY Zeuthen, September 1–5, 1997:  
“Deep Inelastic Scattering off Polarized Targets: Theory Meets Experiment”

## Abstract

I review the ways that have been proposed to measure the quark transversity distribution in the nucleon. I then explain a proposal, developed by Xuemin Jin, Jian Tang and myself, to measure transversity through the final state interaction between two mesons ( $\pi\pi$ ,  $K\bar{K}$ , or  $\pi K$ ) produced in the current fragmentation region in deep inelastic scattering on a transversely polarized nucleon.

- ◆ Drell-Yan  $\rightarrow h_1 h_1$
- ◆ Final State Interaction:

Single-Particle Fragmentation  $\rightarrow h_1 \otimes H_1^\perp$

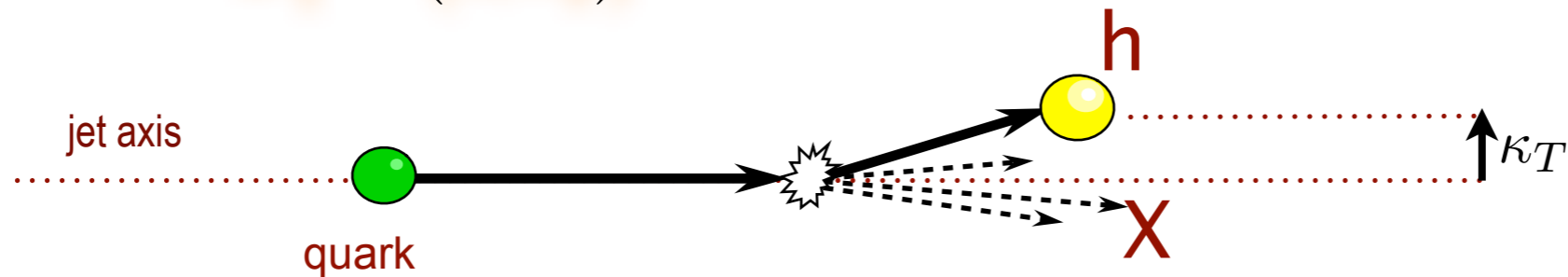
Two-Particle Fragmentation  $\rightarrow h_1 H_1^\leftarrow$

← This talk

# Transverse Correlations from Fragmentation Functions

## ◆ TMD FF

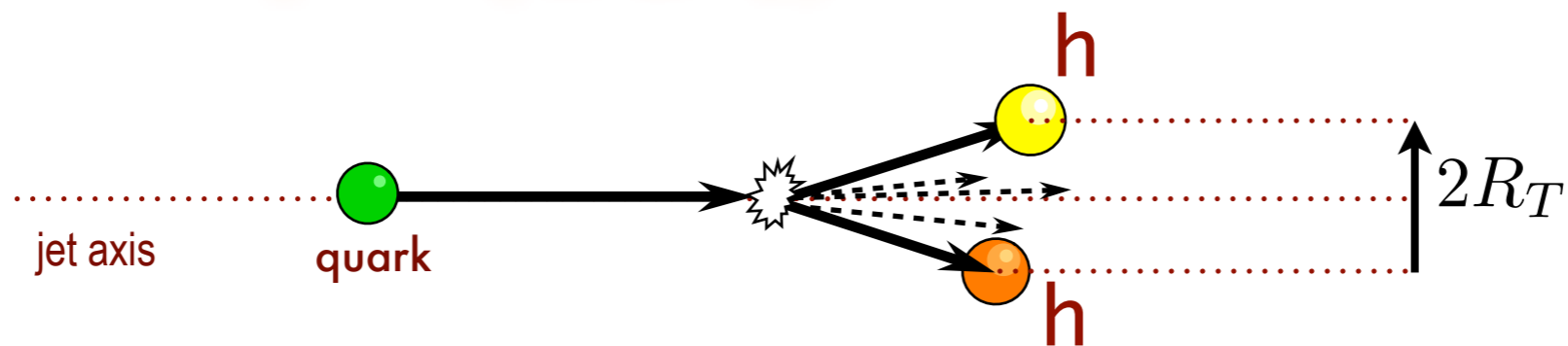
$$D_1^{q \rightarrow h}(z, \kappa_T^2)$$



TMD factorization

## ◆ DiFF

$$D_1^{q \rightarrow h_1 h_2}(z_1, z_2, R_T^2)$$

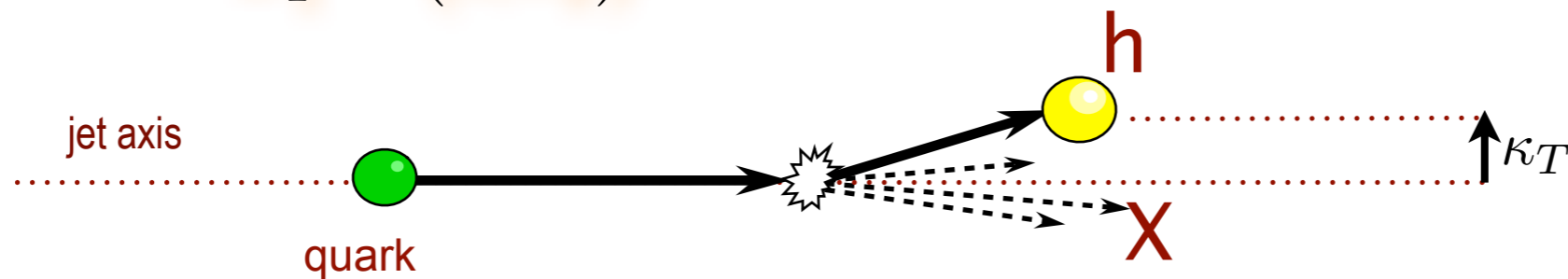


Collinear factorization

# Transverse Correlations from Fragmentation Functions

◆ TMD FF

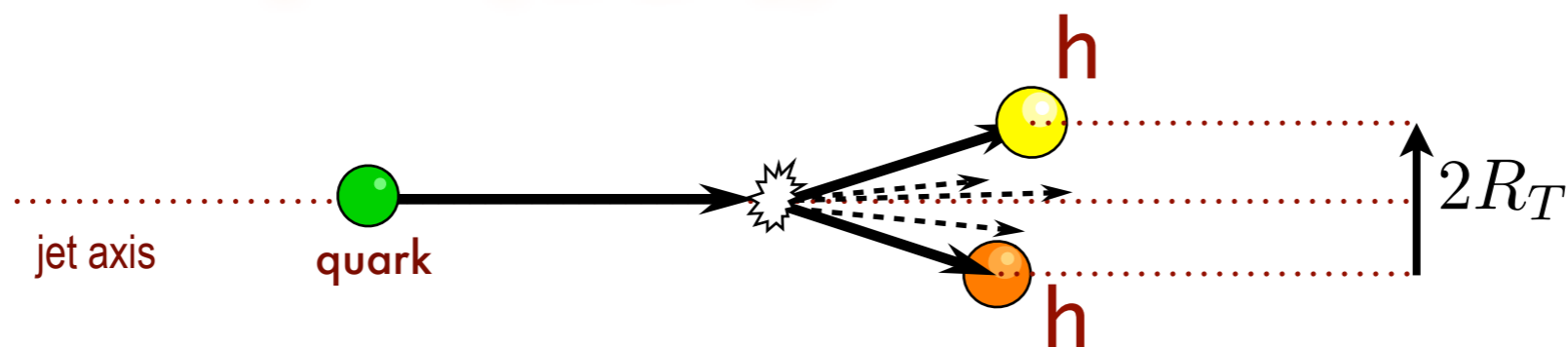
$$D_1^{q \rightarrow h}(z, \kappa_T^2)$$



TMD factorization

◆ DiFF

$$D_1^{q \rightarrow h_1 h_2}(z_1, z_2, R_T^2)$$



Collinear factorization

Here:

$$D_1^{q \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-}(z, M_h)$$

$$z = z_1 + z_2$$

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

$$A_{UT} \sin(\Phi_R + \Phi_S) \sin\theta \quad :$$

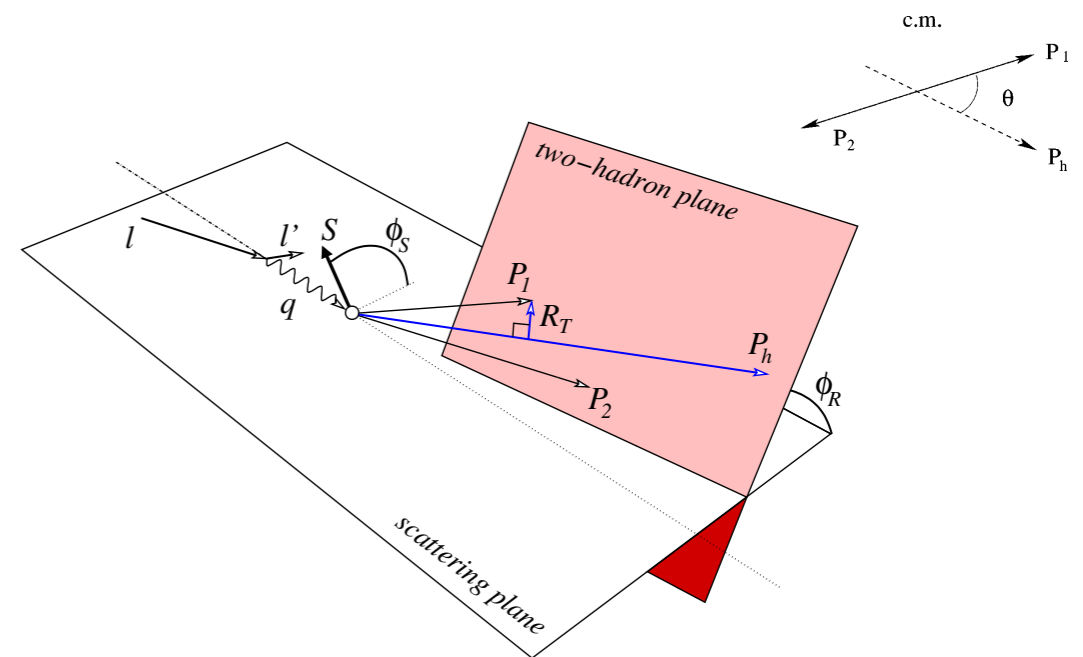
$$e p^\uparrow \rightarrow e' (\pi^+ \pi^-) X$$

Chiral-off DiFF:

Distribution of hadrons inside the jet



Direction of  
the transverse polarization of the fragmenting quarks



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

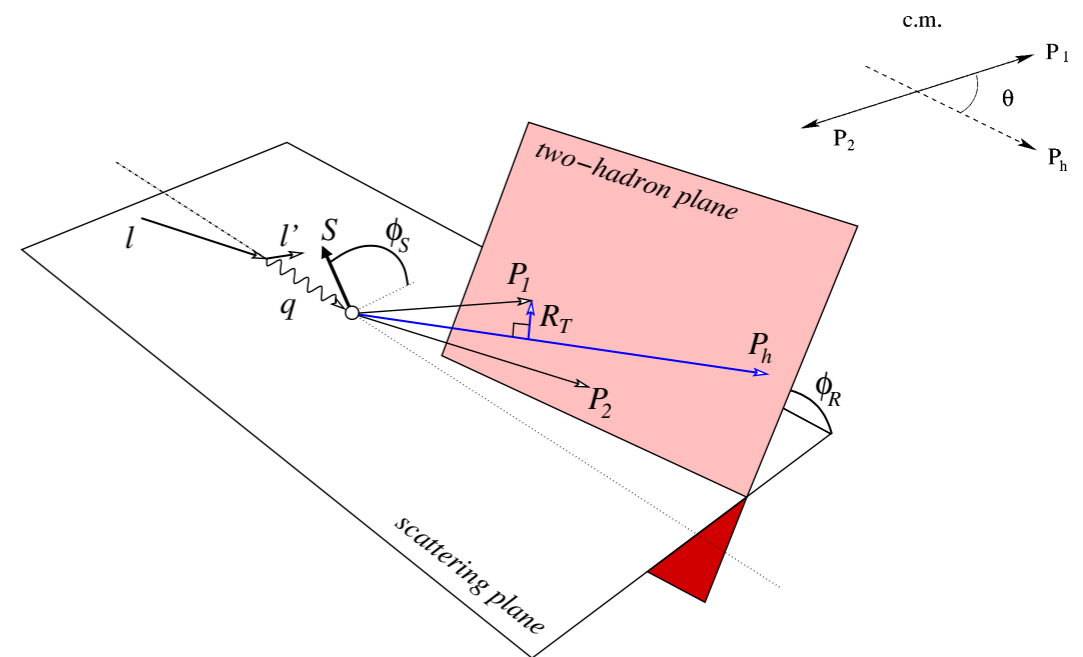
$$A_{UT} \sin(\Phi_R + \Phi_S) \sin\theta :$$

$$e p^\uparrow \rightarrow e' (\pi^+ \pi^-) X$$

Chiral-off DiFF:  
Distribution of hadrons inside the jet



Direction of  
the transverse polarization of the fragmenting quarks



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

Knowledge on DiFFs leads to  $h_1(x, Q^2)$





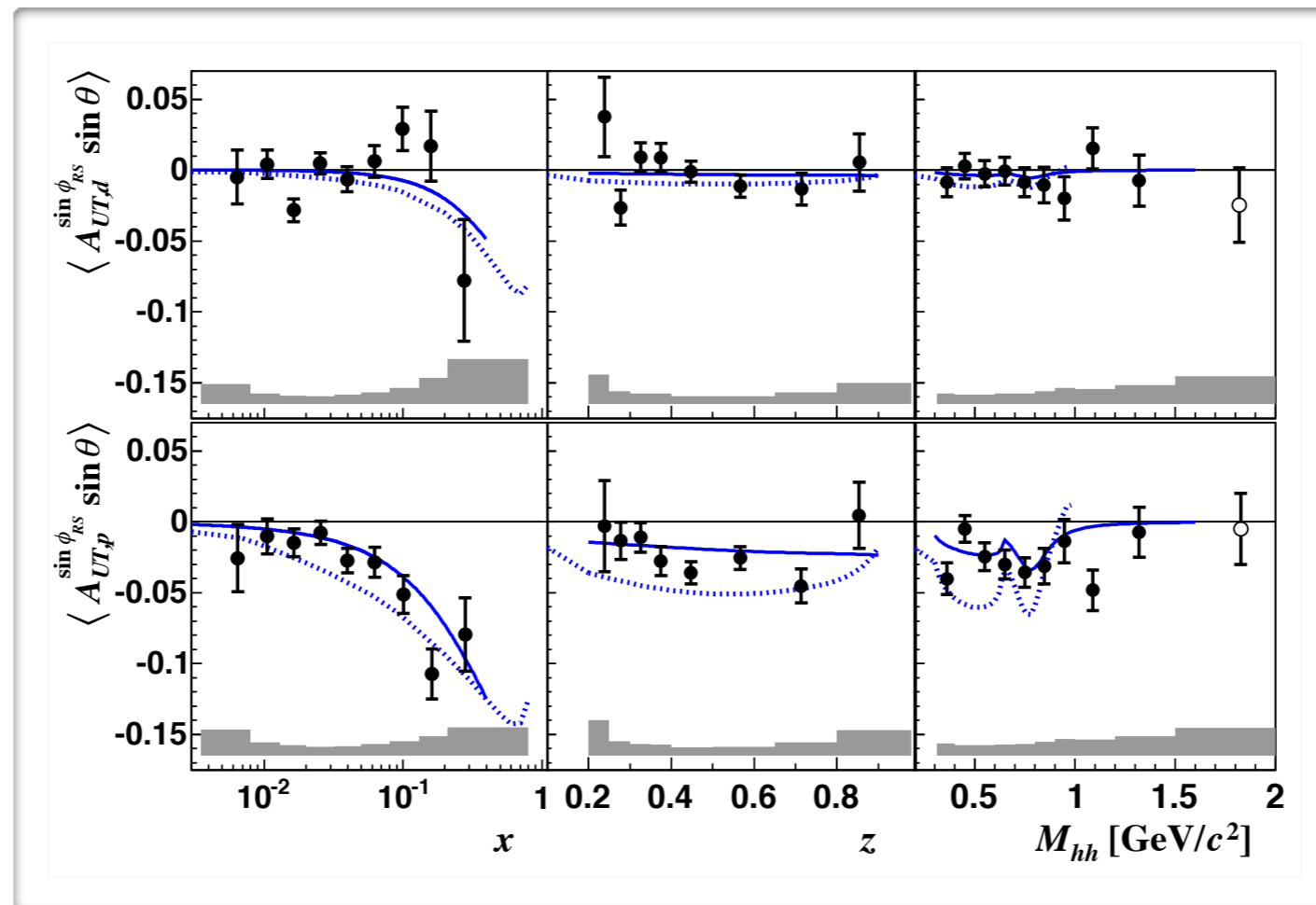
# $A_{UT} \sin(\Phi_R + \Phi_S) \sin\theta$ @ COMPASS

See C. Braun's talk

[arXiv;1202.6150]

2002-4 Deuteron Data

2007 Proton Data



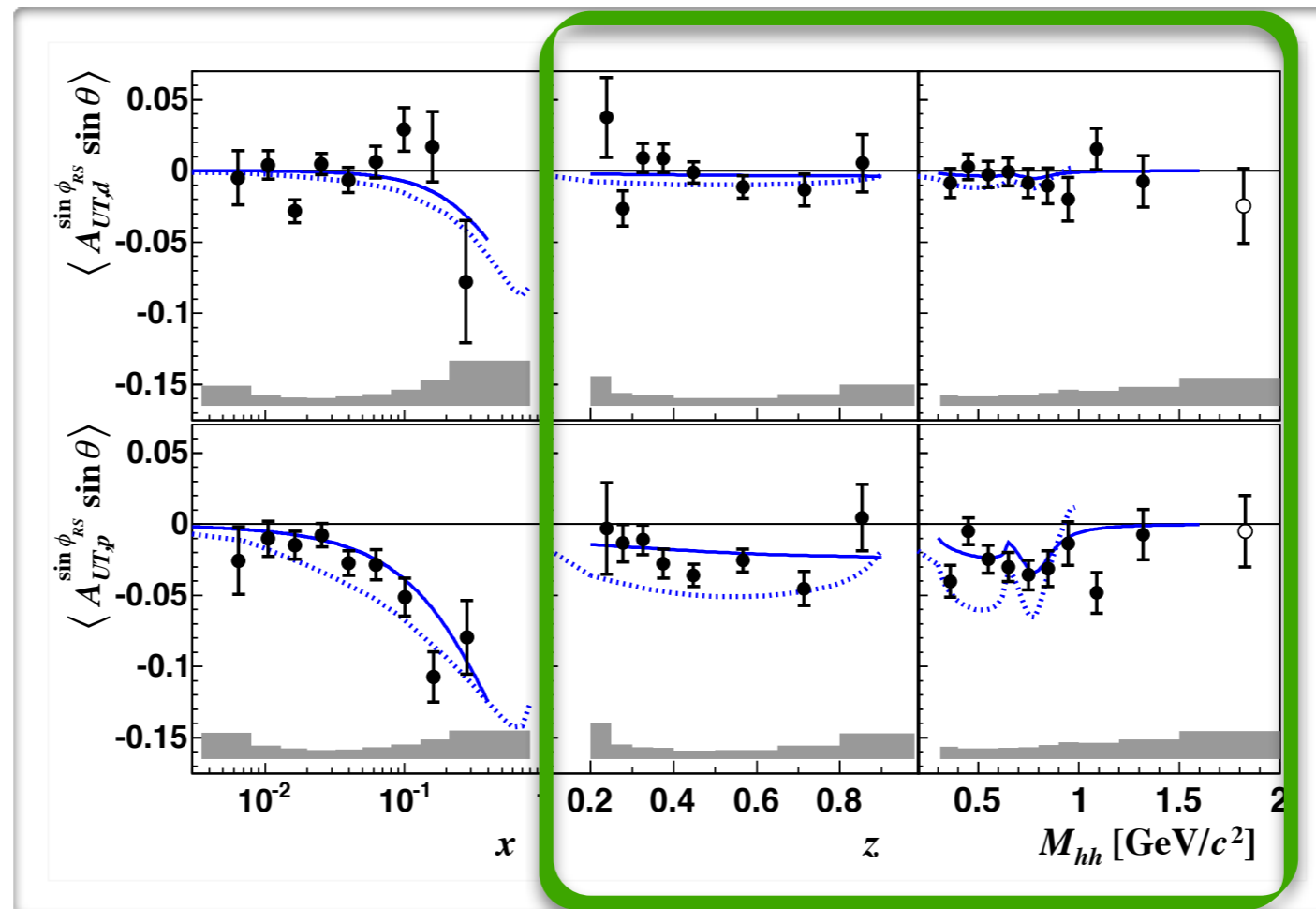
# $A_{UT} \sin(\Phi_R + \Phi_S) \sin\theta$ @ COMPASS

See C. Braun's talk

[arXiv:1202.6150]

2002-4 Deuteron Data

2007 Proton Data



( $z, M_h$ )-dependence determined by DiFF from Belle [arXiv:1202.0323]

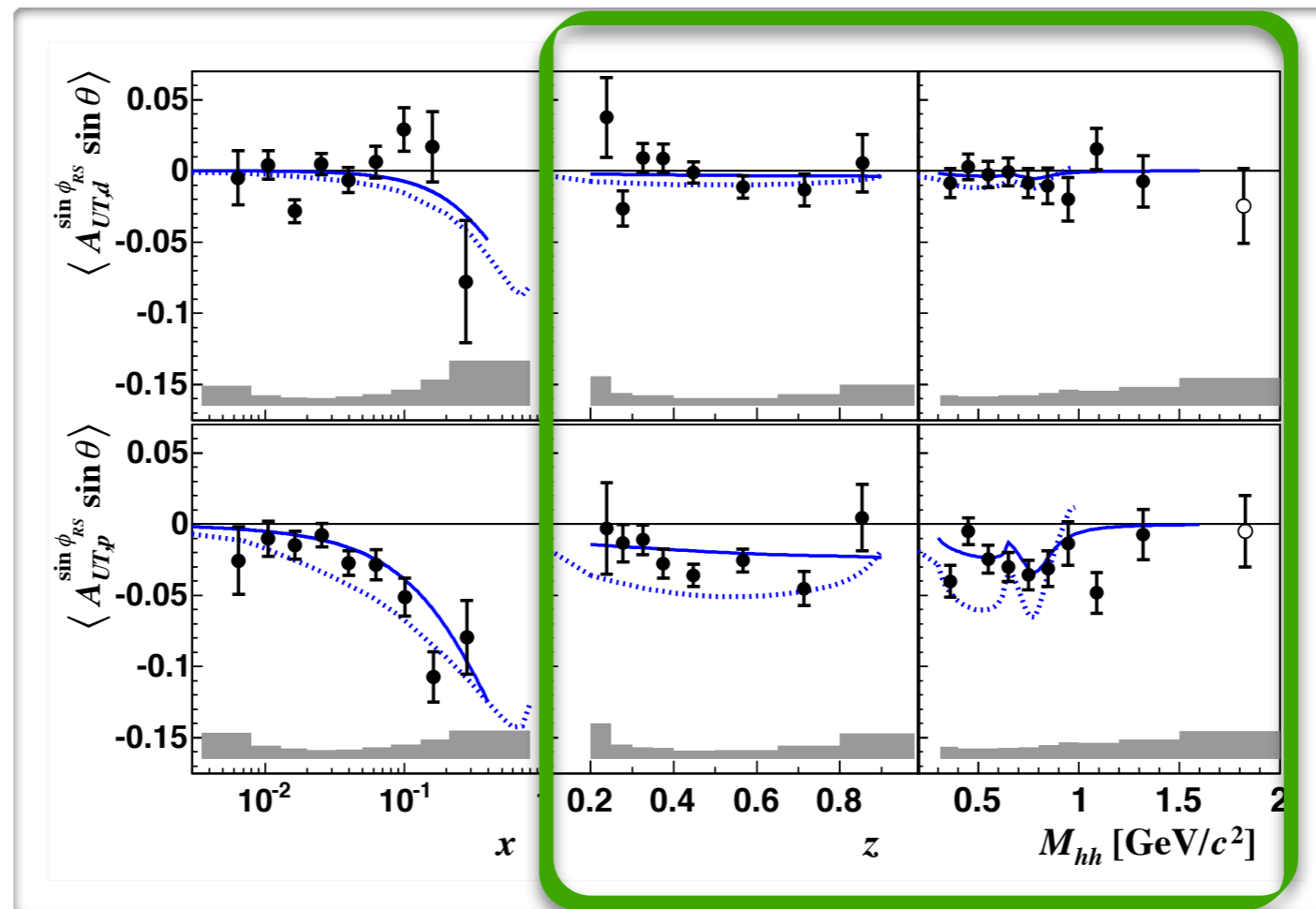
# $A_{UT} \sin(\Phi_R + \Phi_S) \sin\theta$ @ COMPASS

See C. Braun's talk

[arXiv:1202.6150]

2002-4 Deuteron Data

2007 Proton Data



$(z, M_h)$ -dpdence determined by DiFF from Belle [arXiv:1202.0323]

COMPASS range:  $0.2 < z < 1$  &  $0.29 < M_h < 1.29$  GeV

$$n_q(Q^2) = \int dz dM_h D_1^q(z, M_h; Q^2)$$

$$n_q^\uparrow(Q^2) = \int dz dM_h \frac{|\mathbf{R}|}{M_h} H_{1,sp}^{\triangleleft q}(z, M_h; Q^2)$$

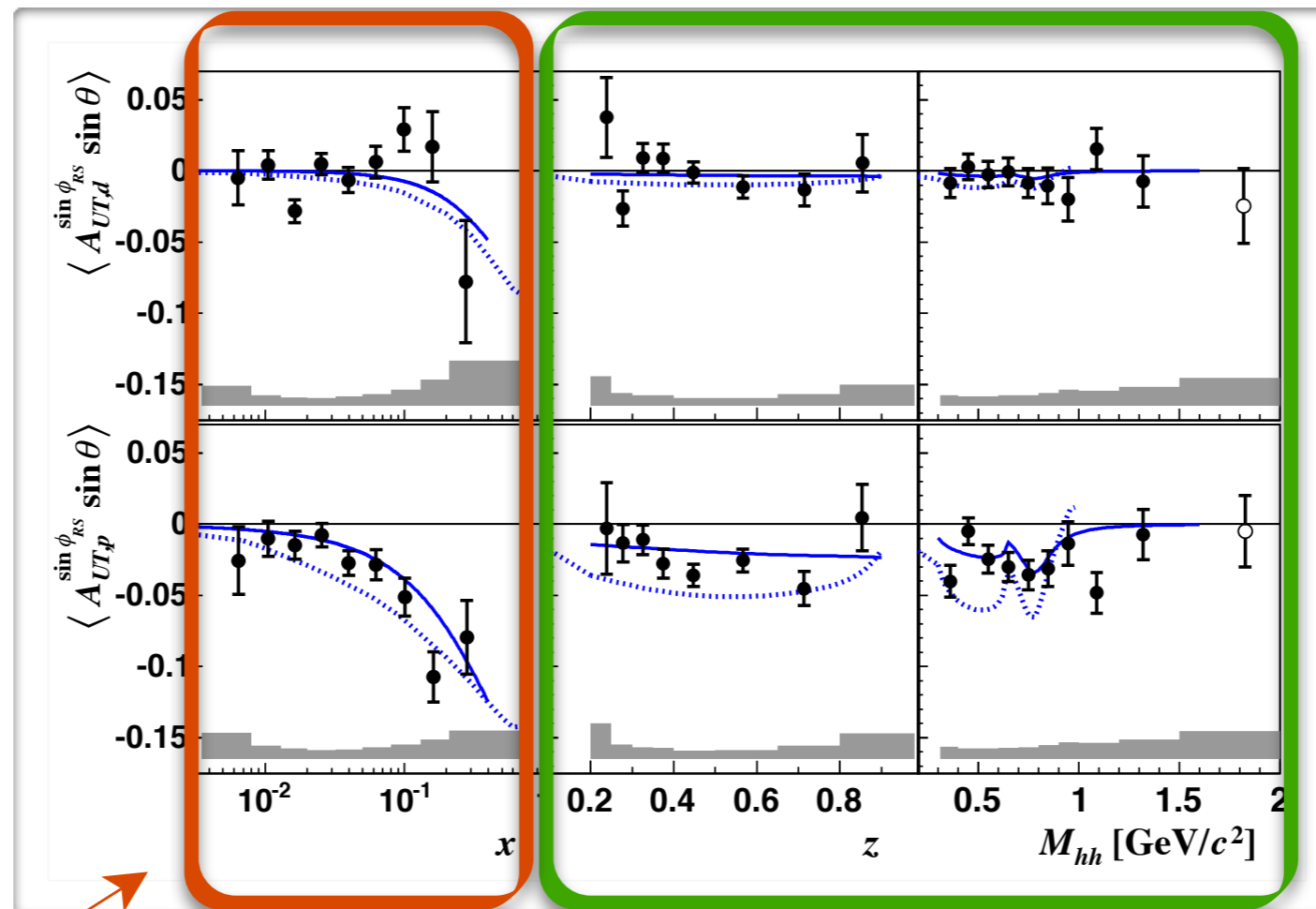
# $A_{UT} \sin(\Phi_R + \Phi_S) \sin\theta$ @ COMPASS

See C. Braun's talk

[arXiv:1202.6150]

2002-4 Deuteron Data

2007 Proton Data



(z,  $M_h$ )-dpndence determined by DiFF from Belle [arXiv:1202.0323]

COMPASS range:  $0.2 < z < 1$  &  $0.29 < M_h < 1.29$  GeV

x-dependence only from Transversity

$$n_q(Q^2) = \int dz dM_h D_1^q(z, M_h; Q^2)$$

$$n_q^\uparrow(Q^2) = \int dz dM_h \frac{|\mathbf{R}|}{M_h} H_{1,sp}^{\triangleleft q}(z, M_h; Q^2)$$

# Transversity from $A_{UT} \sin(\Phi_R + \Phi_S) \sin\theta$

---

$$A_{DIS}(x, Q^2) = -C_y \frac{\sum_q e_q^2 h_1^q(x, Q^2) n_q^\uparrow(Q^2)}{\sum_q e_q^2 f_1^q(x, Q^2) n_q(Q^2)}$$

Using symmetries for DiFFs:

$$H_1^{\langle, u} = -H_1^{\langle, d} = -\bar{H}_1^{\langle, u} = \bar{H}_1^{\langle, d}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_1^u &= D_1^d = \bar{D}_1^u = \bar{D}_1^d \\ D_1^s &= \bar{D}_1^s, \quad D_1^c = \bar{D}_1^c \end{aligned}$$

# Transversity from $A_{UT} \sin(\Phi_R + \Phi_S) \sin\theta$

$$A_{\text{DIS}}(x, Q^2) = -C_y \frac{\sum_q e_q^2 h_1^q(x, Q^2) n_q^\uparrow(Q^2)}{\sum_q e_q^2 f_1^q(x, Q^2) n_q(Q^2)}$$

Using symmetries for DiFFs:

$$H_1^{\triangleleft, u} = -H_1^{\triangleleft, d} = -\bar{H}_1^{\triangleleft, u} = \bar{H}_1^{\triangleleft, d}$$

$$D_1^u = D_1^d = \bar{D}_1^u = \bar{D}_1^d \\ D_1^s = \bar{D}_1^s, \quad D_1^c = \bar{D}_1^c$$

Proton

$$xh_1^{u_v}(x, Q^2) - \frac{1}{4} xh_1^{d_v}(x, Q^2) = -C_y^{-1} A_{\text{DIS}}(x, Q^2) \frac{n_u(Q^2)}{n_u^\uparrow(Q^2)} \sum_{q=u,d,s} \frac{e_q^2}{e_u^2} x f_1^{q+\bar{q}}(x, Q^2)$$

Deuteron

$$xh_1^{u_v}(x, Q^2) + xh_1^{d_v}(x, Q^2) = \frac{5}{3} A_{\text{DIS}}(x, Q^2) \frac{n_u(Q^2)}{n_u^\uparrow(Q^2)} x \left( f_1^{u+\bar{u}} + f_1^{d+\bar{d}} + \frac{2}{5} f_1^{s+\bar{s}} \right)$$

and combinations of both ...

# Transversity from $A_{UT} \sin(\Phi_R + \Phi_S) \sin\theta$

$$A_{\text{DIS}}(x, Q^2) = -C_y \frac{\sum_q e_q^2 h_1^q(x, Q^2) n_q^\uparrow(Q^2)}{\sum_q e_q^2 f_1^q(x, Q^2) n_q(Q^2)}$$

Using symmetries for DiFFs:

$$H_1^{\triangleleft, u} = -H_1^{\triangleleft, d} = -\bar{H}_1^{\triangleleft, u} = \bar{H}_1^{\triangleleft, d}$$

$$D_1^u = D_1^d = \bar{D}_1^u = \bar{D}_1^d \\ D_1^s = \bar{D}_1^s, \quad D_1^c = \bar{D}_1^c$$

Proton

$$xh_1^{u_v}(x, Q^2) - \frac{1}{4} xh_1^{d_v}(x, Q^2) = -C_y^{-1} A_{\text{DIS}}(x, Q^2) \frac{n_u(Q^2)}{n_u^\uparrow(Q^2)} \sum_{q=u,d,s} \frac{e_q^2}{e_u^2} x f_1^{q+\bar{q}}(x, Q^2)$$

Deuteron

$$xh_1^{u_v}(x, Q^2) + xh_1^{d_v}(x, Q^2) = \frac{5}{3} A_{\text{DIS}}(x, Q^2) \frac{n_u(Q^2)}{n_u^\uparrow(Q^2)} x \left( f_1^{u+\bar{u}} + f_1^{d+\bar{d}} + \frac{2}{5} f_1^{s+\bar{s}} \right)$$

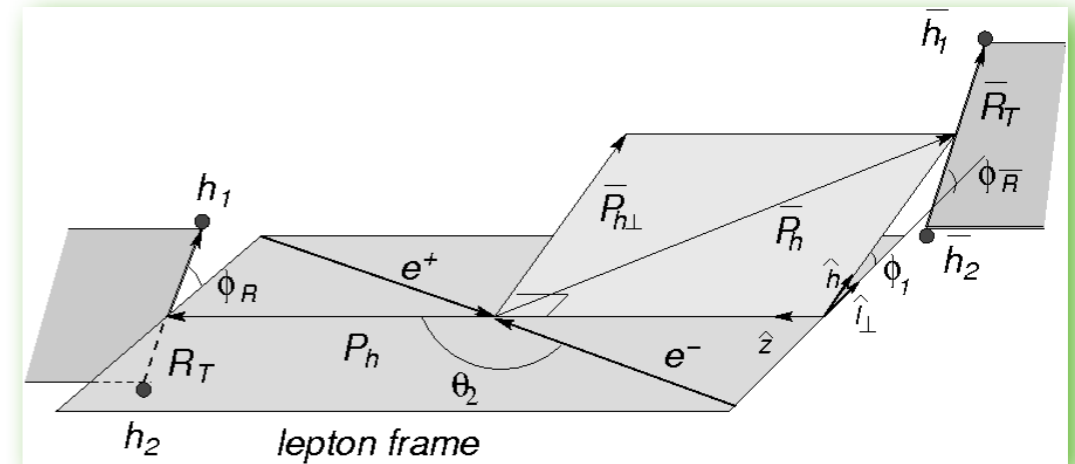
and combinations of both ...

$$A \cos(\Phi_R + \Phi_{\check{R}})$$

# $e^+e^- \rightarrow (\pi^+\pi^-)_{\text{jet1}} (\pi^+\pi^-)_{\text{jet2}} X @ \text{Belle}$

See M. Leitgab's talk

[PhysRevLett.107.072004]



$$A_{e^+e^-}(z, M_h^2, \bar{z}, \bar{M}_h^2, Q^2)$$

$$= - \frac{\langle \sin^2 \theta_2 \rangle}{\langle 1 + \cos^2 \theta_2 \rangle} \frac{\langle \sin \theta \rangle \langle \sin \bar{\theta} \rangle 5 \frac{|\bar{R}|}{M_h} H_1^{\leq u}(z, M_h^2, Q^2) \frac{|\bar{R}|}{\bar{M}_h} H_1^{\leq u}(\bar{z}, \bar{M}_h^2, Q^2)}{6 D_1^u(z, M_h^2, Q^2) D_1^u(\bar{z}, \bar{M}_h^2, Q^2) + 4 D_1^c(z, M_h^2, Q^2) D_1^c(\bar{z}, \bar{M}_h^2, Q^2)}$$

- ◆ 2 hemispheres
- ◆ azimuthal modulation between the 2 hemispheres

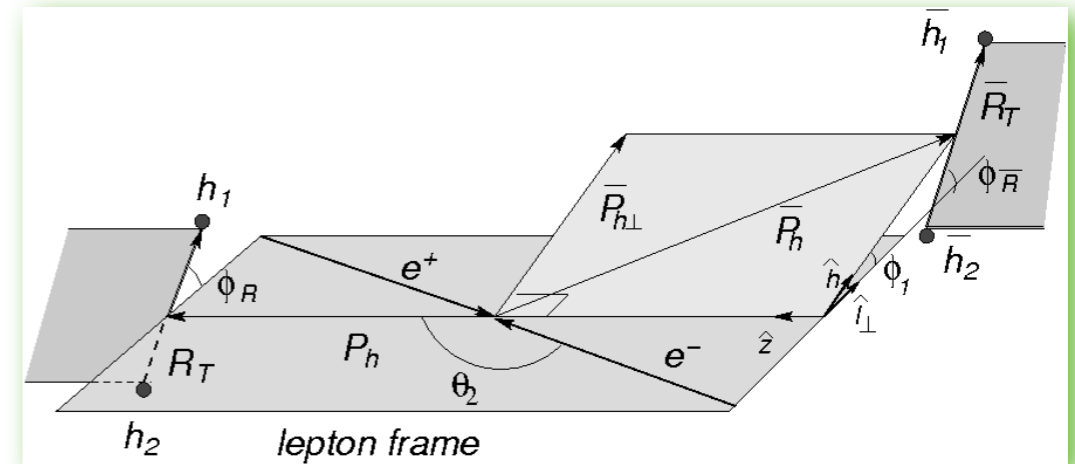


$$A^{\cos(\Phi_R + \Phi_{\check{R}})}$$

# $e^+e^- \rightarrow (\pi^+\pi^-)_{\text{jet1}} (\pi^+\pi^-)_{\text{jet2}} X @ \text{Belle}$

See M. Leitgab's talk

[PhysRevLett.107.072004]



$$A_{e^+e^-}(z, M_h^2, \bar{z}, \bar{M}_h^2, Q^2)$$

$$= \frac{\langle \sin^2 \theta_2 \rangle}{\langle 1 + \cos^2 \theta_2 \rangle} \frac{\langle \sin \theta \rangle \langle \sin \bar{\theta} \rangle 5 \frac{|\bar{R}|}{M_h} H_1^{\leq u}(z, M_h^2, Q^2) \frac{|\bar{R}|}{\bar{M}_h} H_1^{\leq u}(\bar{z}, \bar{M}_h^2, Q^2)}{6 D_1^u(z, M_h^2, Q^2) D_1^u(\bar{z}, \bar{M}_h^2, Q^2) + 4 D_1^c(z, M_h^2, Q^2) D_1^c(\bar{z}, \bar{M}_h^2, Q^2)}$$

- ♦ 2 hemispheres
- ♦ azimuthal modulation between the 2 hemispheres

## Two ways of analyzing the DiFFs



- ♦ direct analysis from experimental data
- ♦ analysis from fit of the data

- stick to exp. binning
- more flexibility

[PRL 107 (2011) 012001]

[arXiv:1202.0323]

$$A^{\cos(\Phi_R + \Phi_{\bar{R}})}$$

$e^+e^- \rightarrow (\pi^+\pi^-)_{\text{jet1}} (\pi^+\pi^-)_{\text{jet2}} X @ \text{Belle}$

From Belle data & for HERMES range (in particular  $M_{h1}$ - $M_{h2}$  asymmetries):

$$-0.0307 \pm 0.0011$$

$$(A_{e^+e^-})_H = - \frac{\langle \sin^2 \theta_2 \rangle}{\langle 1 + \cos^2 \theta_2 \rangle} \frac{\langle \sin \theta \rangle \langle \sin \bar{\theta} \rangle 5 (n_u^\uparrow)^2}{6 (n_u)^2 + 4 (n_c)^2}$$

$$0.871$$

$$4 n_c^2 / 6 n_u^2 = 0.415$$

$$0.753$$

$$A^{\cos(\Phi_R + \Phi_{\bar{R}})}$$

$e^+e^- \rightarrow (\pi^+\pi^-)_{\text{jet1}} (\pi^+\pi^-)_{\text{jet2}} X @ \text{Belle}$

From Belle data & for HERMES range (in particular  $M_{h1}$ - $M_{h2}$  asymmetries):

$-0.0307 \pm 0.0011$

$$(A_{e^+e^-})_H = - \frac{\langle \sin^2 \theta_2 \rangle}{\langle 1 + \cos^2 \theta_2 \rangle} \frac{\langle \sin \theta \rangle \langle \sin \bar{\theta} \rangle 5 (n_u^\uparrow)^2}{6 (n_u)^2 + 4 (n_c)^2}$$

0.871

$4 n_c^2 / 6 n_u^2 = 0.415$

0.753

Evolution effects :

From Belle's scale to HERMES and COMPASS's scale

→ needs analytical expression and gluon DiFF → fits → [\[arXiv:1202.0323\]](#)

$$A^{\cos(\Phi_R + \Phi_{\bar{R}})}$$

$e^+e^- \rightarrow (\pi^+\pi^-)_{\text{jet1}} (\pi^+\pi^-)_{\text{jet2}} X @ \text{Belle}$

From Belle data & for HERMES range (in particular  $M_{h1}$ - $M_{h2}$  asymmetries):

$-0.0307 \pm 0.0011$

$$(A_{e^+e^-})_H = - \frac{\langle \sin^2 \theta_2 \rangle}{\langle 1 + \cos^2 \theta_2 \rangle} \frac{\langle \sin \theta \rangle \langle \sin \bar{\theta} \rangle 5 (n_u^\uparrow)^2}{6 (n_u)^2 + 4 (n_c)^2}$$

0.871

$4 n_c^2 / 6 n_u^2 = 0.415$

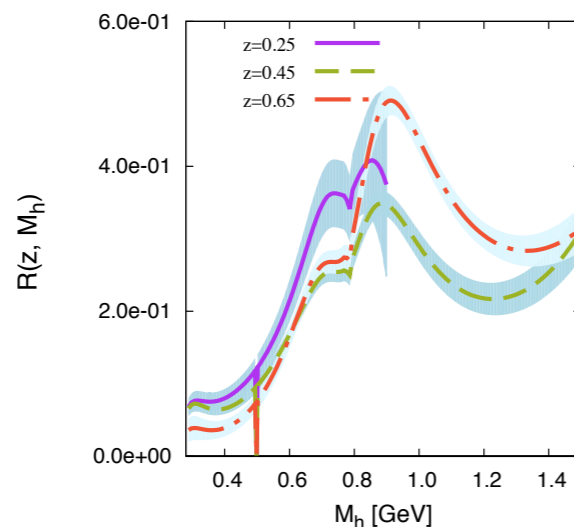
0.753

Evolution effects :

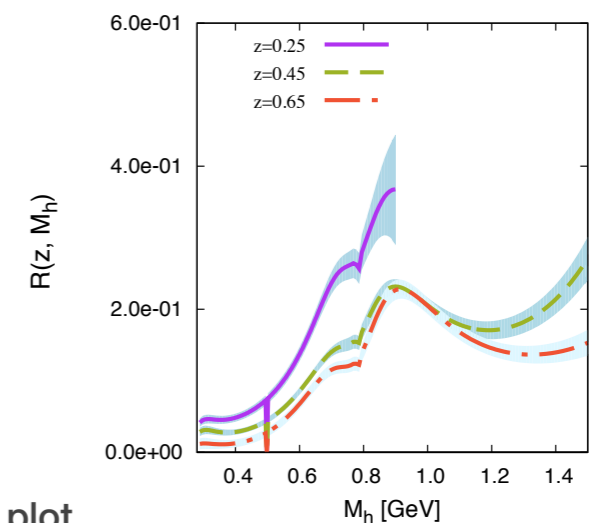
From Belle's scale to HERMES and COMPASS's scale

→ needs analytical expression and gluon DiFF → fits → [\[arXiv:1202.0323\]](#)

$Q^2 = 1 \text{ GeV}^2$



$Q^2 = 100 \text{ GeV}^2$



only  $H_1^<$  evolution on plot

# Transversity from $e p^\uparrow \rightarrow e' (\pi^+\pi^-) X$ @ HERMES

$$xh_1^{u_v}(x, Q^2) - \frac{1}{4} xh_1^{d_v}(x, Q^2) = -C_y^{-1} A_{\text{DIS}}(x, Q^2) \frac{n_u(Q^2)}{n_u^\uparrow(Q^2)} \sum_{q=u,d,s} \frac{e_q^2}{e_u^2} x f_1^{q+\bar{q}}(x, Q^2)$$

with 1-to-100  $\text{GeV}^2$  evolution correction: **HERMES range:  $-0.251^{-1}$  ( $\pm 9\%$  theo. err.) from BELLE**  
*small corrections*

## Transversity from $e p^\uparrow \rightarrow e' (\pi^+\pi^-) X$ @ HERMES

$$xh_1^{u_v}(x, Q^2) - \frac{1}{4} xh_1^{d_v}(x, Q^2) = -C_y^{-1} A_{\text{DIS}}(x, Q^2) \frac{n_u(Q^2)}{n_u^\uparrow(Q^2)} \sum_{q=u,d,s} \frac{e_q^2}{e_u^2} x f_1^{q+\bar{q}}(x, Q^2)$$

with 1-to-100  $\text{GeV}^2$  evolution correction: **HERMES range:  $-0.251^{-1}$  ( $\pm 9\%$  theo. err.)** from BELLE  
small corrections

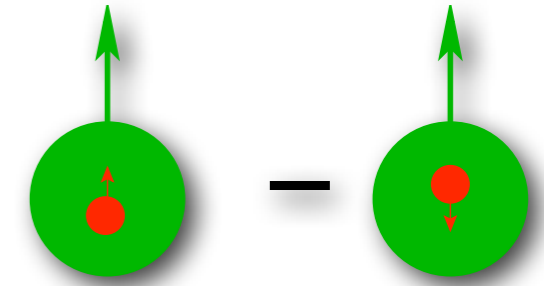
## Transversity from $e p^\uparrow \rightarrow e' (\pi^+\pi^-) X$ @ COMPASS 2007

$$xh_1^{u_v}(x, Q^2) - \frac{1}{4} xh_1^{d_v}(x, Q^2) = -C_y^{-1} A_{\text{DIS}}(x, Q^2) \frac{n_u(Q^2)}{n_u^\uparrow(Q^2)} \sum_{q=u,d,s} \frac{e_q^2}{e_u^2} x f_1^{q+\bar{q}}(x, Q^2)$$

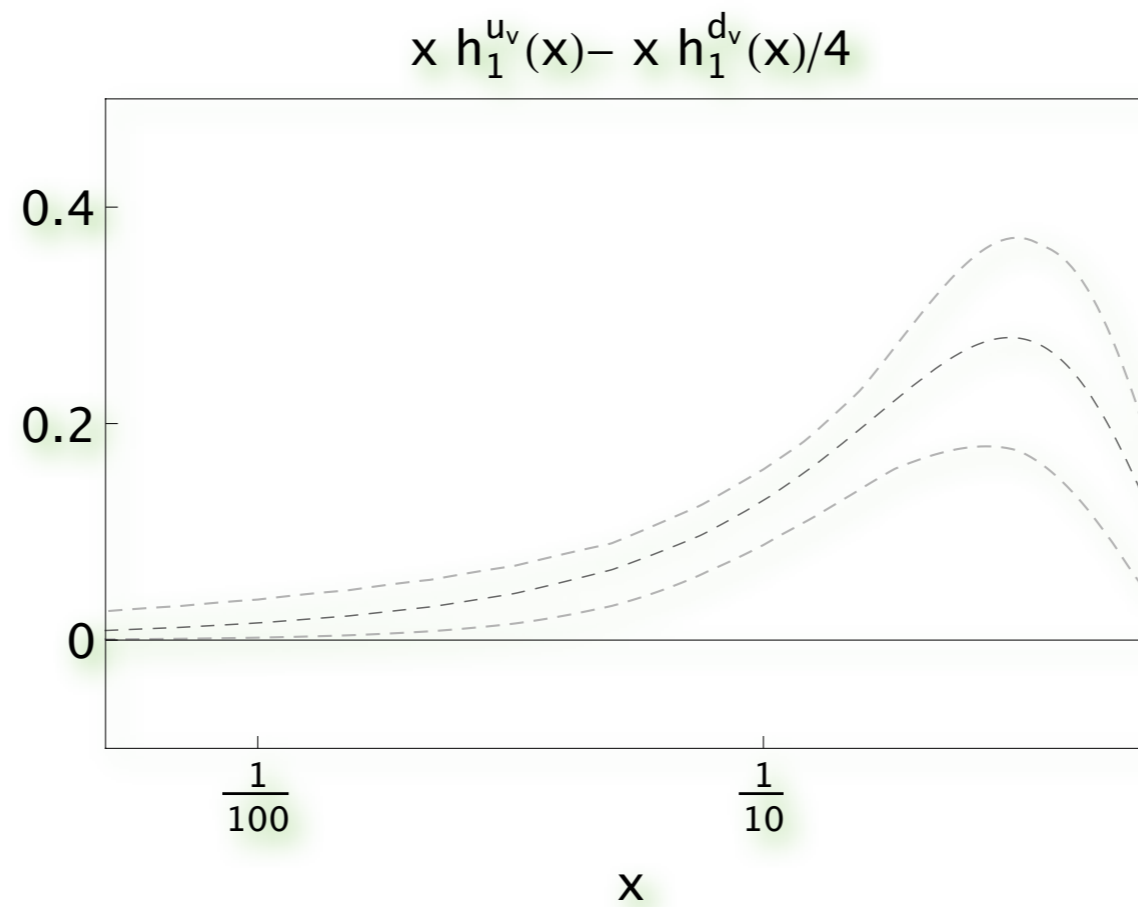
with 1-to-100  $\text{GeV}^2$  evolution correction: **COMPASS range:  $-0.221^{-1}$  ( $\pm 5\%$  theo. err.)** from BELLE  
negligible corrections

**PRELIMINARY**

# Transversity from Proton data

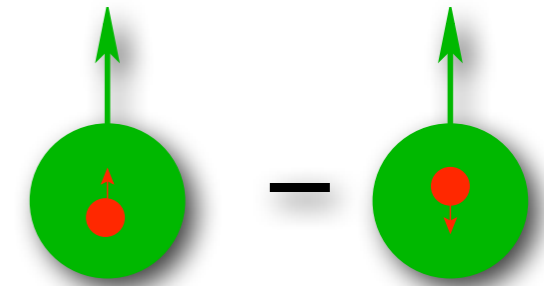


*Transversity from pion pair production SIDIS off transversely polarized target*



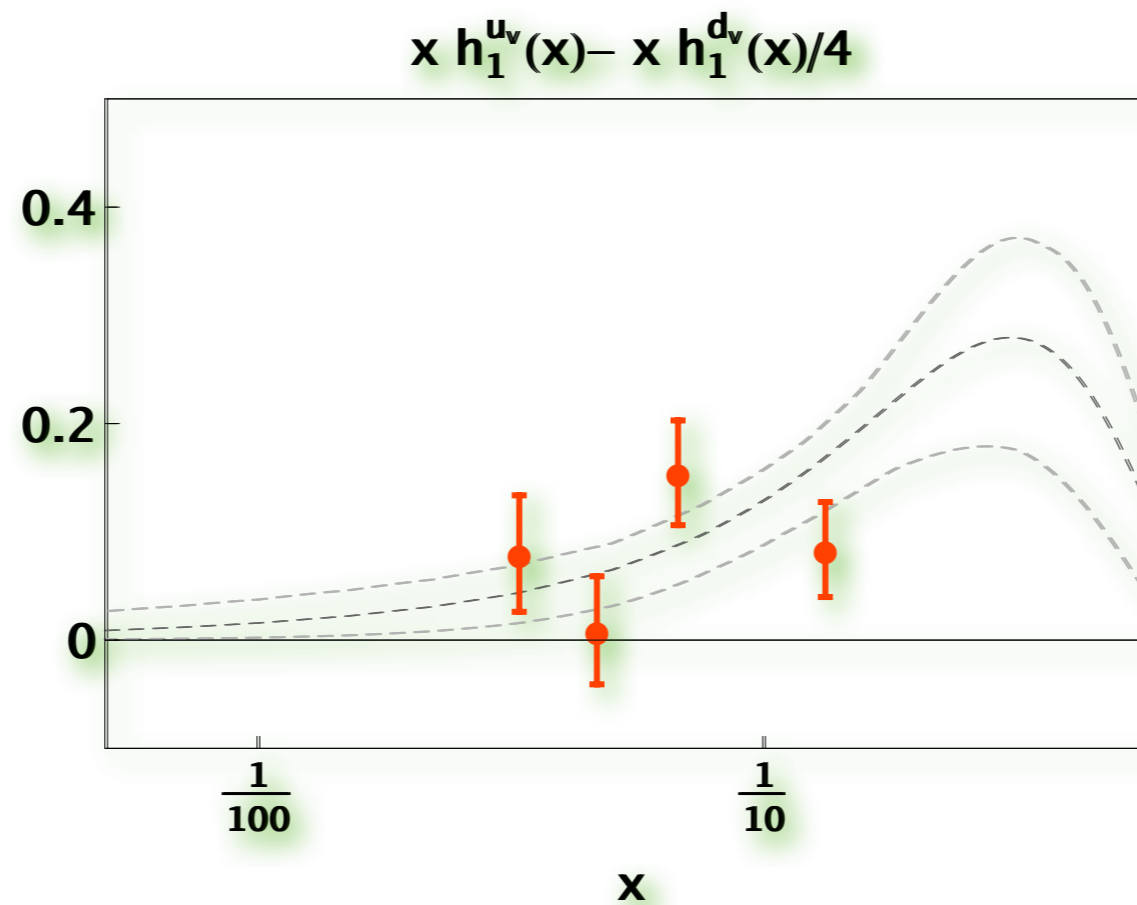
**Band:**  
Torino 2009 transversity

# Transversity from Proton data



*Transversity from pion pair production SIDIS off transversely polarized target*

- from HERMES data
- DiFF analysis
  - from BELLE data
- $f_1(x)$  from MSTW
- PRL107 & arXiv:1202.0323

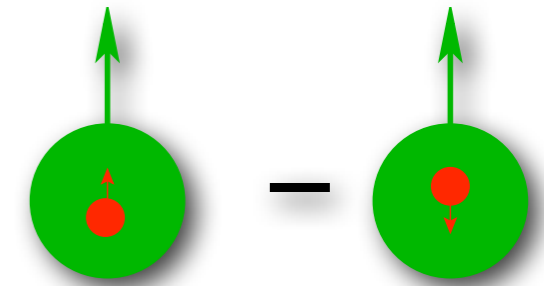


11% theo. err.

Band:  
Torino 2009 transversity

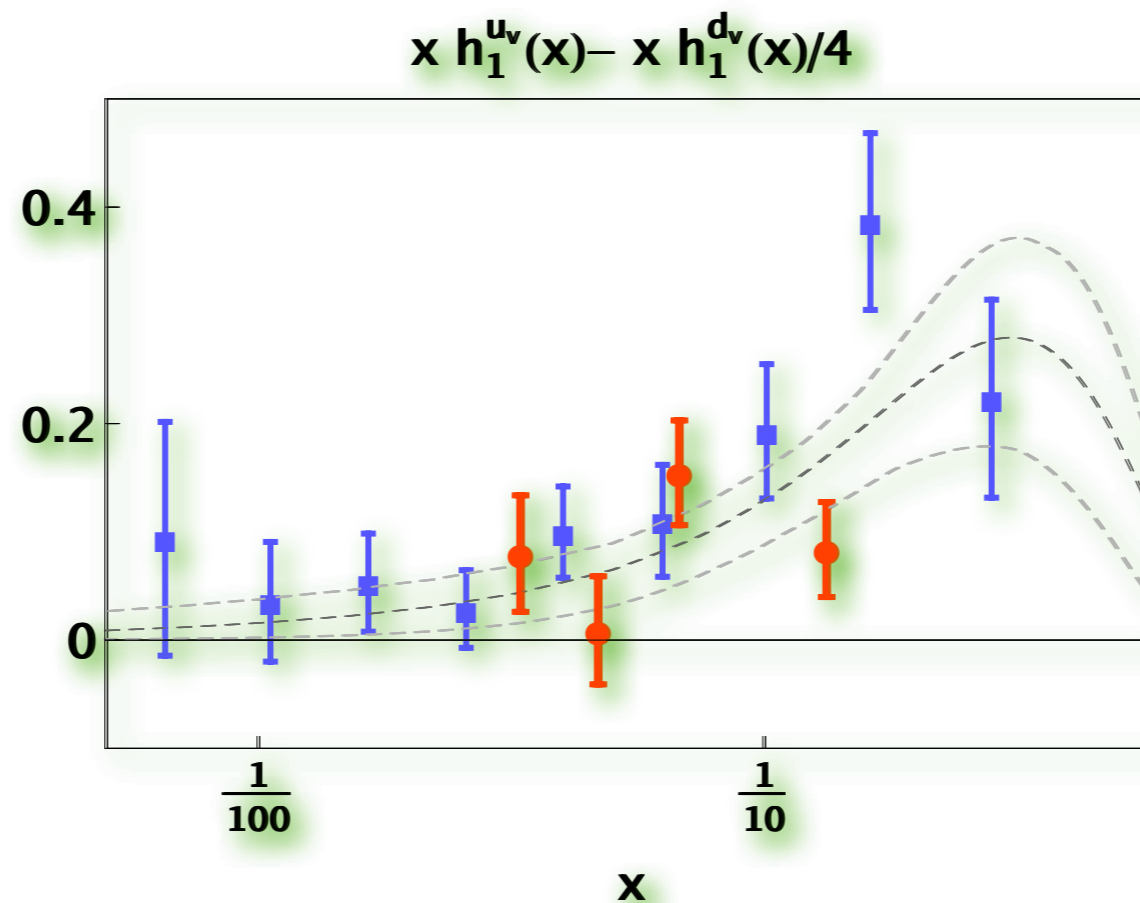


# Transversity from Proton data



*Transversity from pion pair production SIDIS off transversely polarized target*

- from HERMES data
  - DiFF analysis
    - from BELLE data
  - $f_1(x)$  from MSTW
  - PRL107 & arXiv:1202.0323
- from COMPASS data
  - DiFF analysis
    - from BELLE data
  - $f_1(x)$  from MSTW
  - new analysis



11% theo. err.

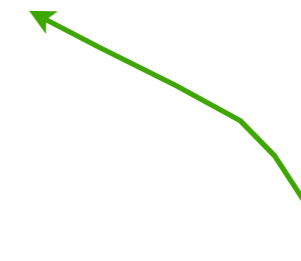
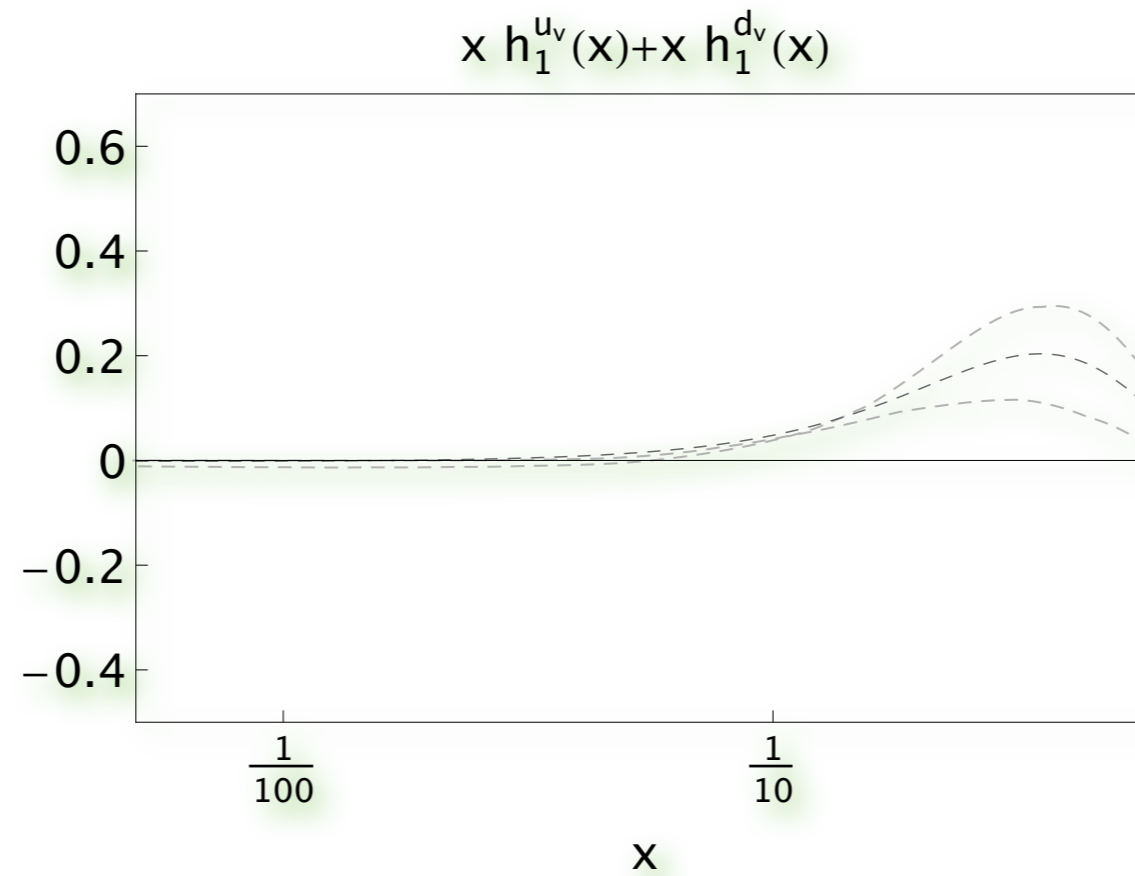
5% theo. err.

Band:  
Torino 2009 transversity

PRELIMINARY

# Transversity from Deuteron data

COMPASS 2002-2004

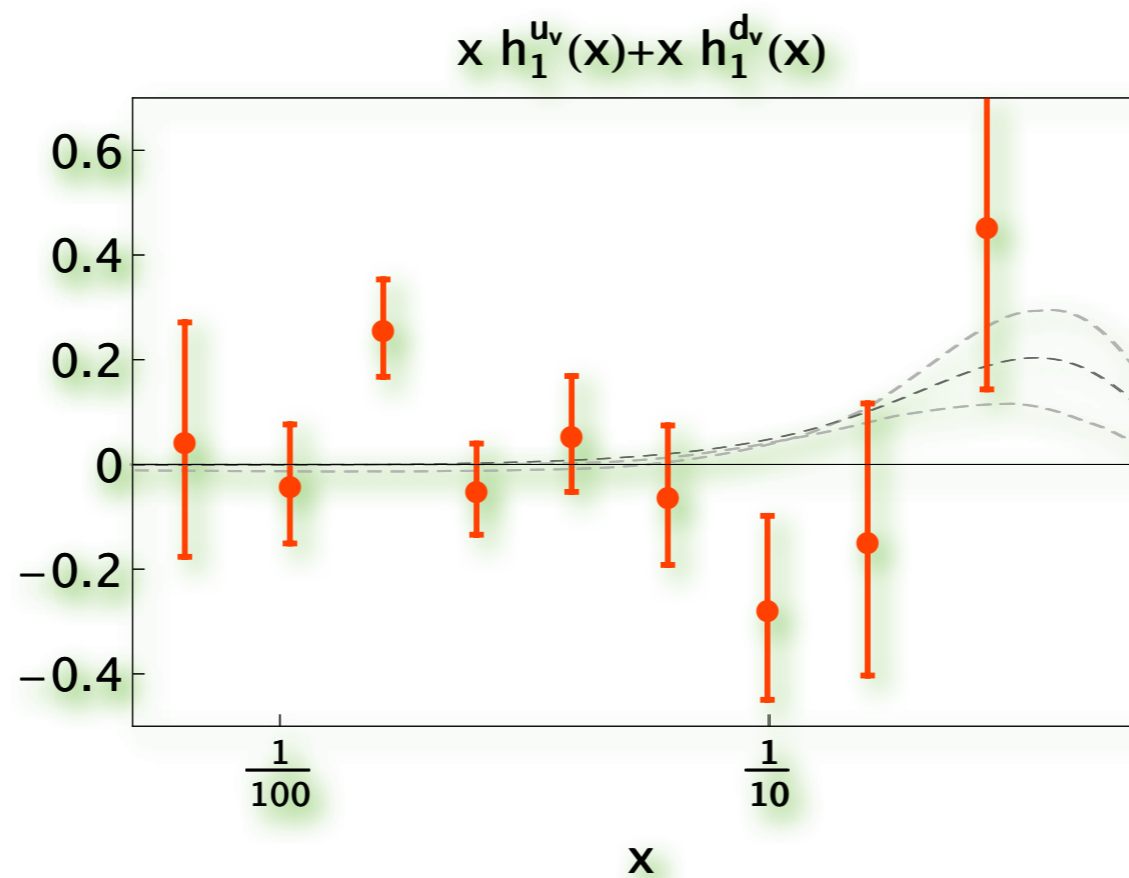


Band:  
Torino 2009 transversity

# Transversity from Deuteron data

COMPASS 2002-2004

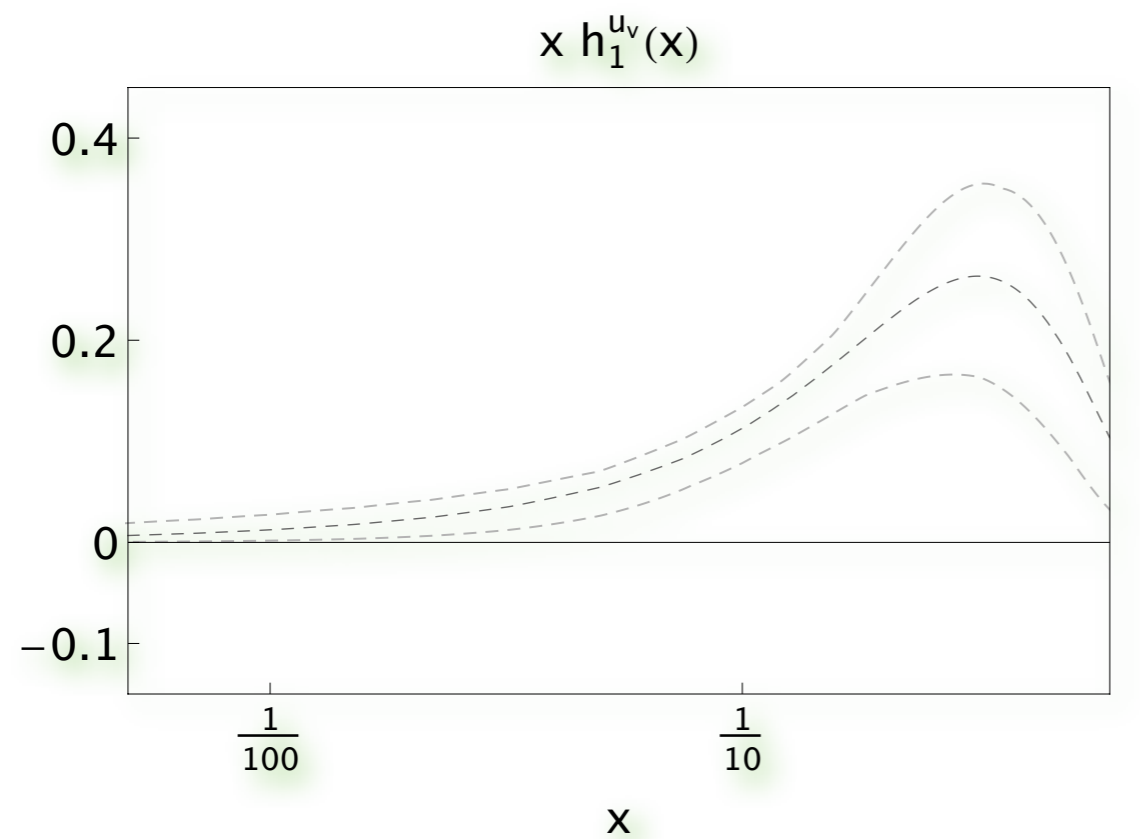
5% theo. err.



Band:  
Torino 2009 transversity

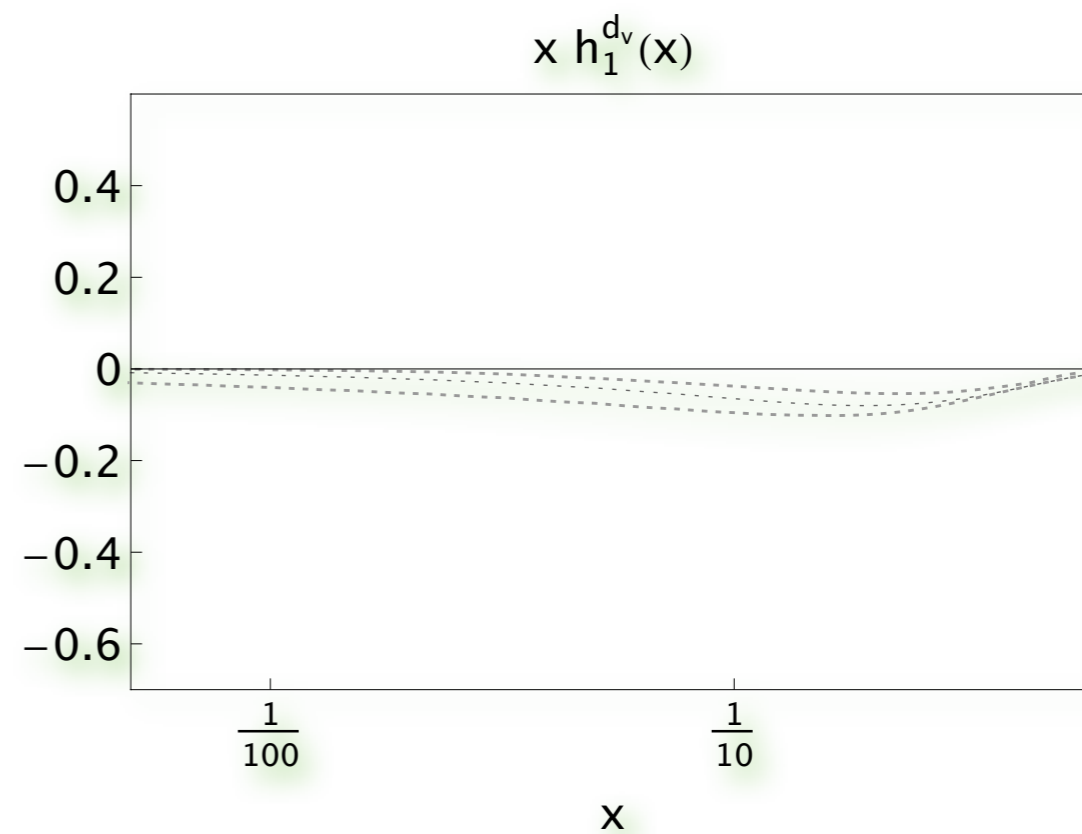
PRELIMINARY

# Transversity : flavor decomposition

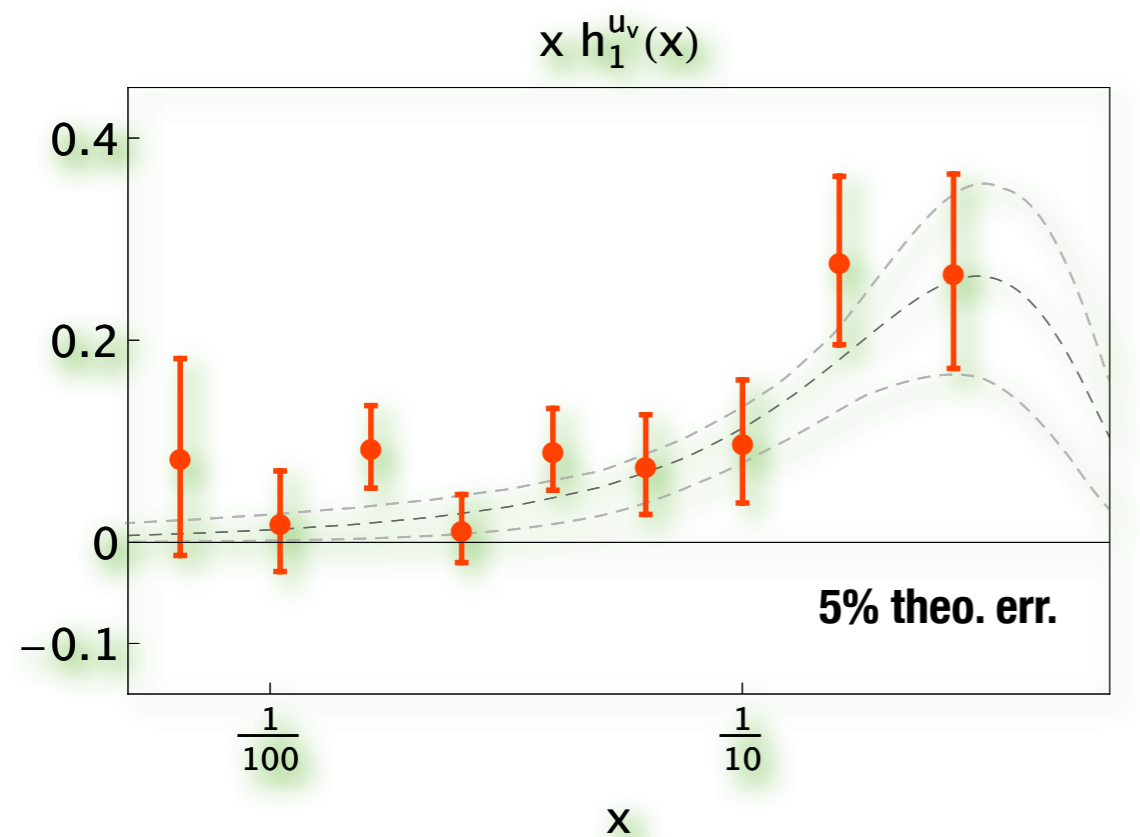


Band: Torino 2009 transversity

COMPASS  
Deuteron 2002-2004  
Proton 2007

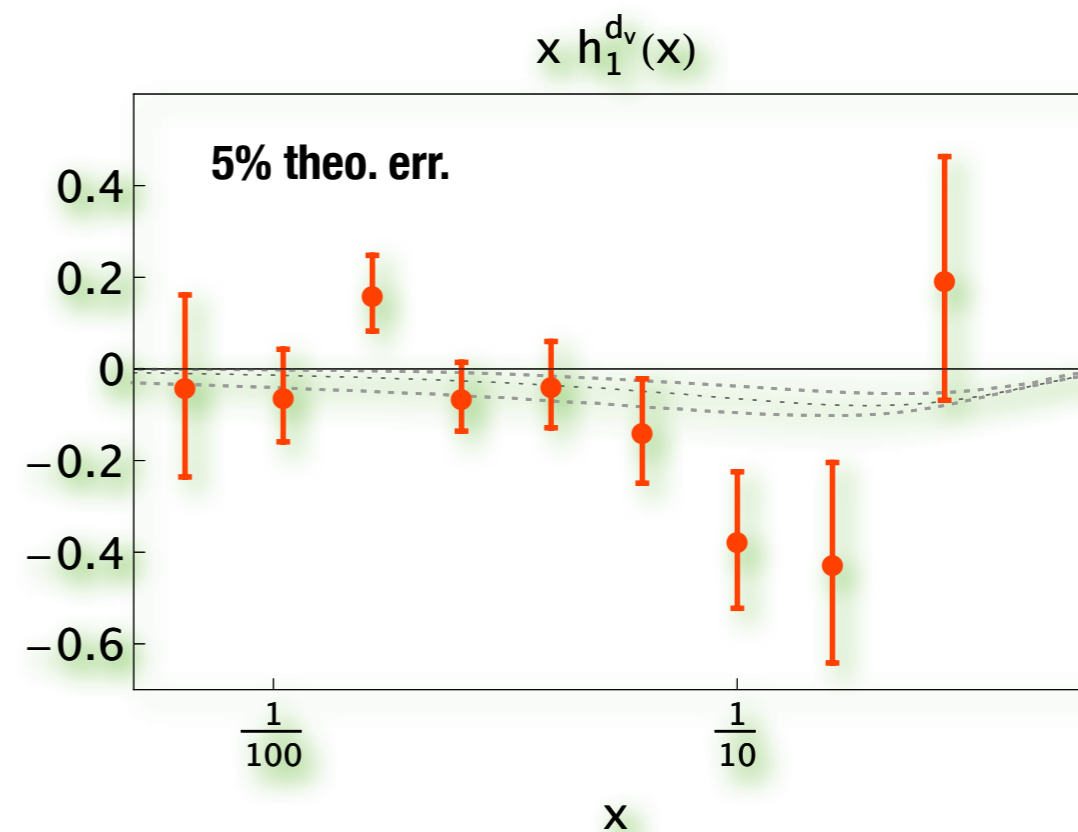


# Transversity : flavor decomposition



Band: Torino 2009 transversity

COMPASS  
Deuteron 2002-2004  
Proton 2007



PRELIMINARY

# Conclusion & Outlook

---

## *Extraction of transversity from collinear framework*

- **Dihadron Fragmentation Functions**

- **Fits** in  $(z, M_h, Q^2)$  with more accurate  $Q^2$  evolution [Bacchetta, Bianconi, Courtoy, Radici]
- **Data for Unpolarized DiFF?**

- **Transversity via DiFF**

- **Flavor decomposition**

→ access to  $h_1^u$  &  $h_1^d$

**Preliminary**

- **Fits for  $h_1^u$  &  $h_1^d$**

**work in progress** [Bacchetta, Courtoy, Radici]

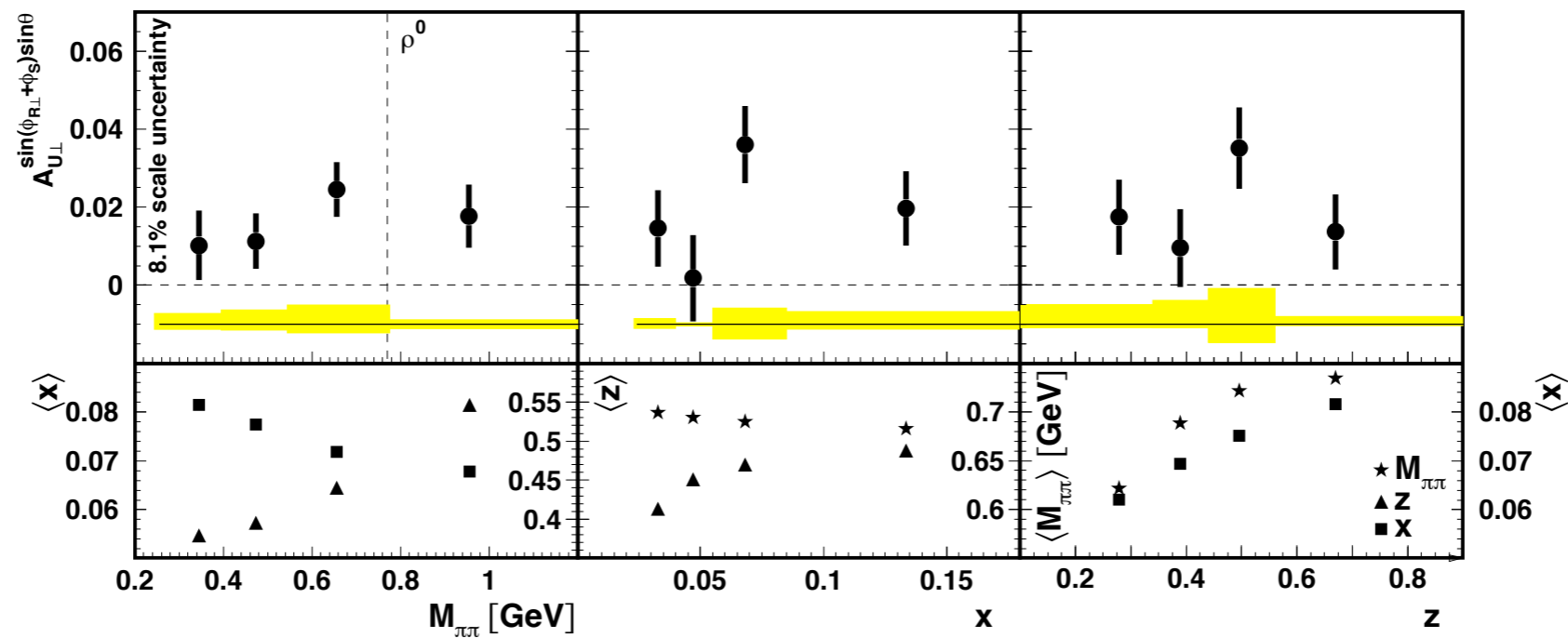
- **Complete analysis from DiFF fits**

**work in progress** [Bacchetta, Courtoy, Radici]

**Back-up slides**

# $A_{UT} \sin(\Phi_R + \Phi_S) \sin\theta$ @ HERMES

[JHEP 06, 017 (2008)]



- ◆ integrated over  $0.5 < M_h < 1 \text{ GeV}$
- ◆ integrated over  $0.2 < z < 1$

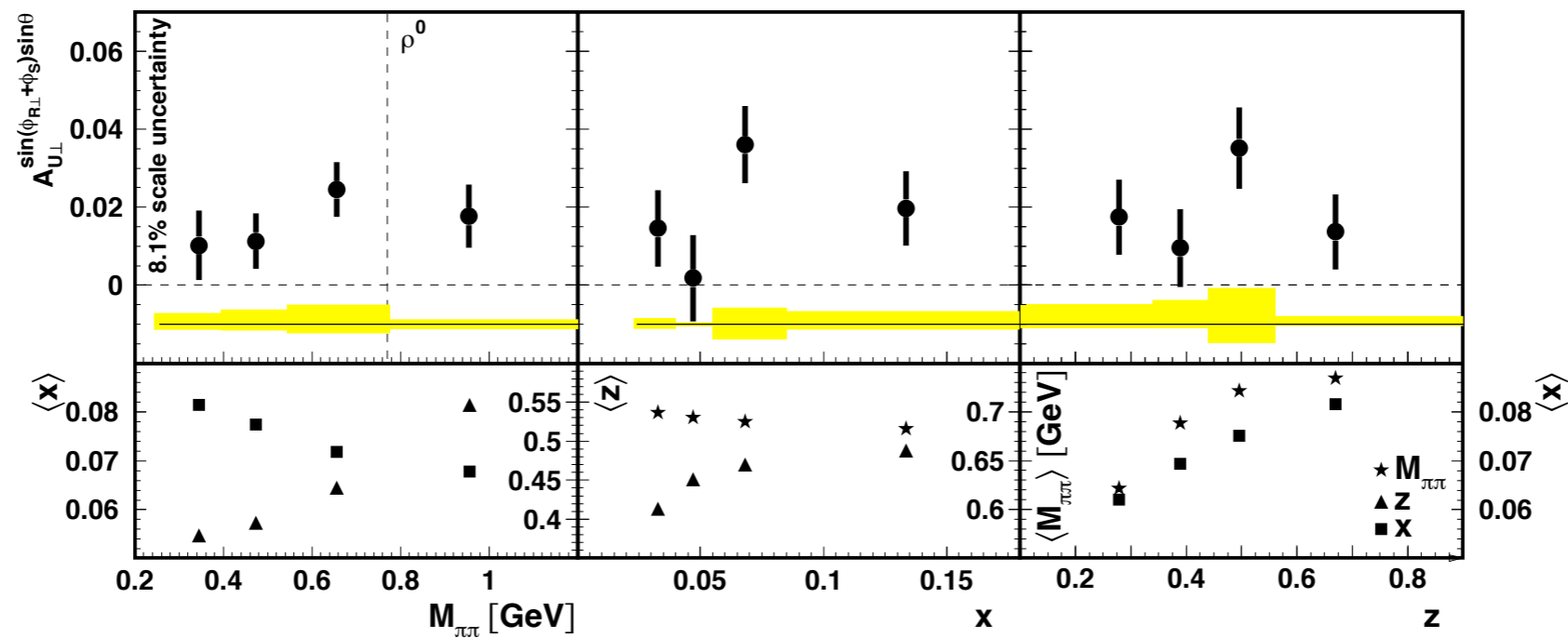
$$n_q(Q^2) = \int dz dM_h^2 D_1^{q \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-}(z, M_h^2, Q^2)$$

$$A_{\text{DIS}}(x, Q^2) = -C_y \frac{\sum_q e_q^2 h_1^q(x, Q^2) n_q^\uparrow(Q^2)}{\sum_q e_q^2 f_1^q(x, Q^2) n_q(Q^2)}$$



# $A_{UT} \sin(\Phi_R + \Phi_S) \sin\theta$ @ HERMES

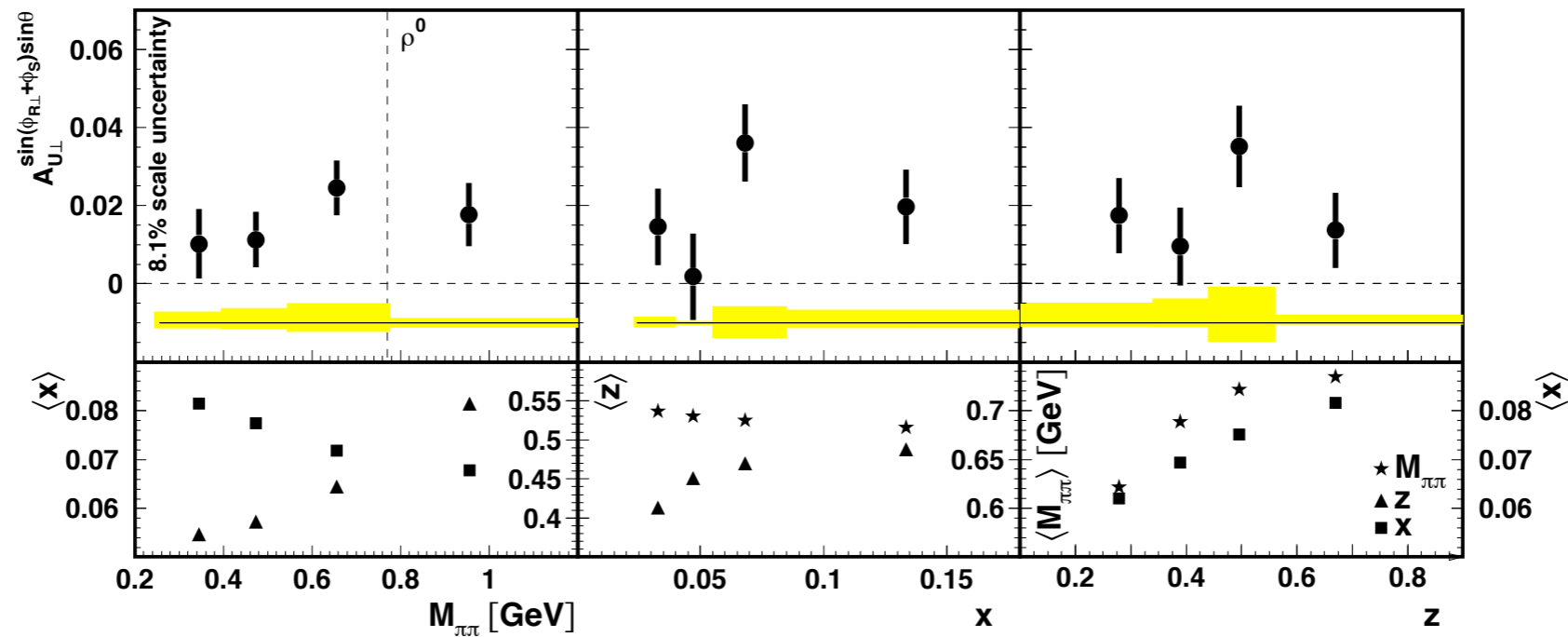
[JHEP 06, 017 (2008)]



$$A_{DIS}(x, Q^2) = -C_y \frac{\sum_q e_q^2 h_1^q(x, Q^2) n_q^\uparrow(Q^2)}{\sum_q e_q^2 f_1^q(x, Q^2) n_q(Q^2)}$$

# $A_{UT} \sin(\Phi_R + \Phi_S) \sin\theta$ @ HERMES

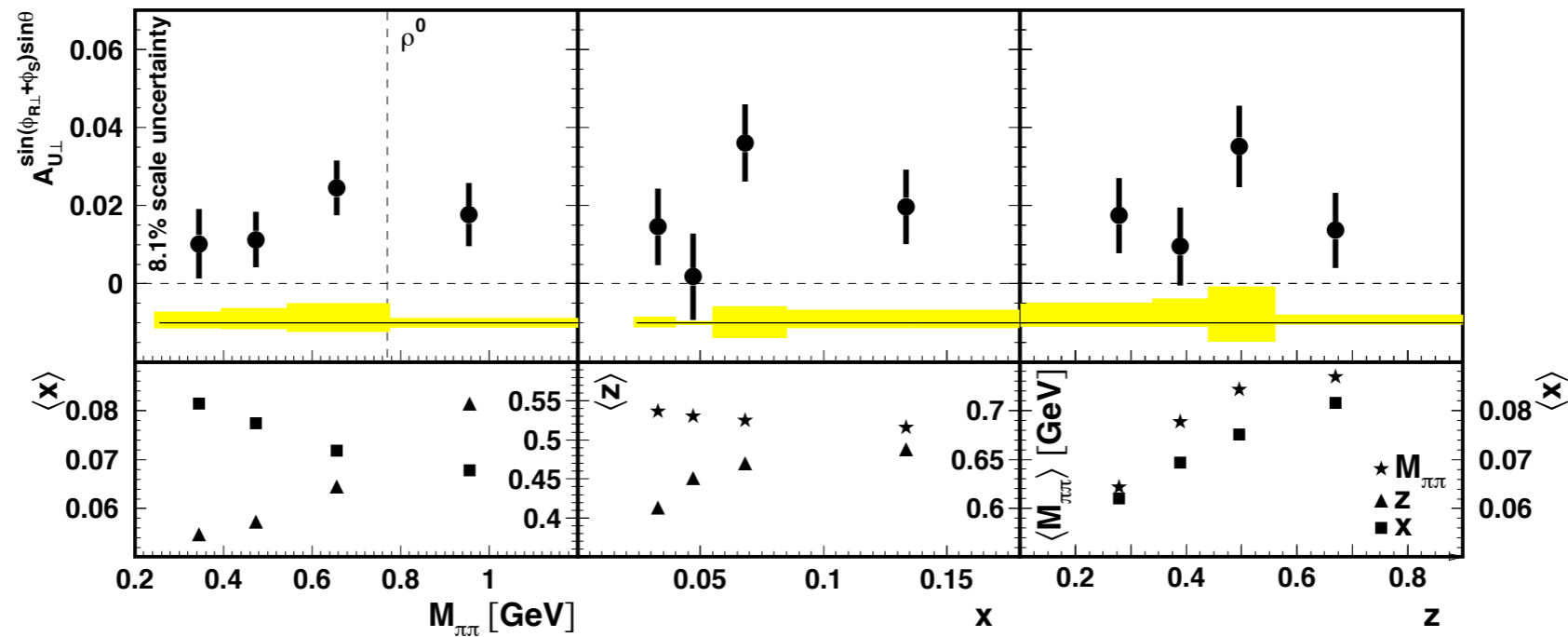
[JHEP 06, 017 (2008)]



$$A_{DIS}(x, Q^2) = -C_y \frac{\sum_q e_q^2 h_1^q(x, Q^2) n_q^\uparrow(Q^2)}{\sum_q e_q^2 f_1^q(x, Q^2) n_q(Q^2)}$$

# $A_{UT} \sin(\Phi_R + \Phi_S) \sin\theta$ @ HERMES

[JHEP 06, 017 (2008)]

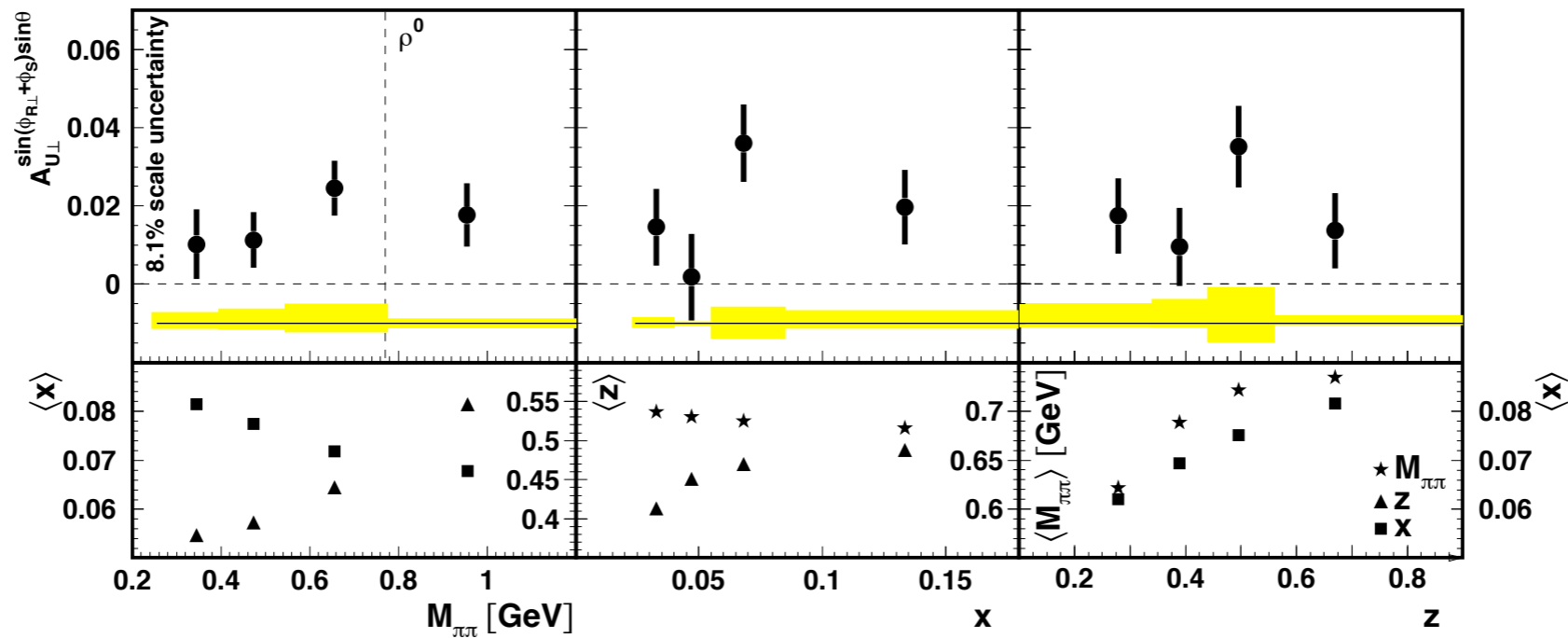


$$A_{\text{DIS}}(x, Q^2) = -C_y \frac{\sum_q e_q^2 h_1^q(x, Q^2) n_q^\uparrow(Q^2)}{\sum_q e_q^2 f_1^q(x, Q^2) n_q(Q^2)}$$

$$xh_1^{u_v}(x, Q^2) - \frac{1}{4} xh_1^{d_v}(x, Q^2) = -C_y^{-1} A_{\text{DIS}}(x, Q^2) \frac{n_u(Q^2)}{n_u^\uparrow(Q^2)} \sum_{q=u,d,s} \frac{e_q^2}{e_u^2} x f_1^{q+\bar{q}}(x, Q^2)$$

# $A_{UT} \sin(\Phi_R + \Phi_S) \sin\theta$ @ HERMES

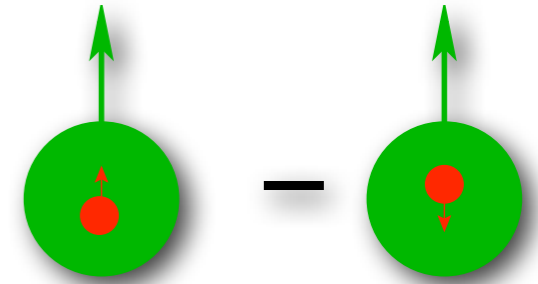
[JHEP 06, 017 (2008)]



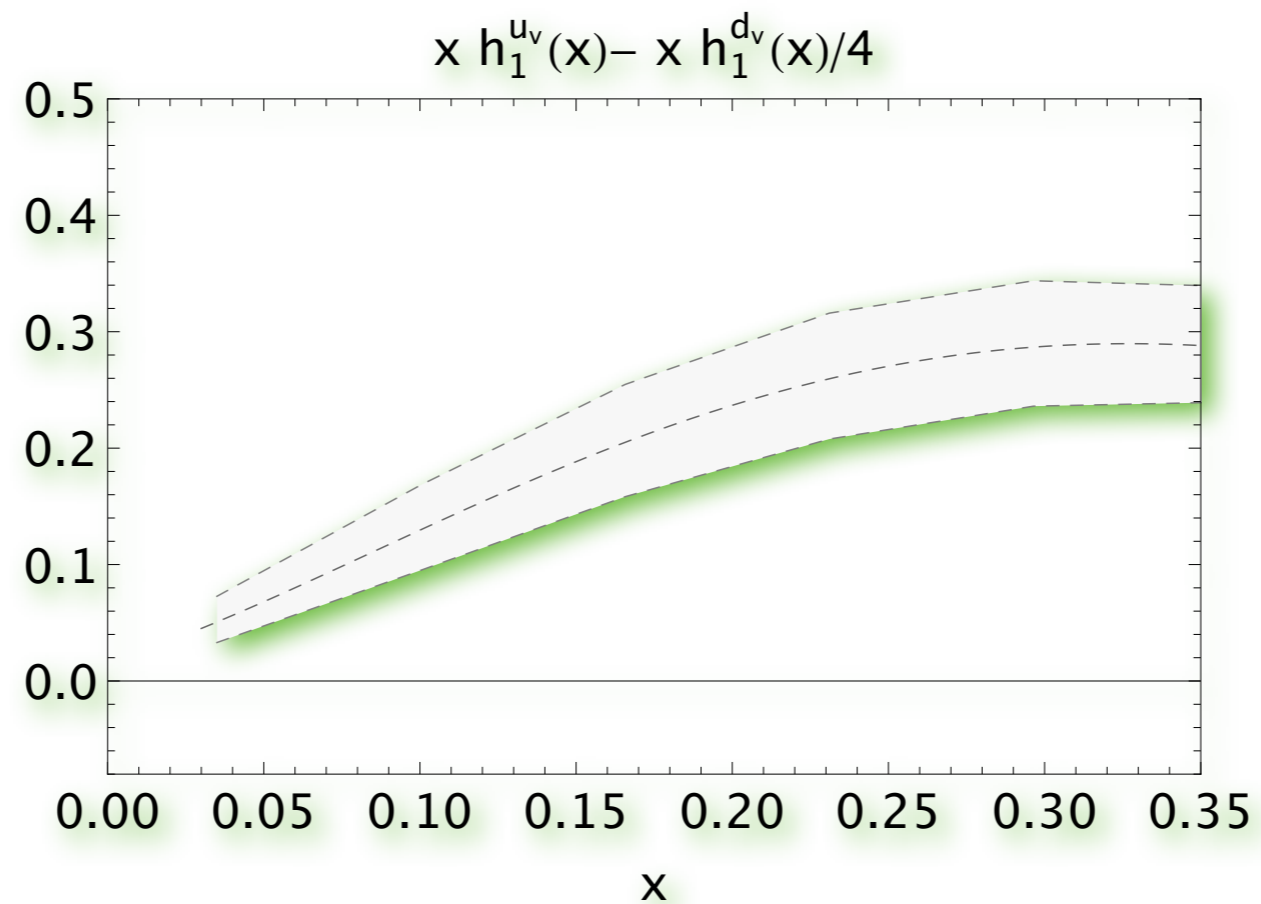
$$A_{\text{DIS}}(x, Q^2) = -C_y \frac{\sum_q e_q^2 h_1^q(x, Q^2) n_q^\uparrow(Q^2)}{\sum_q e_q^2 f_1^q(x, Q^2) n_q(Q^2)}$$

$$xh_1^{u_v}(x, Q^2) - \frac{1}{4} xh_1^{d_v}(x, Q^2) = -C_y^{-1} A_{\text{DIS}}(x, Q^2) \frac{n_u(Q^2)}{n_u^\uparrow(Q^2)} \sum_{q=u,d,s} \frac{e_q^2}{e_u^2} x f_1^{q+\bar{q}}(x, Q^2)$$

# Outline



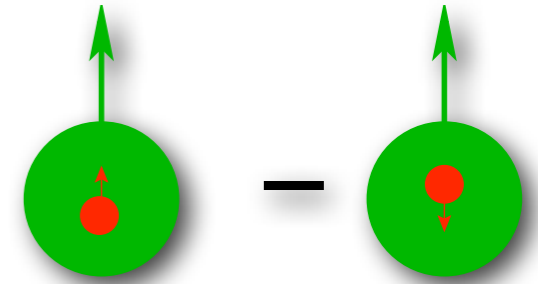
Transversity from pion pair production SIDIS off transversely polarized target



Torino group's transversity

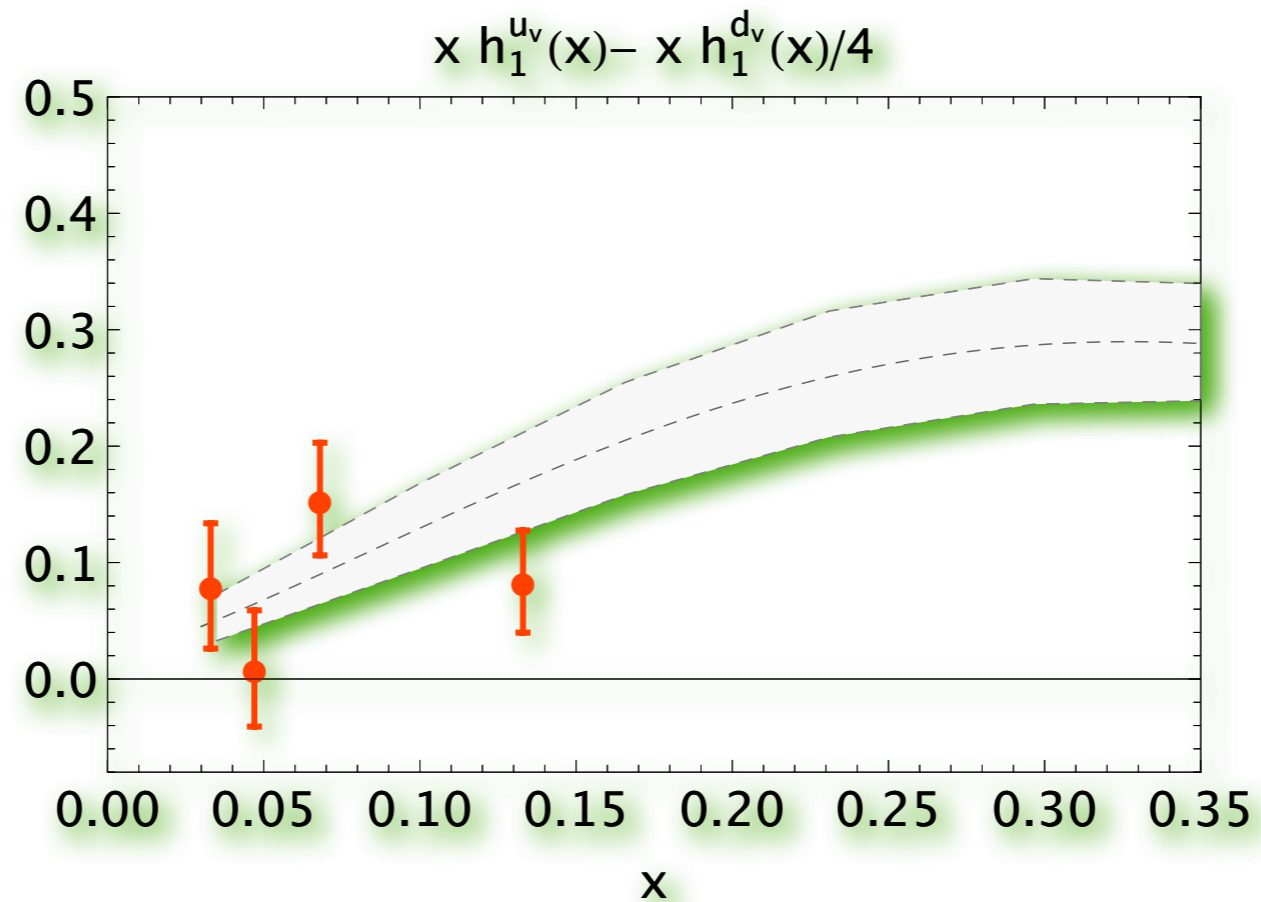
in collaboration with Alessandro Bacchetta and Marco Radici in Pavia

# Outline



## Transversity from pion pair production SIDIS off transversely polarized target

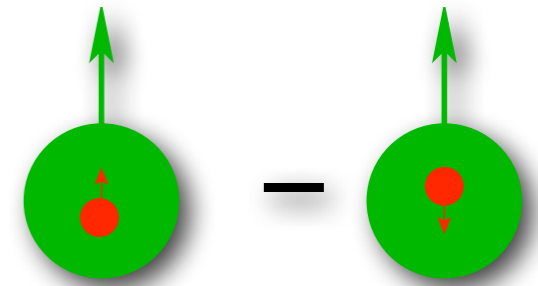
- from HERMES data
- DiFF analysis
  - from BELLE data
- $f_1(x)$  from MSTW
- PRL107 & arXiv:1202.0323



Torino group's  
transversity

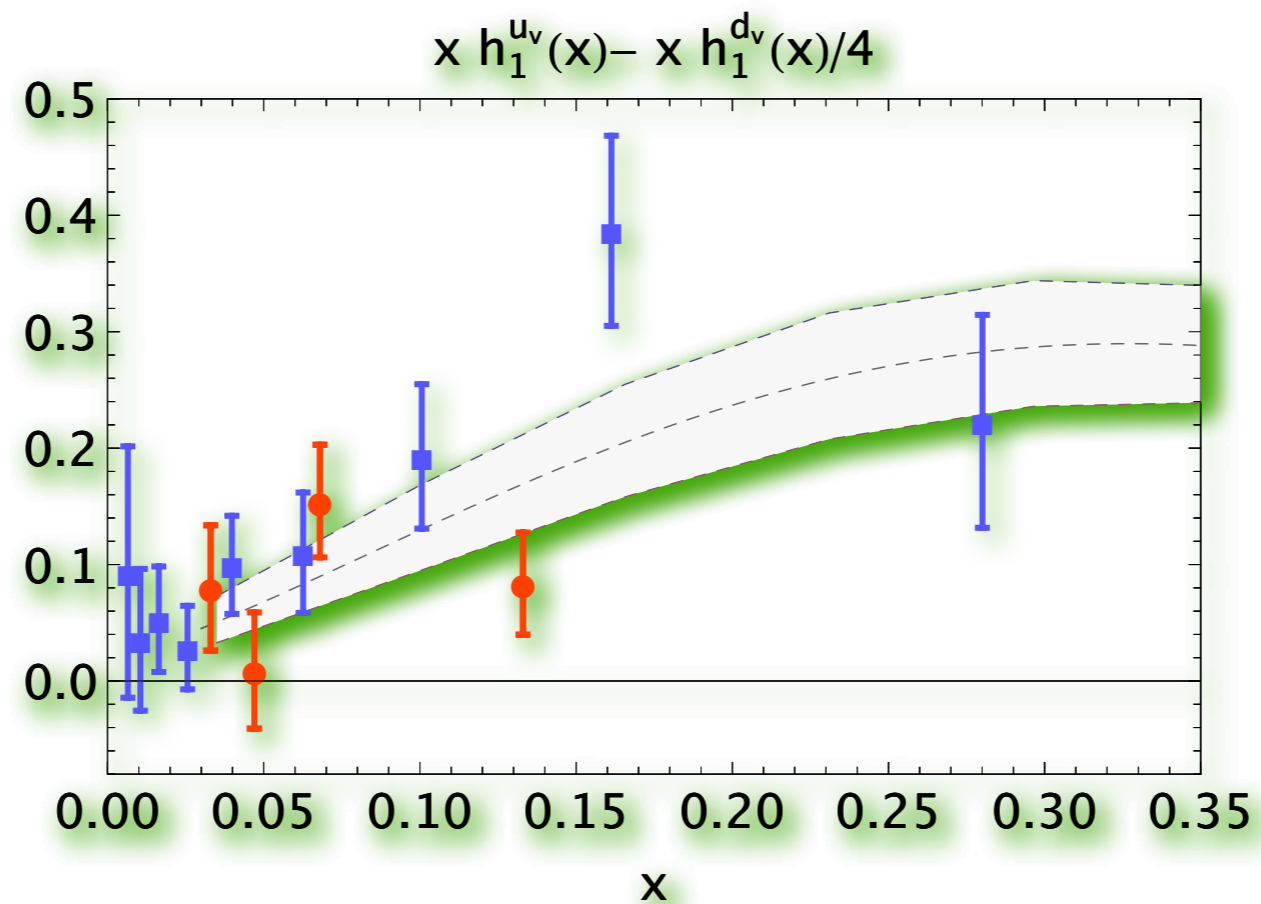
in collaboration with Alessandro Bacchetta and Marco Radici in Pavia

# Outline



## Transversity from pion pair production SIDIS off transversely polarized target

- from HERMES data
- DiFF analysis
  - from BELLE data
- $f_1(x)$  from MSTW
- PRL107 & arXiv:1202.0323
- from COMPASS data
- DiFF analysis
  - from BELLE data
- $f_1(x)$  from MSTW
- new analysis

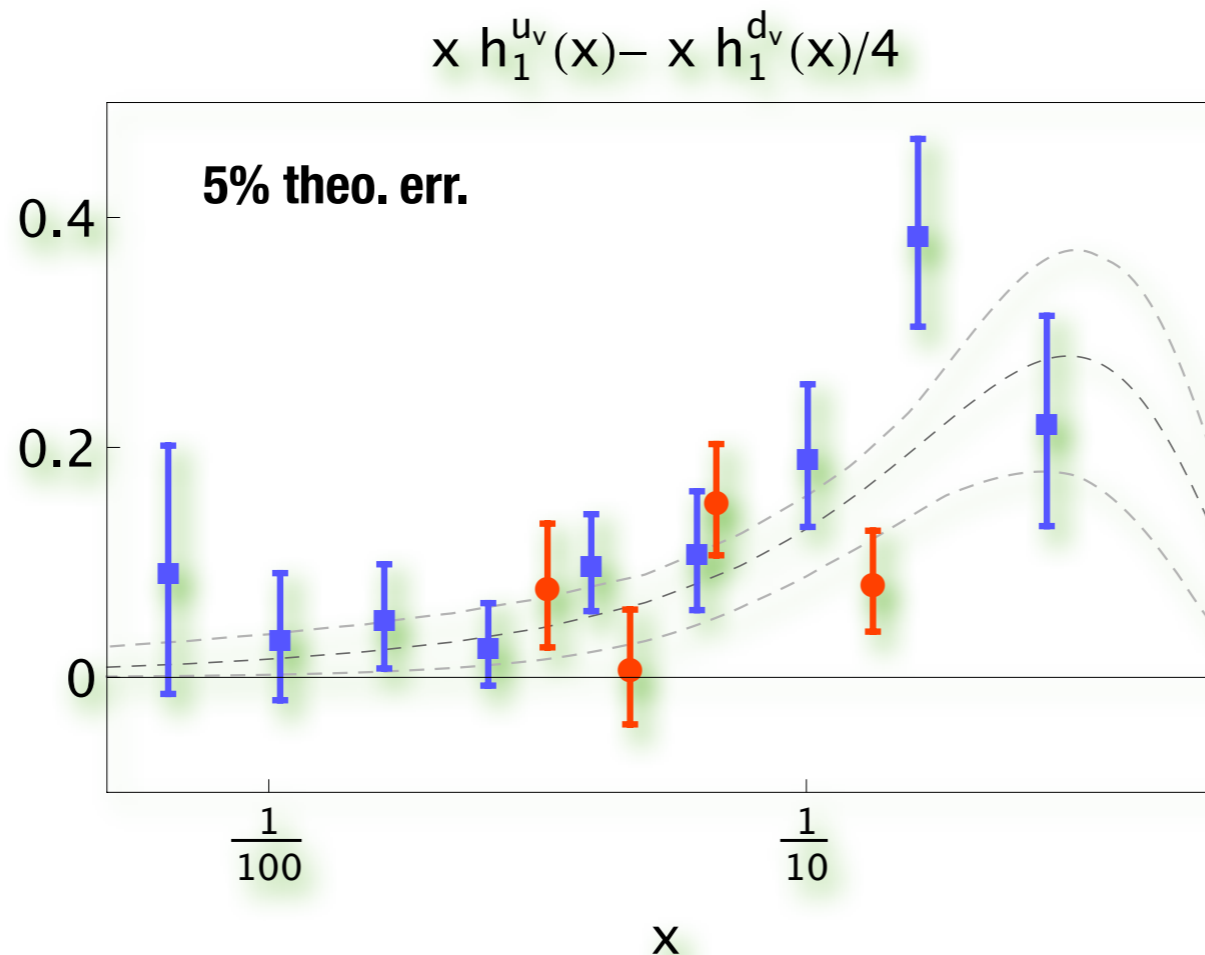


in collaboration with Alessandro Bacchetta and Marco Radici in Pavia

# Transversity from $e p^\uparrow \rightarrow e' (\pi^+\pi^-) X$ @ COMPASS 2007

$$x h_1^{u_v}(x, Q^2) - \frac{1}{4} x h_1^{d_v}(x, Q^2) = -C_y^{-1} A_{\text{DIS}}(x, Q^2) \frac{n_u(Q^2)}{n_u^\uparrow(Q^2)} \sum_{q=u,d,s} \frac{e_q^2}{e_u^2} x f_1^{q+\bar{q}}(x, Q^2)$$

COMPASS range:  $-0.221^{-1}$  ( $\pm 5\%$  theo. err.) from BELLE



Band: Anselmino *et al.* 2009

PRELIMINARY