

# Poincare algebra of scaled interpolating variables between Instant Form Dynamics and Light-Front Dynamics

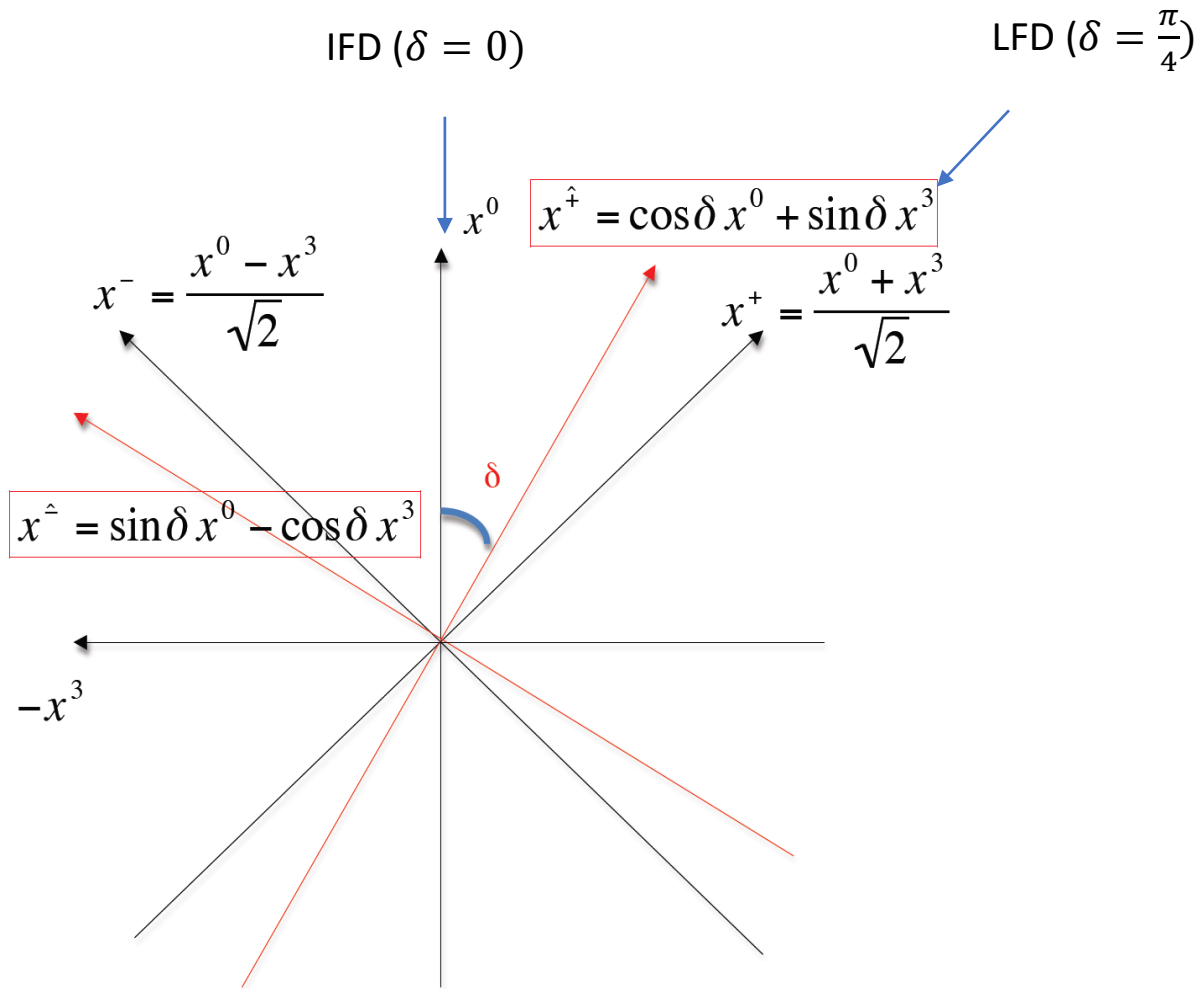
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# Interpolating Dynamic



$$\begin{pmatrix} x^{\hat{+}} \\ x^{\hat{1}} \\ x^{\hat{2}} \\ x^{\hat{-}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\delta) & 0 & 0 & \sin(\delta) \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \sin(\delta) & 0 & 0 & -\cos(\delta) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x^0 \\ x^1 \\ x^2 \\ x^3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Interpolation space time matrix

$$g_{\hat{\mu}\hat{\nu}} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{C} & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{S} \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ \mathbf{S} & 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{C} \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{aligned} \mathbf{S} &= \sin(2\delta) \\ \mathbf{C} &= \cos(2\delta) \end{aligned}$$

- Relate IFD and LFD, and show whole landscape in between
- Investigate the zero-mode by varying the  $\delta$  parameter.
- Clarify any conceivable confusion between Infinite momentum frame and LFD

- We connect two relativistic dynamics, proposed by Dirac

P. A. M. Dirac, Rev. Mod. Phys. **21**, 392 (1949)

K. Hornsostel, Phys. Rev. D **45**, 3781 (1992)

C.-R. Ji, Z. Li, and B. Ma Phys. Rev. D **98**, 036017 (2018)- QED<sub>3+1</sub>

B. Ma, C.-R. Ji Phys. Rev. D **104**, 036004 (2021)-QCD<sub>1+1</sub>

## Interpolating Poincare Matrix

$$M_{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -K^1 & -K^2 & -K^3 \\ K^1 & 0 & J^3 & -J^2 \\ K^2 & -J^3 & 0 & J^1 \\ K^3 & J^2 & -J^1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad M_{\hat{\mu}\hat{\nu}} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \mathcal{D}^{\hat{1}} & \mathcal{D}^{\hat{2}} & K^3 \\ -\mathcal{D}^{\hat{1}} & 0 & J^3 & -\mathcal{K}^{\hat{1}} \\ -\mathcal{D}^{\hat{2}} & -J^3 & 0 & -\mathcal{K}^{\hat{2}} \\ -K^3 & \mathcal{K}^{\hat{1}} & \mathcal{K}^{\hat{2}} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{K}^{\hat{1}} &= -K^{\hat{1}} \sin \delta - J^{\hat{2}} \cos \delta, \\ \mathcal{K}^{\hat{2}} &= J^{\hat{1}} \cos \delta - K^{\hat{2}} \sin \delta, \\ \mathcal{D}^{\hat{1}} &= -K^{\hat{1}} \cos \delta + J^{\hat{2}} \sin \delta, \\ \mathcal{D}^{\hat{2}} &= -J^{\hat{1}} \sin \delta - K^{\hat{2}} \cos \delta. \end{aligned}$$

TABLE I. Kinematic and dynamic generators for different interpolation angles

	Kinematic	Dynamic
$\delta = 0$	$\mathcal{K}^{\hat{1}} = -J^2, \mathcal{K}^{\hat{2}} = J^1, J^3$	$\mathcal{D}^{\hat{1}} = -K^1, \mathcal{D}^{\hat{2}} = -K^2, K^3$
$0 \leq \delta < \pi/4$	$\mathcal{K}^{\hat{1}}, \mathcal{K}^{\hat{2}}, J^3$	$\mathcal{D}^{\hat{1}}, \mathcal{D}^{\hat{2}}, K^3$
$\delta = \pi/4$	$\mathcal{K}^{\hat{1}} = -E^1, \mathcal{K}^{\hat{2}} = -E^2, J^3, K^3$	$\mathcal{D}^{\hat{1}} = -F^1, \mathcal{D}^{\hat{2}} = -F^2$

- Among these Poincare generators, these three generators are always kinematic in the sense that the  $x^{\hat{\mp}} = 0$  plane is intact under the transformation generated by them.

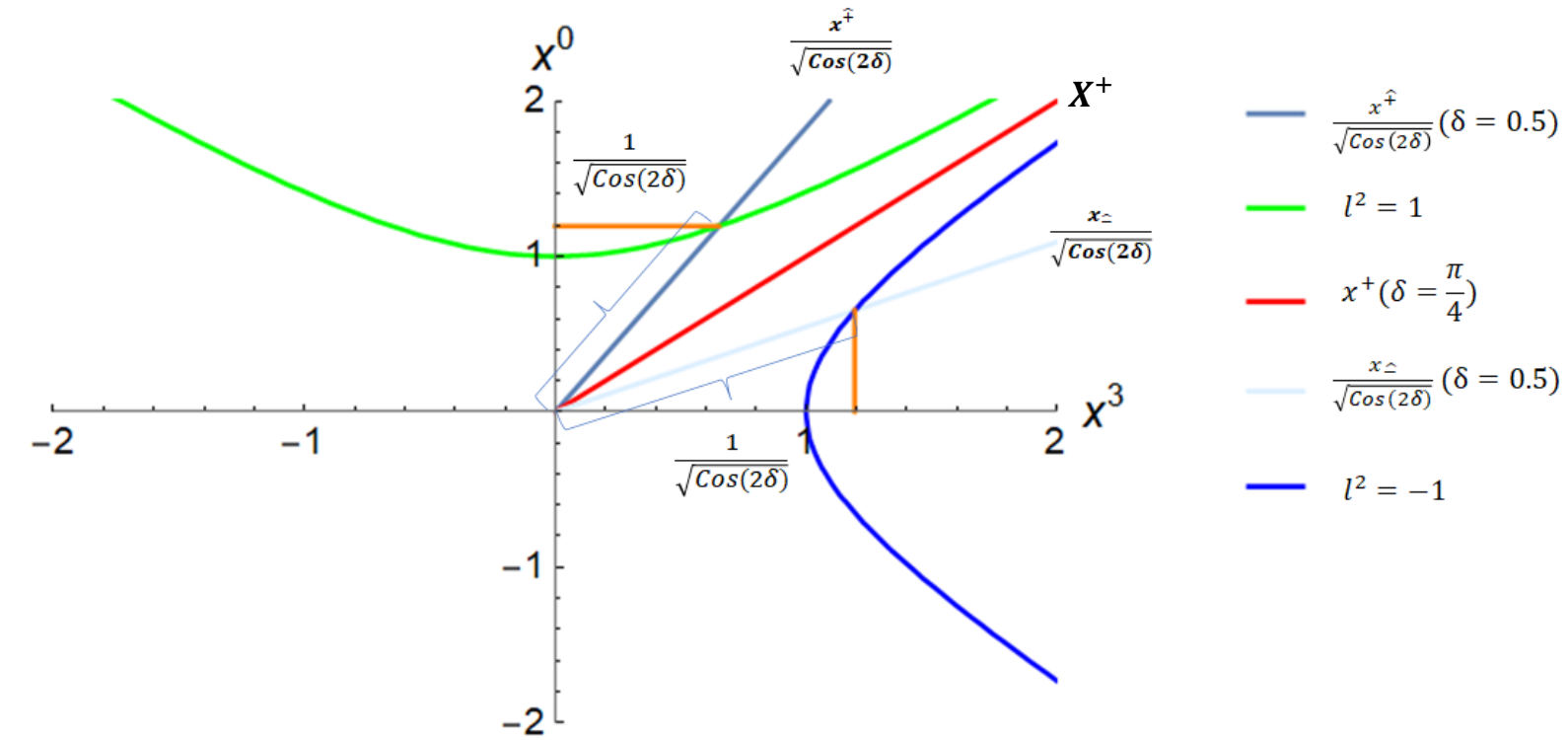
$$\mathcal{K}^{\hat{1}}, \mathcal{K}^{\hat{2}}, J^3$$

- Light-Front dynamics (LFD) has one more kinematic operator than the Instant Form dynamic (IFD).

$$K^3$$

# Novel Scaled Interpolating Variables

$$x^N = H.x$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{x^+}{\sqrt{C}} \\ x^1 \\ x^2 \\ \frac{x^-}{\sqrt{C}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\cos \delta}{\sqrt{C}} & 0 & 0 & \frac{\sin \delta}{\sqrt{C}} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{\sin \delta}{\sqrt{C}} & 0 & 0 & \frac{\cos \delta}{\sqrt{C}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x^0 \\ x^1 \\ x^2 \\ x^3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x^+ = \frac{x^0 + x^3}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$x^- = \frac{x^0 - x^3}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\overbrace{l^2 = (x^0)^2 - (x^3)^2}^{\text{IFD}} = \left(\frac{x^+}{\sqrt{C}}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{x^-}{\sqrt{C}}\right)^2 = \overbrace{2x^+x^-}^{\text{LFD}}$$

# Boost operators

$$(x^{\hat{+}}/\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}, x^{\hat{1}}, x^{\hat{2}}, x_{\hat{-}}/\sqrt{\mathbb{C}})$$

$$(x^0, x^1, x^2, x^3)$$

$$e(-i\beta_x K_1)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x'^0 \\ x'^1 \\ x'^2 \\ x'^3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cosh(\beta_x) & \sinh(\beta_x) & 0 & 0 \\ \sinh(\beta_x) & \cosh(\beta_x) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x^0 \\ x^1 \\ x^2 \\ x^3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{x'^{\hat{+}}}{\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}} \\ x'^{\hat{1}} \\ x'^{\hat{2}} \\ \frac{x'_{\hat{-}}}{\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{(\cosh(\beta_x)+1)\mathbb{C}+(\cosh(\beta_x)-1)}{2\mathbb{C}} & \frac{\sinh(\beta_x) \cos \delta}{\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}} & 0 & -\frac{(\cosh(\beta_x)-1)\mathbb{S}}{2\mathbb{C}} \\ \frac{\sinh(\beta_x) \cos \delta}{\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}} & \cosh(\beta_x) & 0 & -\frac{\sinh(\beta_x) \sin \delta}{\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{(\cosh(\beta_x)-1)\mathbb{S}}{2\mathbb{C}} & \frac{\sinh(\beta_x) \sin \delta}{\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}} & 0 & \frac{(\cosh(\beta_x)+1)\mathbb{C}-(\cosh(\beta_x)-1)}{2\mathbb{C}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{x^{\hat{+}}}{\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}} \\ x^{\hat{1}} \\ x^{\hat{2}} \\ \frac{x_{\hat{-}}}{\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$e(-i\beta_y K_2)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x'^0 \\ x'^1 \\ x'^2 \\ x'^3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cosh(\beta_y) & 0 & \sinh(\beta_y) & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \sinh(\beta_y) & 0 & \cosh(\beta_y) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x^0 \\ x^1 \\ x^2 \\ x^3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{x'^{\hat{+}}}{\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}} \\ x'^{\hat{1}} \\ x'^{\hat{2}} \\ \frac{x'_{\hat{-}}}{\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{(\cosh(\beta_y)+1)\mathbb{C}+(\cosh(\beta_y)-1)}{2\mathbb{C}} & 0 & \frac{\sinh(\beta_y) \cos \delta}{\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}} & -\frac{(\cosh(\beta_y)-1)\mathbb{S}}{2\mathbb{C}} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{\sinh(\beta_y) \cos \delta}{\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}} & 0 & \cosh(\beta_y) & -\frac{\sinh(\beta_y) \sin \delta}{\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}} \\ \frac{(\cosh(\beta_y)-1)\mathbb{S}}{2\mathbb{C}} & 0 & \frac{\sinh(\beta_y) \sin \delta}{\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}} & \frac{(\cosh(\beta_y)+1)\mathbb{C}-(\cosh(\beta_y)-1)}{2\mathbb{C}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{x^{\hat{+}}}{\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}} \\ x^{\hat{1}} \\ x^{\hat{2}} \\ \frac{x_{\hat{-}}}{\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$e(-i\beta_z K_3)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x'^0 \\ x'^1 \\ x'^2 \\ x'^3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cosh(\beta_z) & 0 & 0 & \sinh(\beta_z) \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \sinh(\beta_z) & 0 & 0 & \cosh(\beta_z) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x^0 \\ x^1 \\ x^2 \\ x^3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{x'^{\hat{+}}}{\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}} \\ x'^{\hat{1}} \\ x'^{\hat{2}} \\ \frac{x'_{\hat{-}}}{\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cosh(\beta_z) & 0 & 0 & \sinh(\beta_z) \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \sinh(\beta_z) & 0 & 0 & \cosh(\beta_z) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{x^{\hat{+}}}{\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}} \\ x^{\hat{1}} \\ x^{\hat{2}} \\ \frac{x_{\hat{-}}}{\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}} \end{pmatrix}$$

- Form Invariant and independent of interpolation angle

# Rotation operators

$$(x^{\hat{+}}/\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}, x^{\hat{1}}, x^{\hat{2}}, x_{\hat{-}}/\sqrt{\mathbb{C}})$$

$$(x^0, x^1, x^2, x^3)$$

$$e^{-iJ_1\theta_x}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x'^0 \\ x'^1 \\ x'^2 \\ x'^3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cos \theta_x & -\sin \theta_x \\ 0 & 0 & \sin \theta_x & \cos \theta_x \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x^0 \\ x^1 \\ x^2 \\ x^3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{x'^{\hat{+}}}{\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}} \\ x'^{\hat{1}} \\ x'^{\hat{2}} \\ \frac{x'_{\hat{-}}}{\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{(\cos \delta^2 - \cos \theta_x \sin \delta^2)}{\mathbb{C}} & 0 & \frac{\sin \delta \sin \theta_x}{\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}} & -\frac{(\sin(\theta_x/2)^2 \mathbb{S})}{\mathbb{C}} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{\sin \delta \sin \theta_x}{\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}} & 0 & \cos \theta_x & -\frac{\cos \delta \sin \theta_x}{\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}} \\ \frac{(\sin(\theta_x/2)^2 \mathbb{S})}{\mathbb{C}} & 0 & \frac{\cos \delta \sin \theta_x}{\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}} & \frac{(\cos \delta^2 \cos \theta_x - \sin \delta^2)}{\mathbb{C}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{x^{\hat{+}}}{\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}} \\ x^{\hat{1}} \\ x^{\hat{2}} \\ \frac{x_{\hat{-}}}{\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$e^{-iJ_2\theta_y}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x'^0 \\ x'^1 \\ x'^2 \\ x'^3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \theta_y & 0 & \sin \theta_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -\sin \theta_y & 0 & \cos \theta_y \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x^0 \\ x^1 \\ x^2 \\ x^3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{x'^{\hat{+}}}{\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}} \\ x'^{\hat{1}} \\ x'^{\hat{2}} \\ \frac{x'_{\hat{-}}}{\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{(\cos \delta^2 - \cos \theta_y \sin \delta^2)}{\mathbb{C}} & -\frac{\sin \delta \sin \theta_y}{\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}} & 0 & -\frac{(\sin(\theta_y/2)^2 \mathbb{S})}{\mathbb{C}} \\ -\frac{\sin \delta \sin \theta_y}{\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}} & \cos \theta_y & 0 & \frac{\cos \delta \sin \theta_y}{\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{(\sin(\theta_y/2)^2 \mathbb{S})}{\mathbb{C}} & -\frac{\cos \delta \sin \theta_y}{\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}} & 0 & \frac{(\cos \delta^2 \cos \theta_y - \sin \delta^2)}{\mathbb{C}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{x^{\hat{+}}}{\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}} \\ x^{\hat{1}} \\ x^{\hat{2}} \\ \frac{x_{\hat{-}}}{\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$e^{-iJ_3\theta_z}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x'^0 \\ x'^1 \\ x'^2 \\ x'^3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \theta_z & -\sin \theta_z & 0 \\ 0 & \sin \theta_z & \cos \theta_z & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x^0 \\ x^1 \\ x^2 \\ x^3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{x'^{\hat{+}}}{\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}} \\ x'^{\hat{1}} \\ x'^{\hat{2}} \\ \frac{x'_{\hat{-}}}{\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \theta_z & -\sin \theta_z & 0 \\ 0 & \sin \theta_z & \cos \theta_z & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{x^{\hat{+}}}{\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}} \\ x^{\hat{1}} \\ x^{\hat{2}} \\ \frac{x_{\hat{-}}}{\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}} \end{pmatrix}$$

- Form Invariant and independent of interpolation angle

# Kinematic Generator $\mathcal{K}^{\hat{1}}$

$$\mathcal{K}^{\hat{1}} = -K^1 \sin \delta - J^2 \cos \delta$$

$$e^{i\beta_1 \mathcal{K}^{\hat{1}}}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x'^0 \\ x'^1 \\ x'^2 \\ x'^3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\cos \delta^2 - \cos \alpha_1 \sin \delta^2}{\mathbb{C}} & \frac{\sin \delta \sin \alpha_1}{\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}} & 0 & \frac{\sin(\alpha_1/2)^2 \mathbb{S}}{\mathbb{C}} \\ \frac{\sin \delta \sin \alpha_1}{\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}} & \cos \alpha_1 & 0 & \frac{\cos \delta \sin \alpha_1}{\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{\sin(\alpha_1/2)^2 \mathbb{S}}{\mathbb{C}} & -\frac{\cos \delta \sin \alpha_1}{\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}} & 0 & \frac{\cos \delta^2 \cos \alpha_1 - \sin \delta^2}{\mathbb{C}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x^0 \\ x^1 \\ x^2 \\ x^3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\alpha_1 = \beta_1 \sqrt{\mathbb{C}}$$

$$\mathcal{K}^{\hat{1}} \rightarrow -J^2$$

IFD

$$e^{-i\beta_1 J^2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos[\beta_1] & 0 & \sin[\beta_1] \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -\sin[\beta_1] & 0 & \cos[\beta_1] \end{pmatrix}$$

$\beta_1$  is an angle

$$\mathcal{K}^{\hat{1}} \rightarrow -E_1$$

LFD

$$e^{-i\beta_1 E_1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4}(4 + \beta_1^2) & \frac{\beta_1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{\beta_1^2}{4} \\ \frac{\beta_1}{\sqrt{2}} & 1 & 0 & \frac{\beta_1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{\beta_1^2}{4} & -\frac{\beta_1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & 1 - \frac{\beta_1^2}{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

$\beta_1$  is the rapidity

$$e^{i\beta_1 \mathcal{K}^1} \quad (x^\dagger/\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}, x^1, x^2, x_\perp/\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}) \quad \alpha_1 = \beta_1 \sqrt{\mathbb{C}}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{x'^\dagger}{\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}} \\ x'^1 \\ x'^2 \\ \frac{x'_\perp}{\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \alpha_1 & 0 & \sin \alpha_1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -\sin \alpha_1 & 0 & \cos \alpha_1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{x^\dagger}{\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}} \\ x^1 \\ x^2 \\ \frac{x_\perp}{\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}} \end{pmatrix}$$

- $\mathcal{K}^1$  plays the role of rotation around y axis for all interpolation angles in this new basis

- $\mathcal{K}^2$  plays the role of rotation around x axis for all interpolation angles in this new basis

- Kinematic operators exclusively independent of interpolation angles in the new basis

## Kinematic Generator $\mathcal{K}^2$

$$\mathcal{K}^2 = J^1 \cos \delta - K^2 \sin \delta$$

$$e^{i\beta_2 \mathcal{K}^2} \quad \alpha_2 = \beta_2 \sqrt{\mathbb{C}}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x'^0 \\ x'^1 \\ x'^2 \\ x'^3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\cos \delta^2 - \cos \alpha_2 \sin \delta^2}{\mathbb{C}} & 0 & \frac{\sin \delta \sin \alpha_1}{\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}} & \frac{\sin(\alpha_1/2)^2 \mathbb{S}}{\mathbb{C}} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{\sin \delta \sin \alpha_2}{\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}} & 0 & \cos \alpha_2 & \frac{\cos \delta \sin \alpha_1}{\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}} \\ -\frac{\sin(\alpha_2/2)^2 \mathbb{S}}{\mathbb{C}} & 0 & -\frac{\cos \delta \sin \alpha_2}{\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}} & \frac{\cos \delta^2 \cos \alpha_2 - \sin \delta^2}{\mathbb{C}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x^0 \\ x^1 \\ x^2 \\ x^3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{x'^\dagger}{\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}} \\ x'^1 \\ x'^2 \\ \frac{x'_\perp}{\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cos \alpha_2 & \sin \alpha_2 \\ 0 & 0 & -\sin \alpha_2 & \cos \alpha_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{x^\dagger}{\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}} \\ x^1 \\ x^2 \\ \frac{x_\perp}{\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}} \end{pmatrix}$$



## Dynamic Generator $\mathcal{D}^{\hat{1}}$

$$e^{i\eta_1 \mathcal{D}^{\hat{1}}}$$

$$\mathcal{D}^{\hat{1}} = -K^1 \cos \delta + J^2 \sin \delta$$

$$\rho_1 = \sqrt{\eta_1^2 \cos 2\delta} = \sqrt{\eta_1^2 \mathbb{C}}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x'^0 \\ x'^1 \\ x'^2 \\ x'^3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\cos \delta^2 \cosh \rho_1 - \sin \delta^2}{\mathbb{C}} & \frac{\cos \delta \sinh \rho_1}{\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}} & 0 & -\frac{\sinh(\rho_1/2)^2 \mathbb{S}}{\mathbb{C}} \\ \frac{\cos \delta \sinh \rho_1}{\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}} & \cosh \rho_1 & 0 & -\frac{\sin \delta \sinh \rho_1}{\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{\sinh(\rho_1/2)^2 \mathbb{S}}{\mathbb{C}} & \frac{\sin \delta \sinh \rho_1}{\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}} & 0 & \frac{\cos \delta^2 - \cosh \rho_1 \sin \delta^2}{\mathbb{C}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x^0 \\ x^1 \\ x^2 \\ x^3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{x'^{\hat{1}}}{\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}} \\ x'^{\hat{1}} \\ x'^{\hat{2}} \\ \frac{x'_{\hat{2}}}{\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 + \frac{(-1 + \cosh \rho_1)}{\mathbb{C}^2} & \frac{\sinh \rho_1}{\mathbb{C}} & 0 & -\frac{(-1 + \cosh \rho_1) \mathbb{S}}{\mathbb{C}^2} \\ \frac{\sinh \rho_1}{\mathbb{C}} & \cosh \rho_1 & 0 & -\frac{\sinh \rho_1 \mathbb{S}}{\mathbb{C}} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{(-1 + \cosh \rho_1) \mathbb{S}}{\mathbb{C}^2} & \frac{\sinh \rho_1 \mathbb{S}}{\mathbb{C}} & 0 & 1 - \frac{(-1 + \cosh \rho_1) \mathbb{S}^2}{\mathbb{C}^2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{x^{\hat{1}}}{\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}} \\ x^{\hat{1}} \\ x^{\hat{2}} \\ \frac{x_{\hat{2}}}{\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}} \end{pmatrix}$$

## Dynamic Generator $\mathcal{D}^{\hat{2}}$

$$e^{i\eta_2 \mathcal{D}^{\hat{2}}}$$

$$\mathcal{D}^{\hat{2}} = -K^2 \cos \delta - J^1 \sin \delta$$

$$\rho_2 = \sqrt{\eta_2^2 \cos 2\delta} = \sqrt{\eta_2^2 \mathbb{C}}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x'^0 \\ x'^1 \\ x'^2 \\ x'^3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\cos \delta^2 \cosh \rho_2 - \sin \delta^2}{\mathbb{C}} & 0 & \frac{\cos \delta \sinh \rho_2}{\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}} & -\frac{\sinh(\rho_2/2)^2 \mathbb{S}}{\mathbb{C}} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{\cos \delta \sinh \rho_2}{\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}} & 0 & \cosh \rho_2 & -\frac{\sin \delta \sinh \rho_2}{\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}} \\ \frac{\sinh(\rho_2/2)^2 \mathbb{S}}{\mathbb{C}} & 0 & \frac{\sin \delta \sinh \rho_2}{\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}} & \frac{\cos \delta^2 - \cosh \rho_2 \sin \delta^2}{\mathbb{C}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x^0 \\ x^1 \\ x^2 \\ x^3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{x'^{\hat{2}}}{\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}} \\ x'^{\hat{1}} \\ x'^{\hat{2}} \\ \frac{x'_{\hat{2}}}{\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 + \frac{(-1 + \cosh \rho_2)}{\mathbb{C}^2} & 0 & \frac{\sinh \rho_2}{\mathbb{C}} & -\frac{(-1 + \cosh \rho_2) \mathbb{S}}{\mathbb{C}^2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{\sinh \rho_2}{\mathbb{C}} & 0 & \cosh \rho_2 & -\frac{\sinh \rho_2 \mathbb{S}}{\mathbb{C}} \\ \frac{(-1 + \cosh \rho_2) \mathbb{S}}{\mathbb{C}^2} & 0 & \frac{\sinh \rho_2 \mathbb{S}}{\mathbb{C}} & 1 - \frac{(-1 + \cosh \rho_2) \mathbb{S}^2}{\mathbb{C}^2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{x^{\hat{2}}}{\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}} \\ x^{\hat{1}} \\ x^{\hat{2}} \\ \frac{x_{\hat{2}}}{\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M_{\hat{\mu}\hat{\nu}} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \mathcal{D}^{\hat{1}} & \mathcal{D}^{\hat{2}} & K^3 \\ -\mathcal{D}^{\hat{1}} & 0 & J^3 & -\mathcal{K}^{\hat{1}} \\ -\mathcal{D}^{\hat{2}} & -J^3 & 0 & -\mathcal{K}^{\hat{2}} \\ -K^3 & \mathcal{K}^{\hat{1}} & \mathcal{K}^{\hat{2}} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

- $\mathcal{D}^{\hat{1}}, \mathcal{D}^{\hat{2}}$  are dynamic operators in all interpolation angle
- $\mathcal{K}^{\hat{1}}, \mathcal{K}^{\hat{2}}$  and  $J_3$  are kinematic operators in all interpolation angle and  $K^3$  is a kinematic operator exactly at the LF
- We observe that all kinematic operators exclusively independent of interpolation angle in the new basis and they are form invariant.

## Generalized Helicity operator

$$\mathcal{J}_3 |p; j, m\rangle_\delta = T J_3 T^{-1} T |0; j, m\rangle = m |p; j, m\rangle_\delta,$$

$$\mathcal{J}_3 = T J_3 T^{-1}$$

$$T = T_{12} T_3 = e^{i\beta_1 \mathcal{K}^{\hat{1}} + i\beta_2 \mathcal{K}^{\hat{2}}} e^{-i\beta_3 K^3}$$

$$\mathcal{J}_3 = J_3 \cos \alpha + (\beta_1 J_1 + \beta_2 J_2) \frac{\sin \alpha}{\sqrt{\beta_1^2 + \beta_2^2}}$$

$$\mathcal{J}_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mathbf{P}_\perp^2 + \frac{P_\perp^2}{\mathbb{C}}}} \left( P^1 J_1 + P^2 J_2 + \frac{P_\perp}{\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}} J_3 \right)$$

$$\mathcal{J}_3 = \frac{\mathbf{P}^N \cdot \mathbf{J}}{|\mathbf{P}^N|}$$

Form invariant with Jacob-Wick Helicity

H. Leutwyler and J. Stern, Ann Phys. (N.Y.) **112** 94 (1978)

M. Jacob and G. Wick, Ann. Phys. **7**, 404 (1959)

Z.Li, M.An, and C.-R.Ji, Phys. Rev. D. **92**, 105014 (2015)

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{P_\perp}{\mathbb{P}}$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{\mathbf{P}_\perp^2 \mathbb{C}}}{\mathbb{P}}$$

$$\frac{\beta_j}{\alpha} = \frac{P^j}{\sqrt{\mathbf{P}_\perp^2 \mathbb{C}}}$$

$$\alpha = \sqrt{\mathbb{C}(\beta_1^2 + \beta_2^2)}$$

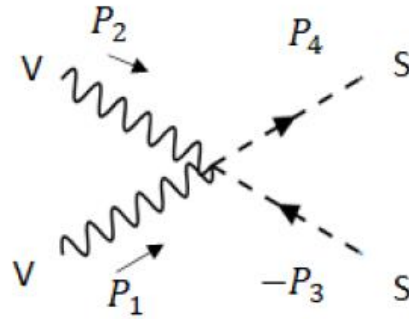
$$\frac{\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}}{\mathbb{P}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mathbf{P}_\perp^2 + \frac{P_\perp^2}{\mathbb{C}}}}$$

Magnitude of the total momentum in the new basis

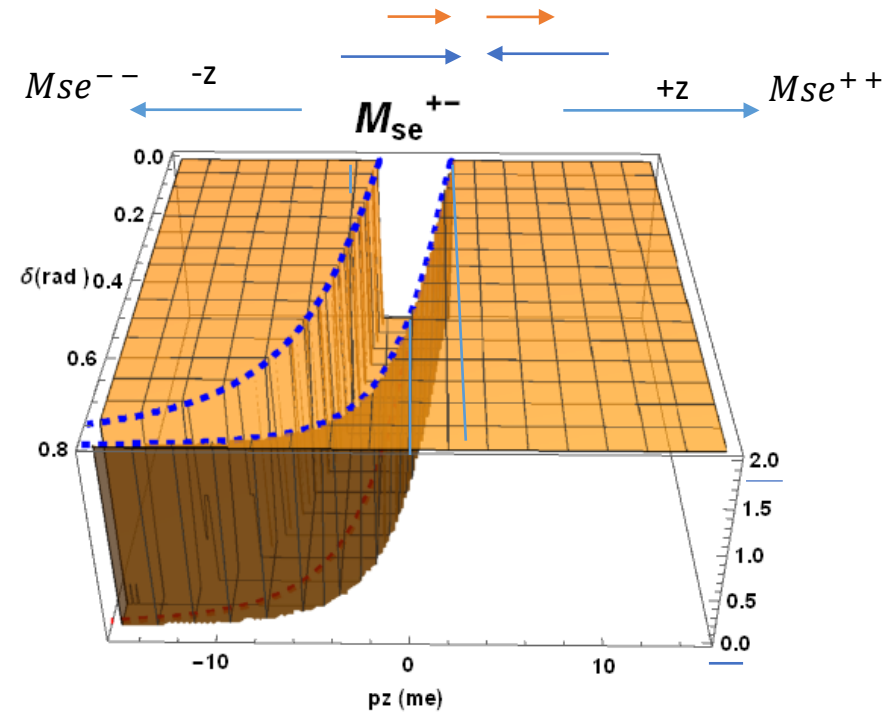
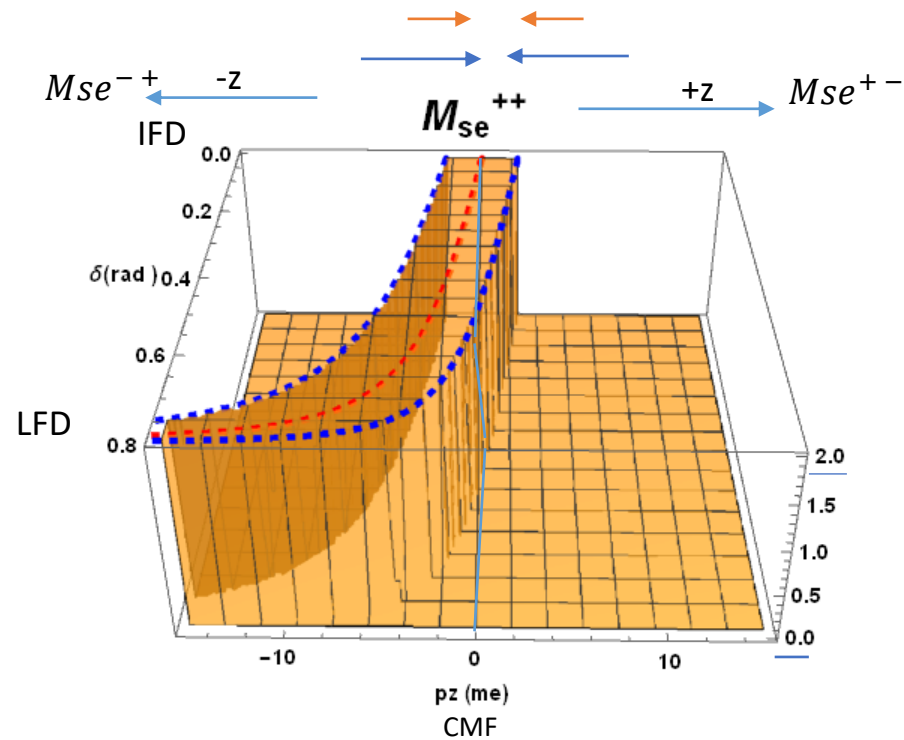
$$\vec{P}^N = (P^1, P^2, \frac{P_\perp}{\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}})$$

# Scalar particle and its anti-particle production by two neutral massive spin-1 particles

- Seagull Channel



$$M_{se}^{\lambda_1 \lambda_2} = -2g_{\hat{\mu}\hat{\nu}} \varepsilon^{\hat{\mu}}(p_1, \lambda_1) \varepsilon^{\hat{\nu}}(p_2, \lambda_2)$$



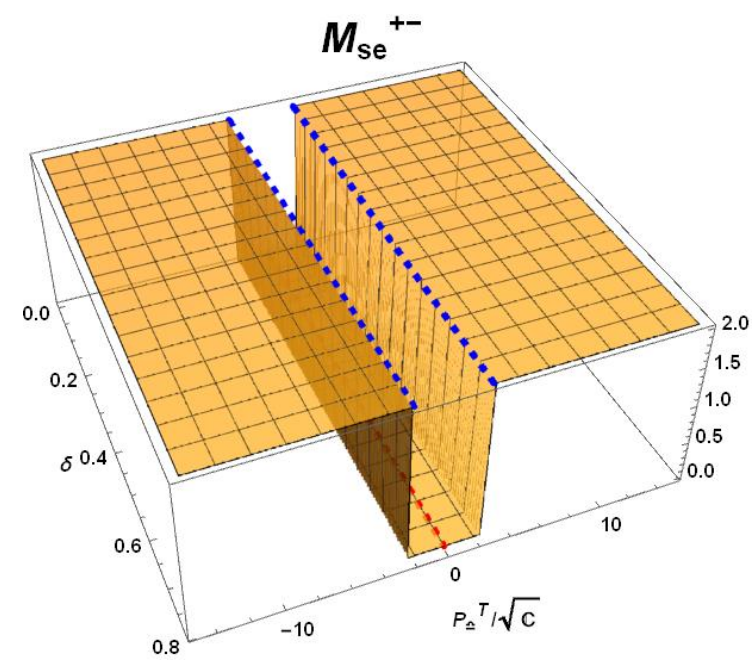
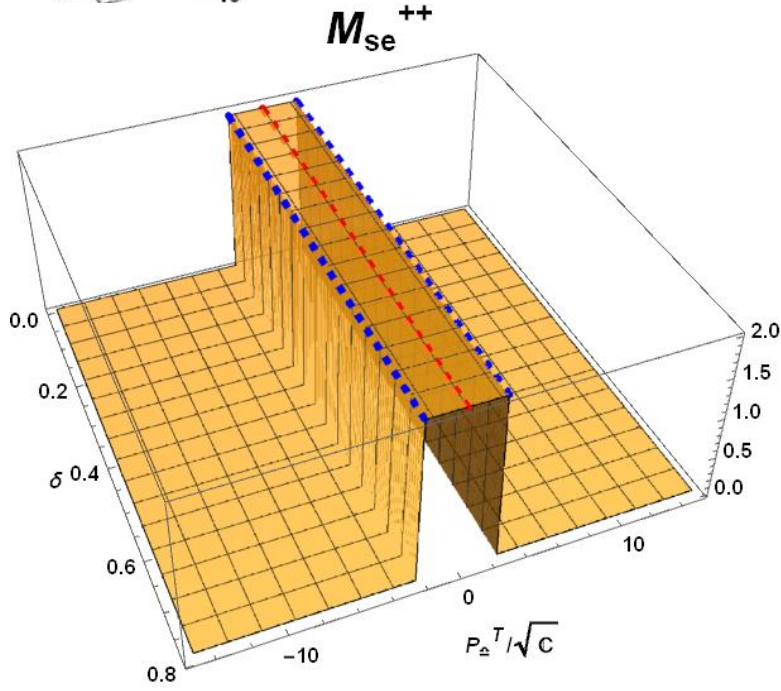
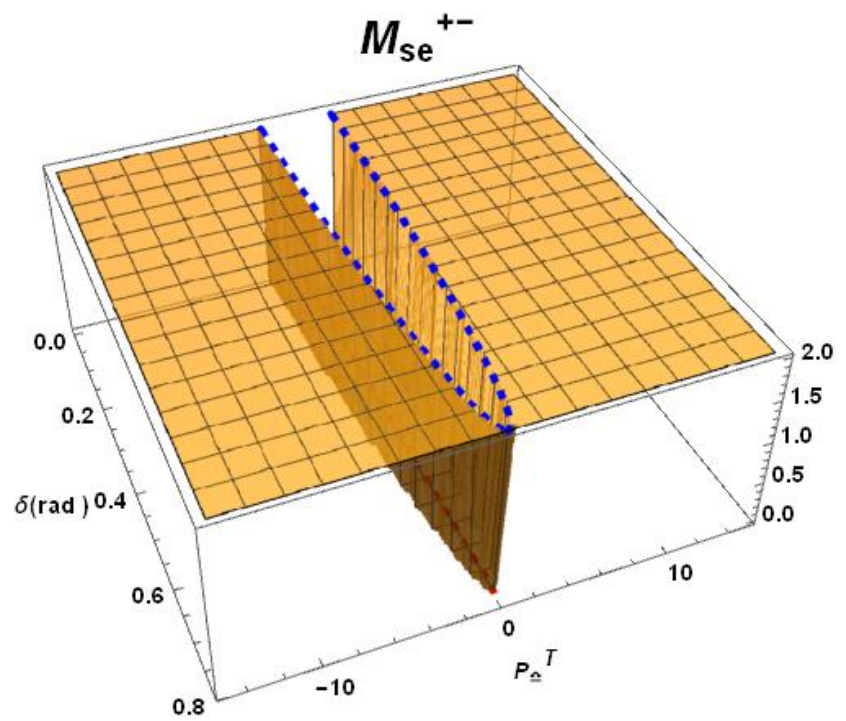
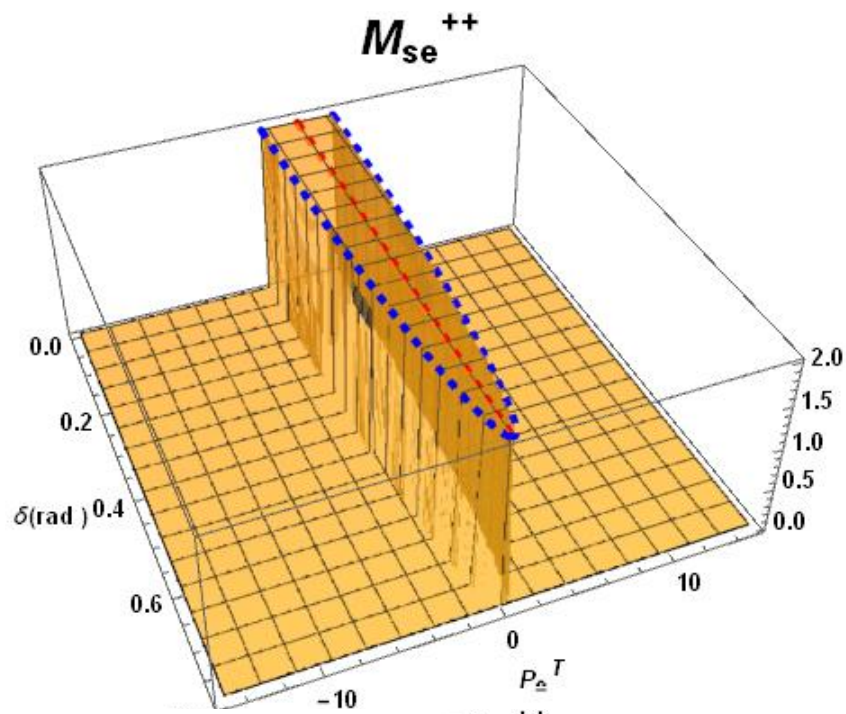
$$(P_{\perp})^T = \sqrt{\bar{E}^2 + (P^z)^2} \sin \delta + P^z \cos \delta$$

- Zero-mode

$$P^z \rightarrow -\infty, (P_{\perp})^T \rightarrow 0$$

At  $\delta = \frac{\pi}{4}$

$$\frac{(P_{\perp})^T}{\sqrt{C}} \longrightarrow \text{Finite Value}$$



## Energy-Momentum Dispersion Relation

Instant-form dynamic

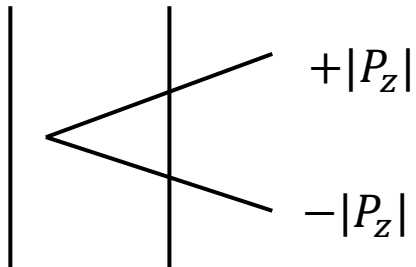
$$P^0 = \sqrt{\vec{P}^2 + m^2}$$

Light-front form dynamic

$$P^- = \frac{P_{\perp}^2 + m^2}{2P^+}$$

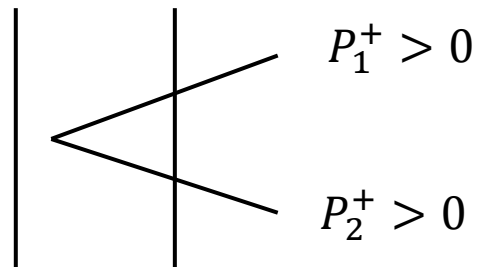
## Time-ordered diagrams : Vacuum Fluctuation

Instant time  $\rightarrow$



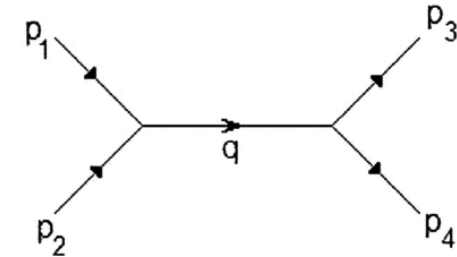
Allowed

Light-front time  $\rightarrow$



Not Allowed  
unless  $P_1^+ = P_2^+ = 0$

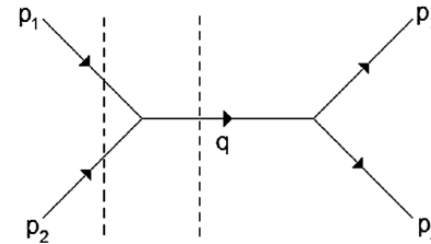
## Annihilation and creating of scalar particles



$$\Sigma = \frac{1}{s - m^2},$$

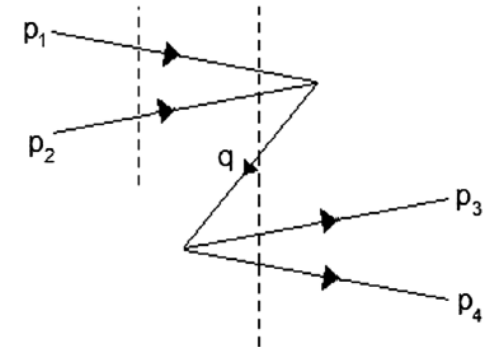
$$s = (p_1 + p_2)^2$$

(a)



$$\Sigma_{\delta}^a = \frac{1}{2q^{\hat{+}}} \left( \frac{\mathbb{C}}{p_1^{\hat{+}} + p_2^{\hat{+}} - q^{\hat{+}}} \right)$$

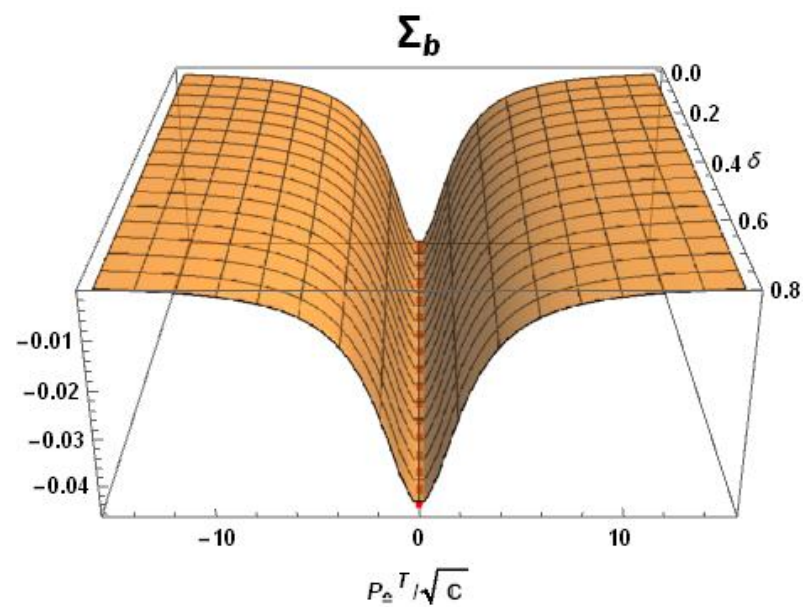
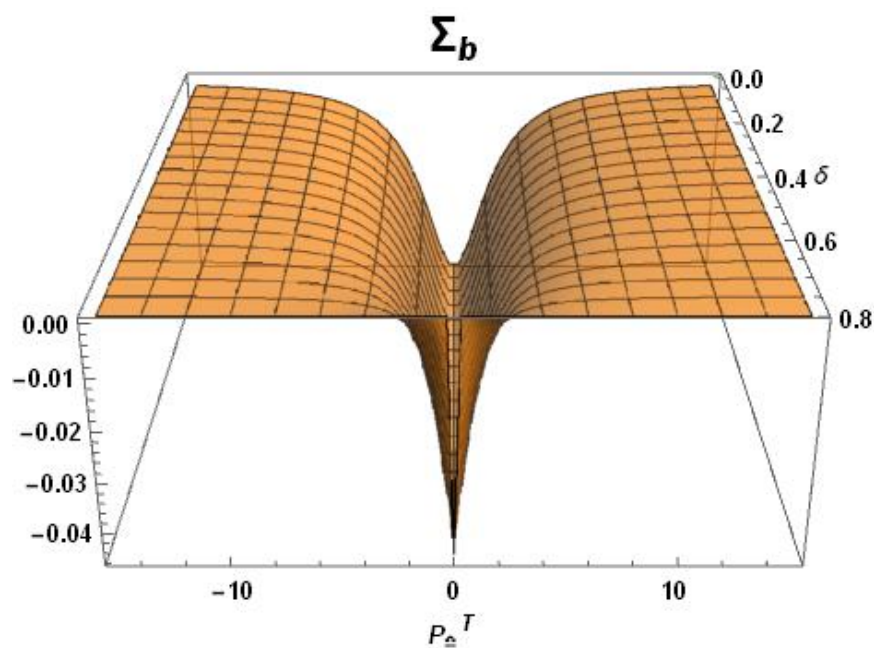
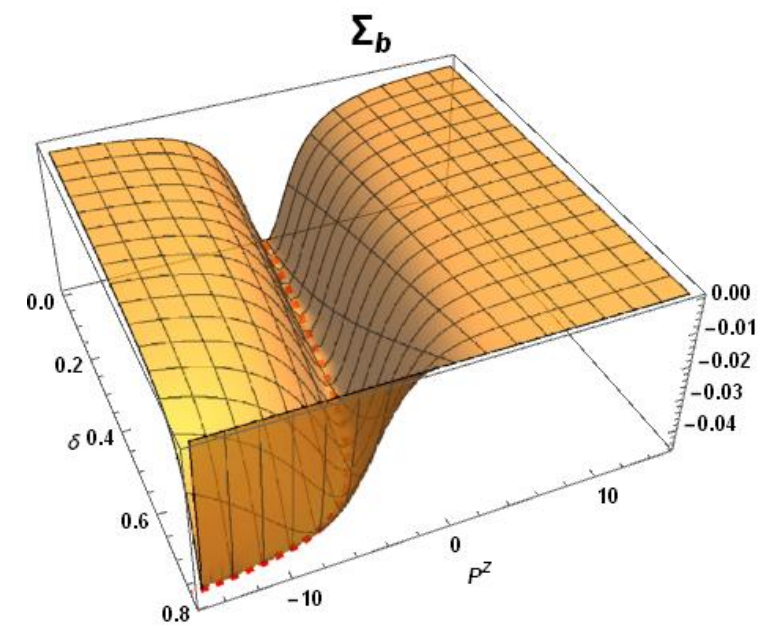
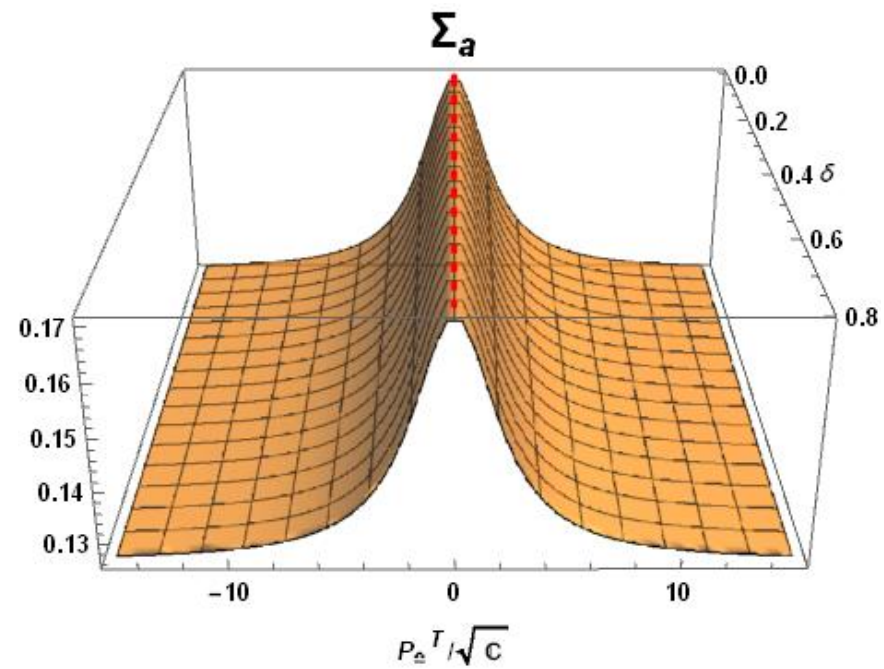
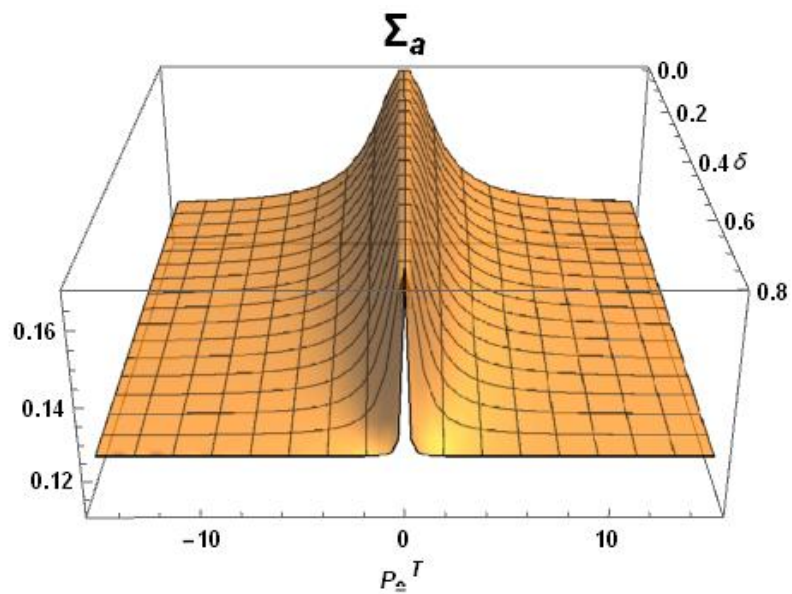
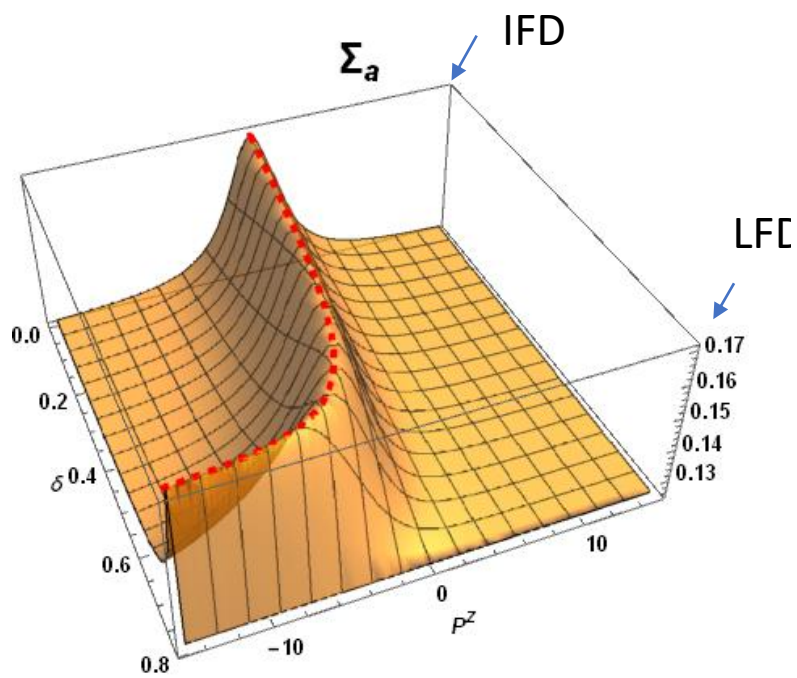
(b)



$$\Sigma_{\delta}^b = -\frac{1}{2q^{\hat{+}}} \left( \frac{\mathbb{C}}{p_1^{\hat{+}} + p_2^{\hat{+}} + q^{\hat{+}}} \right).$$

Time-ordered diagram (b) does not exist in LFD





## Conclusion

- Novel scaled interpolating basis can recover usual dispersion relations in IFD , LFD also in between
- It can produce form-invariance characteristics of kinematic operators which clearly distinguishes kinematic operators from dynamic operators.
- The functions of kinematic operators also can preserve the form invariance in the scaled interpolating basis.- Generalized helicity operator
- Scale interpolating variables can be used to magnify the vicinity of zero modes which enables us to understand more physics in the zero mode.

Thank you





## Poincare Algebra in the new basis ( 45 commutation relations)

	$\frac{P^+}{\sqrt{c}}$	$P^{\hat{1}}$	$P^{\hat{2}}$	$\frac{P_-}{\sqrt{c}}$	$\mathcal{D}^{\hat{1}}$	$\mathcal{D}^{\hat{2}}$	$J^3$	$\mathcal{K}^{\hat{1}}$	$\mathcal{K}^{\hat{2}}$	$K^3$
$\frac{P^+}{\sqrt{c}}$	0	0	0	0	$\frac{iP^{\hat{1}}}{\sqrt{c}}$	$\frac{iP^{\hat{2}}}{\sqrt{c}}$	0	0	0	$\frac{iP_-}{\sqrt{c}}$
$P^{\hat{1}}$	0	0	0	0	$\frac{-iP^+}{c} + \frac{i\mathbb{S}P_-}{c}$	0	$-iP^{\hat{2}}$	$-iP_-$	0	0
$P^{\hat{2}}$	0	0	0	0	0	$\frac{-iP^+}{c} + \frac{i\mathbb{S}P_-}{c}$	$iP^{\hat{1}}$	0	$-iP_-$	0
$\frac{P_-}{\sqrt{c}}$	0	0	0	0	$\frac{-i\mathbb{S}P^{\hat{1}}}{\sqrt{c}}$	$\frac{-i\mathbb{S}P^{\hat{2}}}{\sqrt{c}}$	0	$i\sqrt{c}P^{\hat{1}}$	$i\sqrt{c}P^{\hat{2}}$	$\frac{iP^+}{\sqrt{c}}$
$\mathcal{D}^{\hat{1}}$	$-\frac{iP^{\hat{1}}}{\sqrt{c}}$	$\frac{iP^+}{c} - \frac{i\mathbb{S}P_-}{c}$	0	$\frac{i\mathbb{S}P^{\hat{1}}}{\sqrt{c}}$	0	$-i\mathbb{C}J^3$	$-i\mathcal{D}^{\hat{2}}$	$-iK^3$	$-i\mathbb{S}J^3$	$-i\mathbb{S}\mathcal{D}^{\hat{1}} + i\mathbb{C}\mathcal{K}^{\hat{1}}$
$\mathcal{D}^{\hat{2}}$	$-\frac{iP^{\hat{2}}}{\sqrt{c}}$	0	$\frac{iP^+}{c} - \frac{i\mathbb{S}P_-}{c}$	$\frac{i\mathbb{S}P^{\hat{2}}}{\sqrt{c}}$	$i\mathbb{C}J^3$	0	$i\mathcal{D}^{\hat{1}}$	$i\mathbb{S}J^3$	$-iK^3$	$-i\mathbb{S}\mathcal{D}^{\hat{2}} + i\mathbb{C}\mathcal{K}^{\hat{2}}$
$J^3$	0	$iP^{\hat{2}}$	$-iP^{\hat{1}}$	0	$i\mathcal{D}^{\hat{2}}$	$-i\mathcal{D}^{\hat{1}}$	0	$i\mathcal{K}^{\hat{2}}$	$-i\mathcal{K}^{\hat{1}}$	0
$\mathcal{K}^{\hat{1}}$	0	$iP_-$	0	$-i\sqrt{c}P^{\hat{1}}$	$iK^3$	$-i\mathbb{S}J^3$	$-i\mathcal{K}^{\hat{2}}$	0	$i\mathbb{C}J^3$	$i\mathbb{S}\mathcal{K}^{\hat{1}} + i\mathbb{C}\mathcal{D}^{\hat{1}}$
$\mathcal{K}^{\hat{2}}$	0	0	$iP_-$	$-i\sqrt{c}P^{\hat{2}}$	$i\mathbb{S}J^3$	$iK^3$	$i\mathcal{K}^{\hat{1}}$	$-i\mathbb{C}J^3$	0	$i\mathbb{S}\mathcal{K}^{\hat{2}} + i\mathbb{C}\mathcal{D}^{\hat{2}}$
$K^3$	$\frac{-iP_-}{\sqrt{c}}$	0	0	$\frac{-iP^+}{\sqrt{c}}$	$\mathbb{S}\mathcal{D}^{\hat{1}} + i\mathbb{C}\mathcal{K}^{\hat{1}}$	$i\mathbb{S}\mathcal{D}^{\hat{2}} - i\mathbb{C}\mathcal{K}^{\hat{2}}$	0	$-i\mathbb{S}\mathcal{K}^{\hat{1}} - i\mathbb{C}\mathcal{D}^{\hat{1}}$	$-i\mathbb{S}\mathcal{K}^{\hat{2}} - i\mathbb{C}\mathcal{D}^{\hat{2}}$	0

- Apply to a rest particle of mass M with spin S

$$P = \{M, 0, 0, 0\} \quad S = \{0, 0, 0, 1\}$$

IFD

$$e^{-i\beta_1 J^2}$$

$$P' = \{M, 0, 0, 0\}$$

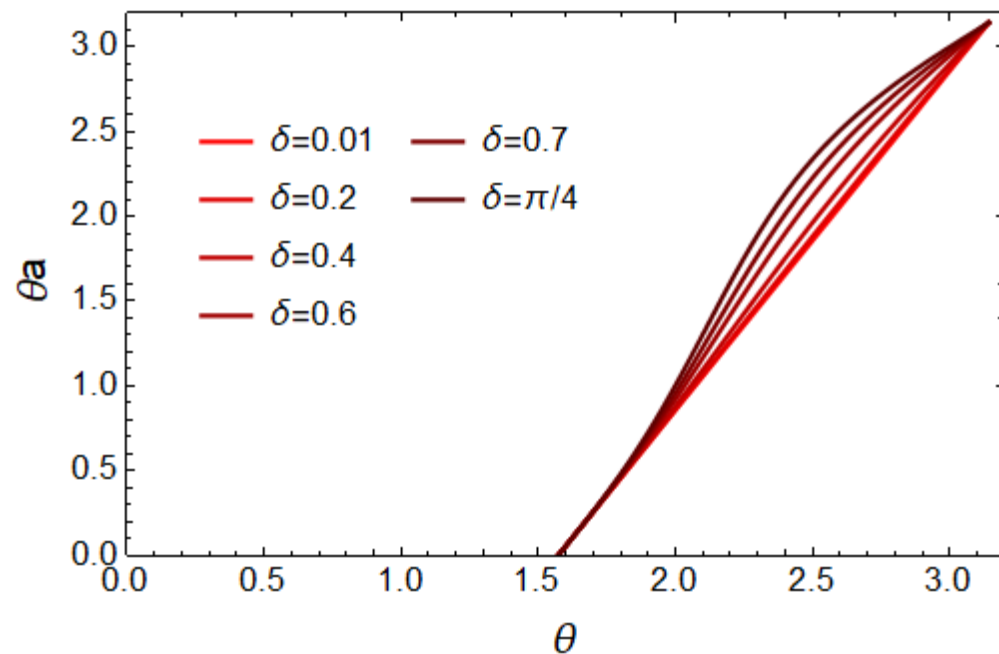
$$S' = \{0, \sin[\beta_1], 0, \cos[\beta_1]\}$$

LFD

$$P' = \left\{ \frac{1}{4}M(4 + \beta_1^2), \frac{M\beta_1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, -\frac{M\beta_1^2}{4} \right\}$$

$$S' = \left\{ \frac{\beta_1^2}{4}, \frac{\beta_1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, 1 - \frac{\beta_1^2}{4} \right\}$$

$$\tan[\theta] = -\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\beta_1}$$



$$\cos[\theta_a] = \frac{4 - \beta_1^2}{\sqrt{16 + \beta_1^4}}$$

$$\cos[\theta_a] = \frac{1 - 2\cot[\theta]^2}{\sqrt{1 + 4\cot[\theta]^4}}$$