

# From Instant to Light-Front Opening LC2021



**November 29, 2021**

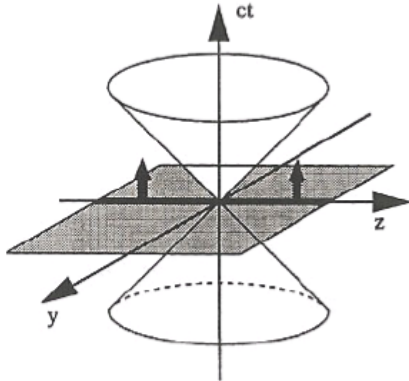
**Chueng-Ryong Ji**  
**North Carolina State University**

# Outline

- Dirac's proposition in 1949
- ILCAC WP in 2014
- EIC YR in 2021
- Interpolation between IFD and LFD
- $\text{QCD}_{1+1}$  at large  $N_c$  limit
- Bridge between QCD and Quark Model

# IFD

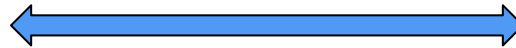
Instant Form Dynamics



The instant form

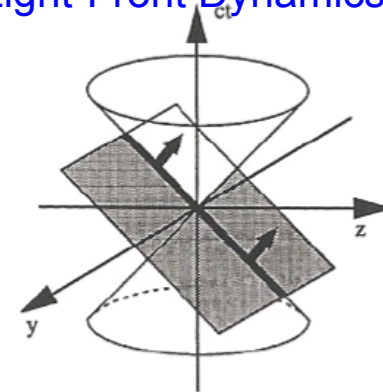


1949



# LFD

Light-Front Dynamics



The front form

Traditional approach  
evolved from NR dynamics

Close contact with  
Euclidean space

T-dept QFT, LQCD, IMF,  
etc.

Innovative approach  
for relativistic dynamics

Strictly in Minkowski space

DIS, PDFs, DVCS, GPDs, etc.



Available online at [www.sciencedirect.com](http://www.sciencedirect.com)

**ScienceDirect**

Nuclear Physics B (Proc. Suppl.) 251–252 (2014) 165–174

---

---

**NUCLEAR PHYSICS B  
PROCEEDINGS  
SUPPLEMENTS**

---

---

[www.elsevier.com/locate/npbps](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/npbps)

# LIGHT-FRONT QUANTUM CHROMODYNAMICS

## A framework for the analysis of hadron physics

B.L.G. Bakker (VU Amsterdam)<sup>a,1</sup>, A. Bassetto (INFN-Padova)<sup>a</sup>, S. J. Brodsky (SLAC, Stanford U)<sup>a</sup>, W. Broniowski (Jan Kochanowski U)<sup>a</sup>, S. Dalley (SMU)<sup>a</sup>, T. Frederico (Inst Tecnológico de Aeronautica)<sup>a,1</sup>, S. D. Głazek (U Warsaw)<sup>a,1</sup>, J. R. Hiller (U Minn-Duluth)<sup>a,1</sup>, C.-R. Ji (NCSU)<sup>a</sup>, V. Karmanov (Lebedev Physical Inst)<sup>a</sup>, D. Kulshreshtha (U Delhi)<sup>a</sup>, J.-F. Mathiot (U Blaise Pascal)<sup>a</sup>, W. Melnitchouk (Jefferson Lab)<sup>a</sup>, G. A. Miller (U Washington)<sup>a</sup>, J. Papavassiliou (U Valencia)<sup>a</sup>, W. N. Polyzou (U Iowa)<sup>a</sup>, N. G. Stefanis (Ruhr U Bochum)<sup>a</sup>, J. P. Vary (Iowa State)<sup>a</sup>, A. Ilderton (Chalmers)<sup>a,2</sup>, T. Heinzl (Plymouth)<sup>a,2</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Member of ILCAC, Inc.

Developing predictions  
for tests at the new and  
upgraded hadron  
experimental facilities

JLAB,

LHC,

J-PARC,

GSI-FAIR.

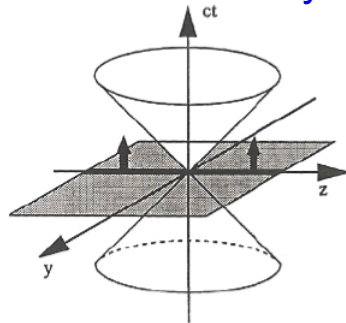
**EIC CD-1 is Approved**

**June 25, 2021**



# IFD

Instant Form Dynamics



The instant form

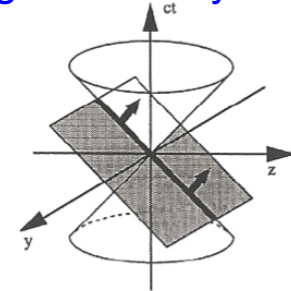


1949



# LFD

Light-Front Dynamics



The front form

**Can IFD and LFD be linked?**

**K. Hornbostel, PRD45,3781(1992)**








**“Nontrivial vacua from equal time to the light cone”**

.....

**C.Ji, Z.Li, B.Ma & A.Suzuki, PRD98,036017(2018)**

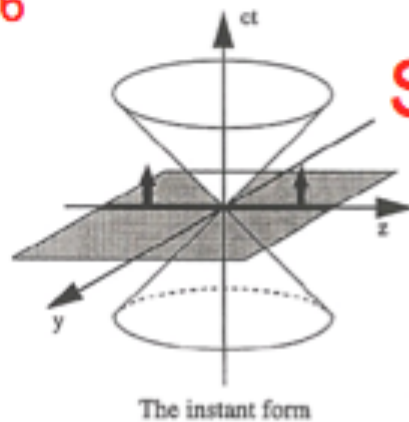
**“Interpolating quantum electrodynamics between instant and front forms”**

# LC2018 JLAB Vacuum Session May, 5, 2018

<b>Correspondence between IFD and LFD: Vacuum and related issues</b>	<i>Chueng R. Ji</i> 
<i>Auditorium, Jefferson Lab - CEBAF Center</i>	08:30 - 08:55
<b>Contrasting light-front and canonical representations of quantum field theory</b>	<i>W. Polyzou</i> 
<i>Auditorium, Jefferson Lab - CEBAF Center</i>	08:55 - 09:20
<b>Non-triviality of the vacuum in light-front quantization</b>	<i>John Collins</i> 
<i>Auditorium, Jefferson Lab - CEBAF Center</i>	09:20 - 09:45
<b>Physics on the Light Front: The Light-Front Vacuum and Light-Front Holography</b>	<i>Prof. Stanley Brodsky</i> 
<i>Auditorium, Jefferson Lab - CEBAF Center</i>	09:45 - 10:10
<b>coffee break</b>	
<i>Jefferson Lab - CEBAF Center</i>	10:10 - 10:40
<b>Chirally constraining the proton light-cone wavefunction</b>	<i>S. Beane</i> 
<i>Auditorium, Jefferson Lab - CEBAF Center</i>	10:40 - 11:05
<b>What ET thinks of the LF vacuum</b>	<i>J. Hiller</i> 
<i>Auditorium, Jefferson Lab - CEBAF Center</i>	11:05 - 11:30
<b>discussion</b>	
<i>Auditorium, Jefferson Lab - CEBAF Center</i>	11:30 - 12:20

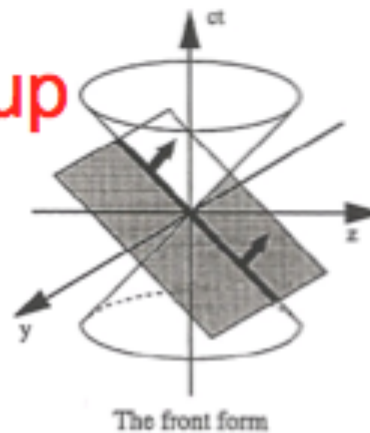
How many generators leave the time surface invariant?

6



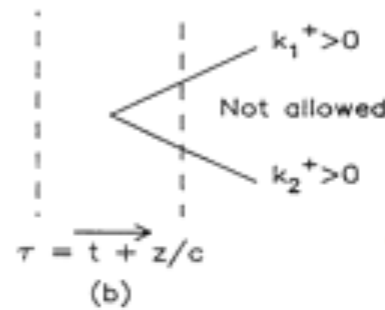
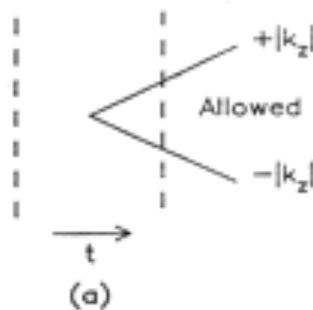
Stability Group

7



Energy-Momentum Dispersion Relations

$$p^0 = \sqrt{p^2 + m^2}$$



$$p^- = \frac{p_{\perp}^2 + m^2}{p^+}$$

Zero-modes  
 $k_1^+ = 0, k_2^+ = 0$



## LC2021, Wednesday, Dec. 1, Plenary Session 8

8:30 - 9:00	M. Burkardt
9:00 - 9:30	W. Polyzou
9:30 - 10:00	J.-R. Hiller
10:00 - 10:30	P. Mannheim

B.Ma,C.Ji,PRD104,036004(2021)

“Interpolating ‘tHooft model between instant and front forms”

Large  $N_c$  QCD in 1+1 dimensions

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{4} F_{\hat{\mu}\hat{\nu}}^a F^{\hat{\mu}\hat{\nu}a} + \bar{\psi}(i\gamma^{\hat{\mu}} D_{\hat{\mu}} - m)\psi$$

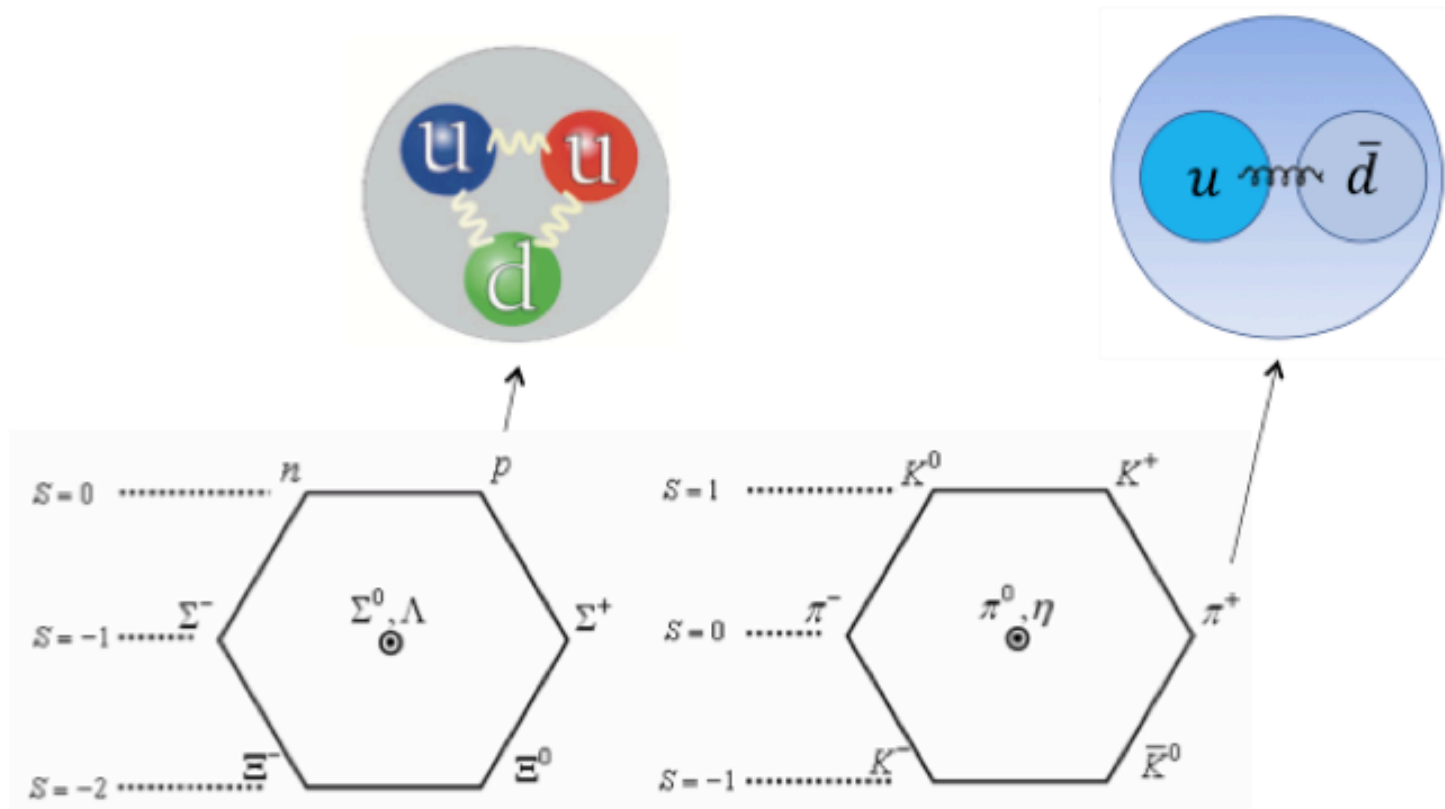
$$D_{\hat{\mu}} = \partial_{\hat{\mu}} - ig A_{\hat{\mu}}^a t_a$$

$$F_{\hat{\mu}\hat{\nu}}^a = \partial_{\hat{\mu}} A_{\hat{\nu}}^a - \partial_{\hat{\nu}} A_{\hat{\mu}}^a + gf^{abc} A_{\hat{\mu}}^b A_{\hat{\nu}}^c$$

‘tHooft Coupling  $\lambda = \frac{g^2 (N_c - 1/N_c)}{4\pi}$  and mass  $m$

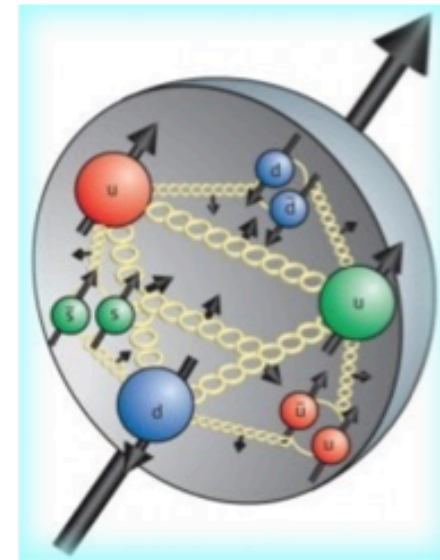
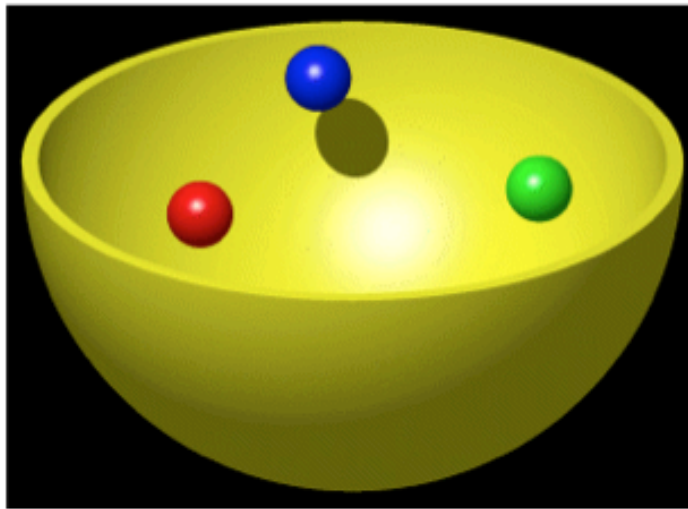
$g \rightarrow 0, N_c \rightarrow \infty; \lambda \rightarrow \text{finite}$

# How do we understand the Quark Model in Quantum Chromodynamics?



$$M_p = 938.272046 \pm 0.000021 \text{ MeV}$$

$$M_n = 939.565379 \pm 0.000021 \text{ MeV}$$

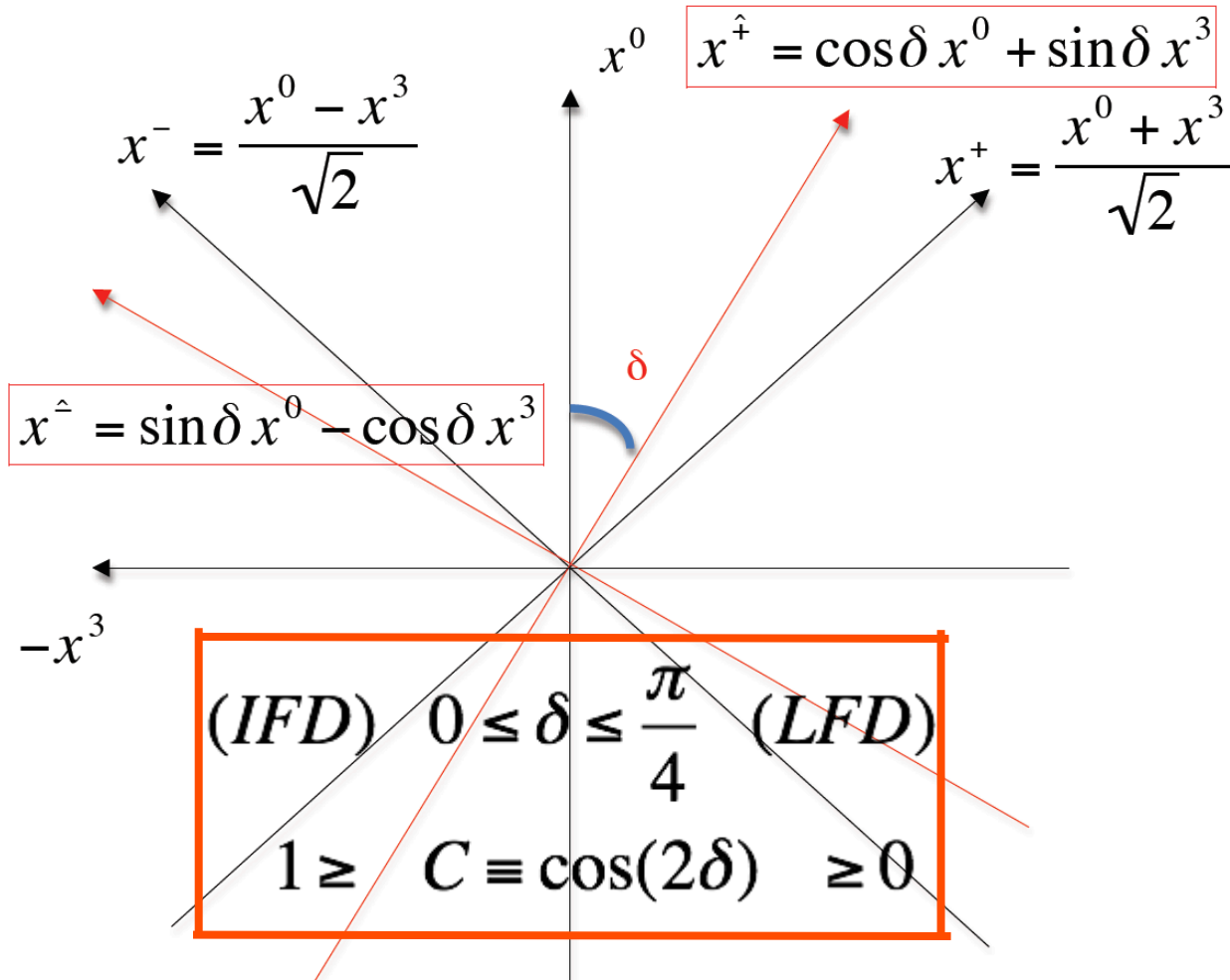


$$m_u = 2.3_{-0.5}^{+0.7} \text{ MeV} \quad ; \quad m_d = 4.8_{-0.3}^{+0.7} \text{ MeV}$$

## Short List of References

- G.'tHooft, NPB75,461(74) - LFD
- Y.Frishman, et al., PRD15(75) - Interpol Gauges IFD&LFD
- I.Bars&M.Green, PRD17,537(78) - IFD(formulation)
- A.Zhitnitsky, PLB165,405(85) - LFD(chiral sym breaking)
- M.Li, et al., JPG13, 915(87) - IFD(rest frame)
- K.Hornbostel, Ph.D. Dissertation(88) - LFD(DLCQ)
- M.Burkardt, PRD53,933(96) - LFD(vacuum condensates)
- Y.Kalashnikova,A.Nefed'ev,Phys.-Usp.45,346('02)-  
IFD(rev)
- Y. Jia, et al., JHEP11, 151('17) - IFD(moving frame)
- Y. Jia, et al., PRD98, 054011('18) - IFD(quasi-PDFs)
- R.Mo&C.Li, PRD104, 036004('21) [Link IFD&LFD](#)

## Interpolation between IFD and LFD



# Interpolating Axial Gauge

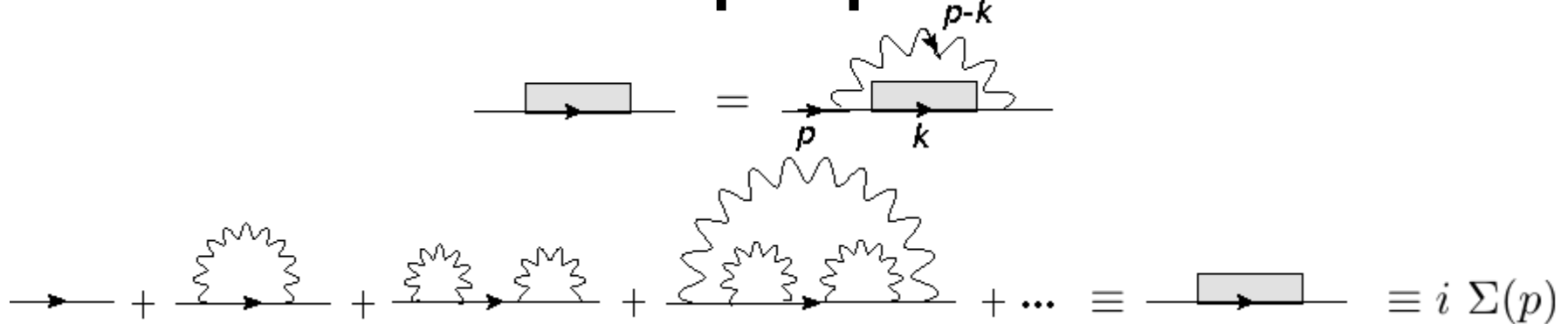
$$A_{\hat{z}}^a = 0$$

$$A_1^a = 0$$

$$A_a^+ = 0$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} (\partial_{\hat{z}} A_{\hat{+}}^a)^2 + \bar{\psi} (i\gamma^{\hat{+}} D_{\hat{+}} + i\gamma^{\hat{z}} \partial_{\hat{z}} - m) \psi$$

## Mass Gap Equation



$$\Sigma(p_{\hat{z}}) = i \frac{\lambda}{2\pi} \int \frac{dk_{\hat{z}} dk_{\hat{+}}}{(p_{\hat{z}} - k_{\hat{z}})^2} \gamma^{\hat{+}} \frac{1}{\not{k} - m - \Sigma(k_{\hat{z}}) + i\epsilon} \gamma^{\hat{+}}$$

# Fermion Propagator

Free Propagator

$$S_f(p) = \frac{1}{\not{p} - m + i\epsilon}$$



Interacting Propagator

$$S(p) = \frac{1}{\not{p} - m - \Sigma(p) + i\epsilon}$$
$$= \frac{F(p)}{\not{p} - M(p) + i\epsilon}$$

$$\Sigma(p) = \Sigma_s(p) + \Sigma_v(p)\not{p}$$

$$F(p) = (1 - \Sigma_v(p))^{-1} \text{ “Wave function renormalization factor”}$$

$$M(p) = \frac{m + \Sigma_s(p)}{1 - \Sigma_v(p)} \text{ “Renormalized fermion mass function”}$$



# Energy-Momentum Dispersion Relation

Free particle

Interacting particle

$$E = \sqrt{p_z^2 + m^2}$$

$$\frac{F(p'_\perp)E(p'_\perp)}{\sqrt{C}} = \sqrt{p'^2_\perp + M(p'_\perp)^2} \equiv \tilde{E}(p'_\perp)$$

$$\theta_f = \tan^{-1}(p_z / m)$$

$$\theta(p'_\perp) = \theta_f(p'_\perp) + 2\zeta(p'_\perp)$$

$$\beta = p_z / E$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} b^i(p'_\perp) \\ d^{+i}(p'_\perp) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\zeta(p'_\perp) & -\sin\zeta(p'_\perp) \\ \sin\zeta(p'_\perp) & \cos\zeta(p'_\perp) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b^i_f(p'_\perp) \\ d^{+i}_f(p'_\perp) \end{pmatrix}$$

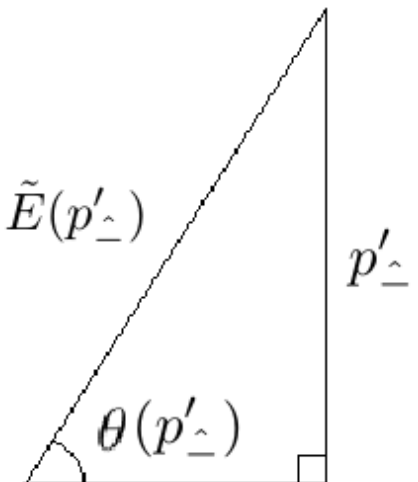
$$= \sin\theta_f$$

$\tilde{E}(p'_\perp)$

$p'_\perp$

$$= \tanh\eta$$

$$b^i_f |0\rangle = 0, d^i_f |0\rangle = 0 \quad \text{vs.} \quad b^i |\Omega\rangle = 0, d^i |\Omega\rangle = 0$$



**Interpolation**

$$(E, p_z) \Rightarrow (p^+ / \sqrt{C}, p'_\perp / \sqrt{C} \equiv p'_\perp)$$

## Mass Gap Equation in Scaled Variables

$$\bar{p}'_{\hat{z}} = \frac{\bar{p}_{\hat{z}}}{\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}}, \quad \bar{E}' = \frac{\bar{E}}{\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}}, \quad \bar{p}_{\hat{z}} = \frac{p_{\hat{z}}}{\sqrt{2\lambda}}, \quad \bar{E} = \frac{E}{\sqrt{2\lambda}}, \quad \bar{m} = \frac{m}{\sqrt{2\lambda}}$$

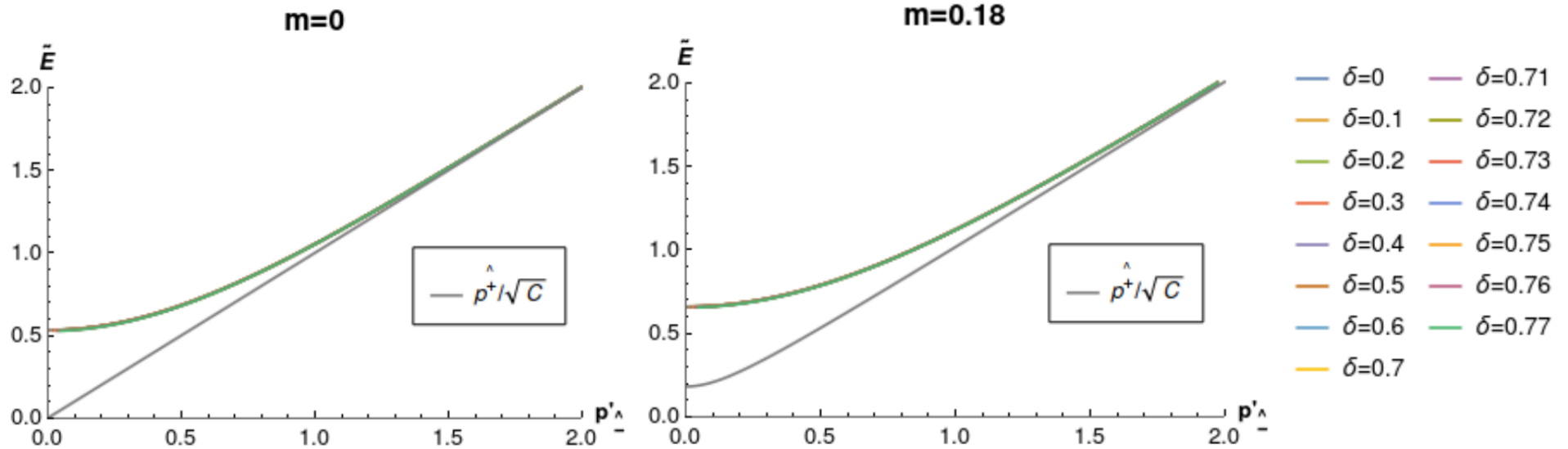
$$\bar{p}'_{\hat{z}} \cos \theta(\bar{p}'_{\hat{z}}) - \bar{m} \sin \theta(\bar{p}'_{\hat{z}}) = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{d\bar{k}'_{\hat{z}}}{(\bar{p}'_{\hat{z}} - \bar{k}'_{\hat{z}})^2} \sin \left( \theta(\bar{p}'_{\hat{z}}) - \theta(\bar{k}'_{\hat{z}}) \right)$$

$$\bar{E}'(\bar{p}'_{\hat{z}}) = \bar{p}'_{\hat{z}} \sin \theta(\bar{p}'_{\hat{z}}) + \bar{m} \cos \theta(\bar{p}'_{\hat{z}}) + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{d\bar{k}'_{\hat{z}}}{(\bar{p}'_{\hat{z}} - \bar{k}'_{\hat{z}})^2} \cos \left( \theta(\bar{p}'_{\hat{z}}) - \theta(\bar{k}'_{\hat{z}}) \right)$$

$$\frac{p_{\hat{z}}}{\mathbb{C}} \cos \theta(p_{\hat{z}}) - \frac{m}{\sqrt{\mathbb{C}}} \sin \theta(p_{\hat{z}}) = \frac{\lambda}{2} \int \frac{dk_{\hat{z}}}{(p_{\hat{z}} - k_{\hat{z}})^2} \sin \left( \theta(p_{\hat{z}}) - \theta(k_{\hat{z}}) \right)$$

$$E(p_{\hat{z}}) = p_{\hat{z}} \sin \theta(p_{\hat{z}}) + \sqrt{\mathbb{C}} m \cos \theta(p_{\hat{z}}) + \frac{\mathbb{C}\lambda}{2} \int \frac{dk_{\hat{z}}}{(p_{\hat{z}} - k_{\hat{z}})^2} \cos \left( \theta(p_{\hat{z}}) - \theta(k_{\hat{z}}) \right)$$

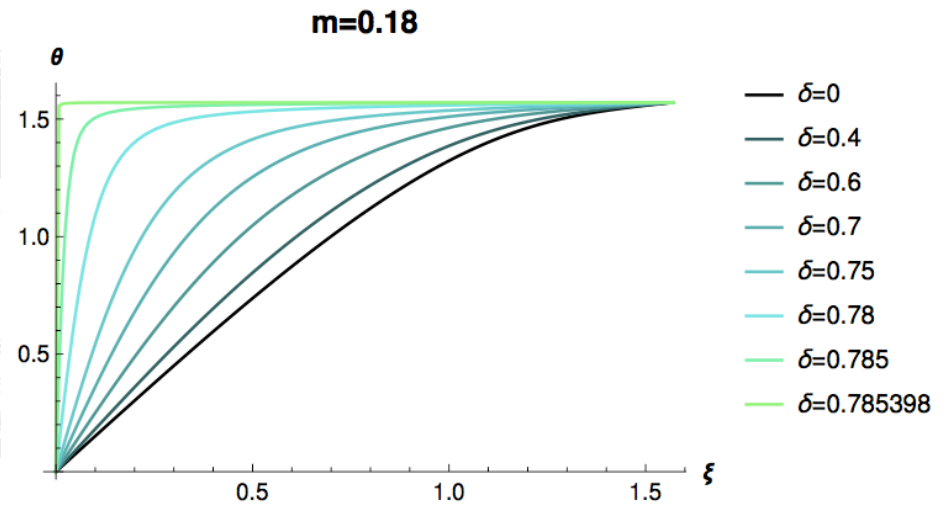
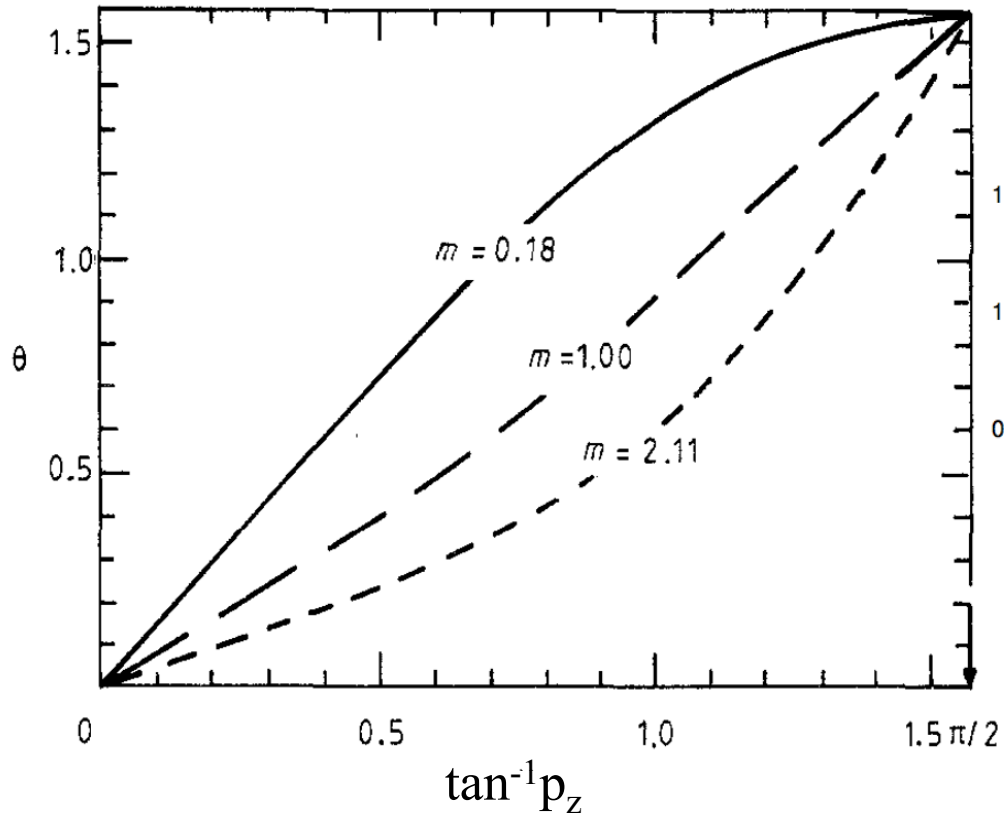
# Mass Gap Solutions



$$\tilde{E}(0) = \frac{F(0)E(0)}{\sqrt{C}} = M(0)$$

$m$	0	0.045	0.18	0.749	1.00	2.11	4.23
$M(0)$	0.532778	0.563644	0.659112	1.10105	1.31167	2.30969	4.34358
$F(0)$	-0.495173	-0.584175	-0.987673	4.11079	2.17976	1.22134	1.05526

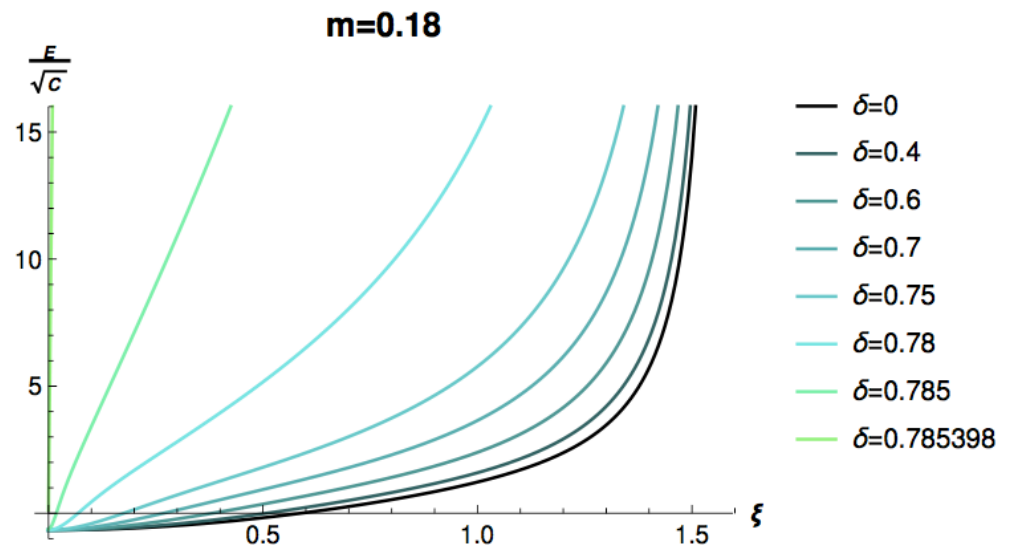
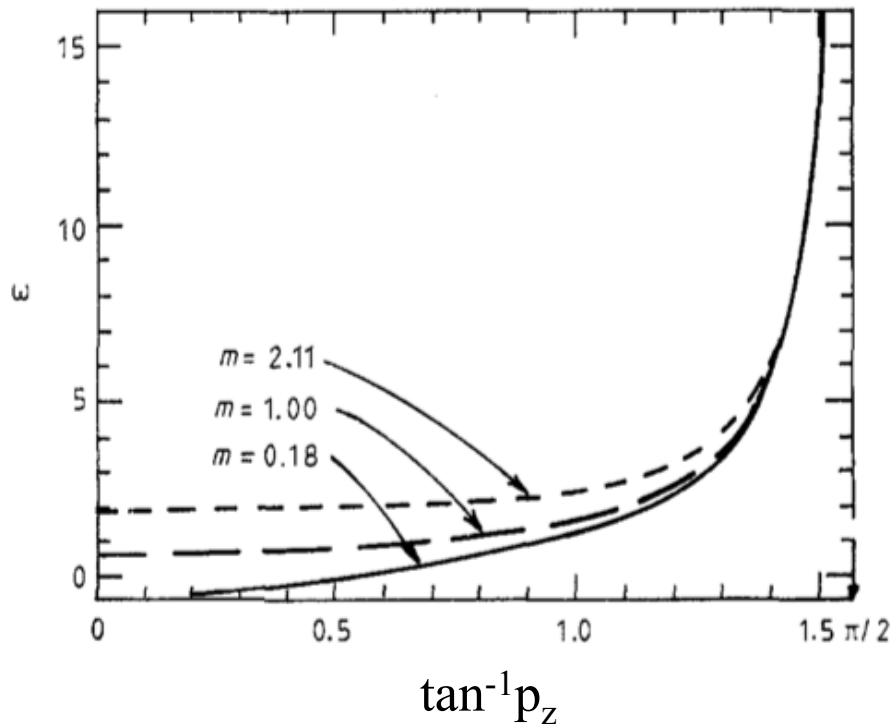
$$m \lesssim 0.56$$



$$\xi = \tan^{-1} p_{\hat{z}}$$

- M.Li, et al., JPG13, 915(87) - IFD(rest frame)

$$\frac{0.785398}{\pi/4} \approx 0.999999792$$

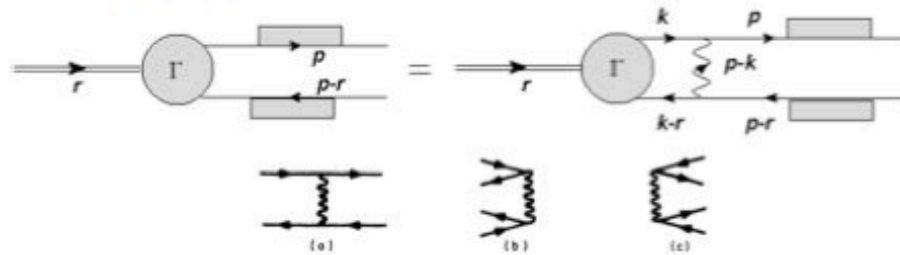


$$\xi = \tan^{-1} p_{\hat{z}}$$

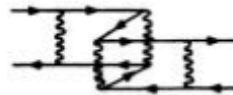
- M.Li, et al., JPG13, 915(87) - IFD(rest frame)

## BOUND-STATE EQUATION

$$\Gamma(r, p) = \frac{i\lambda}{2\pi} \int \frac{dk_{\perp} dk_{\parallel}}{(p_{\perp} - k_{\perp})^2} S(p) \gamma^{\dagger} \Gamma(r, k) \gamma^{\dagger} S(p - r)$$

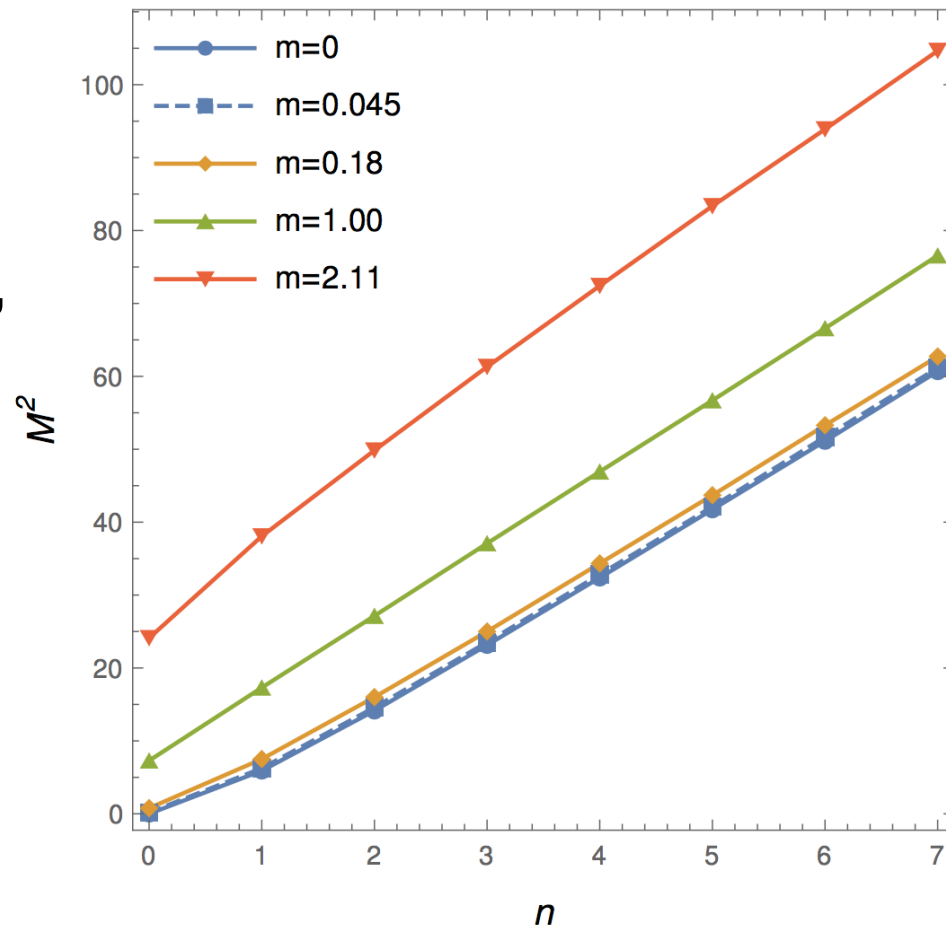


$$\begin{aligned} & \left[ -r_{\parallel} + \frac{-Sp_{\perp} + E(p_{\perp})}{C} + \frac{S(p_{\perp} - r_{\perp}) + E(p_{\perp} - r_{\perp})}{C} \right] \hat{\phi}_{+}(r_{\perp}, p_{\perp}) \\ &= \lambda \int \frac{dk_{\perp}}{(p_{\perp} - k_{\perp})^2} \left[ C(p_{\perp}, k_{\perp}, r_{\perp}) \hat{\phi}_{+}(r_{\perp}, k_{\perp}) - S(p_{\perp}, k_{\perp}, r_{\perp}) \hat{\phi}_{-}(r_{\perp}, k_{\perp}) \right], \\ & \left[ r_{\parallel} + \frac{-S(p_{\perp} - r_{\perp}) + E(p_{\perp} - r_{\perp})}{C} + \frac{Sp_{\perp} + E(p_{\perp})}{C} \right] \hat{\phi}_{-}(r_{\perp}, p_{\perp}) \\ &= \lambda \int \frac{dk_{\perp}}{(p_{\perp} - k_{\perp})^2} \left[ C(p_{\perp}, k_{\perp}, r_{\perp}) \hat{\phi}_{-}(r_{\perp}, k_{\perp}) - S(p_{\perp}, k_{\perp}, r_{\perp}) \hat{\phi}_{+}(r_{\perp}, k_{\perp}) \right]. \end{aligned}$$



**LFD**  $\left[ \mathcal{M}^2 - \frac{m^2 - 2\lambda}{x} - \frac{m^2 - 2\lambda}{1-x} \right] \phi(x) = -2\lambda \int_0^1 \frac{dy}{(x-y)^2} \phi(y)$

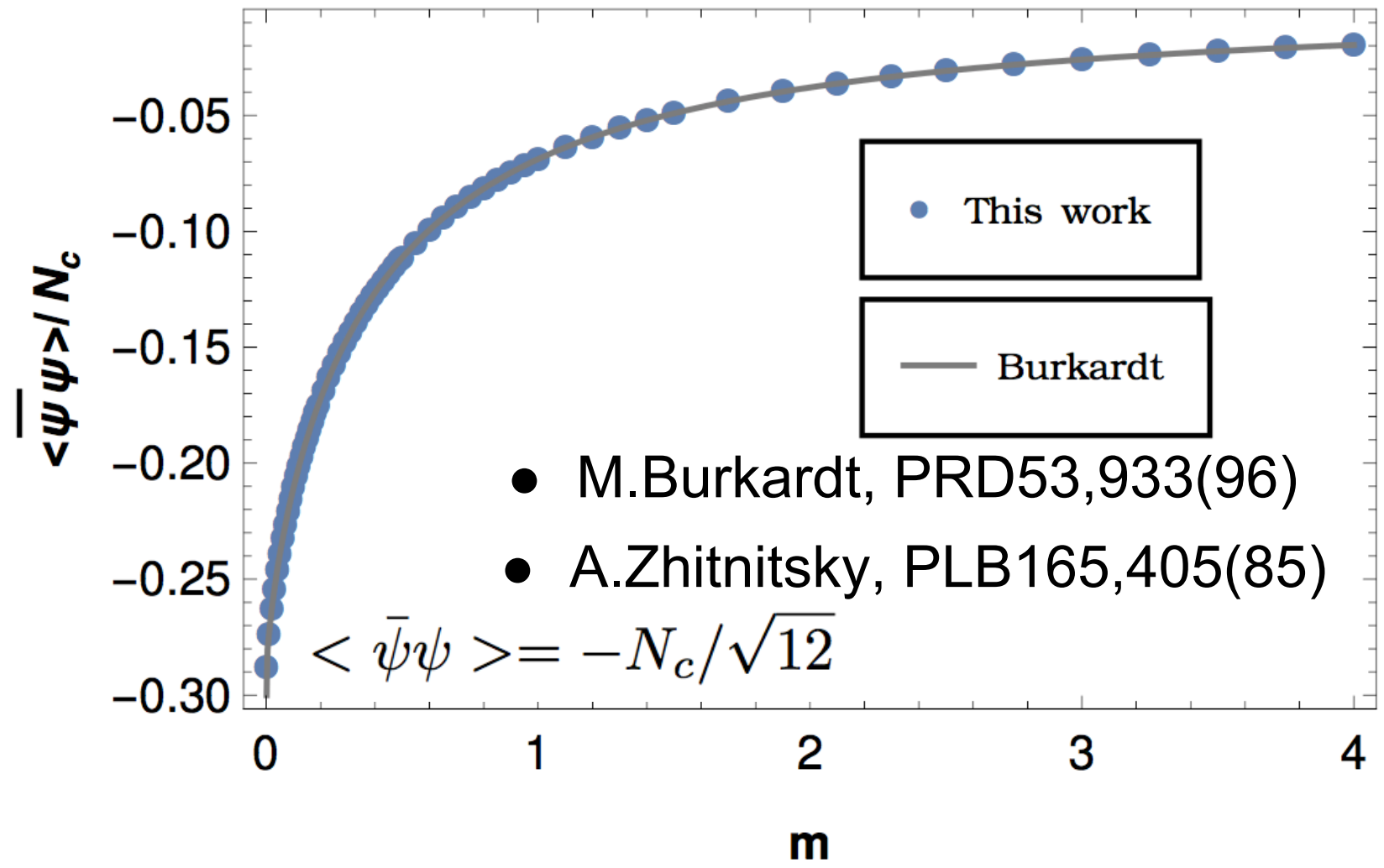
# Meson Spectroscopy



- G. 'tHooft, NPB75, 461(74) - LFD

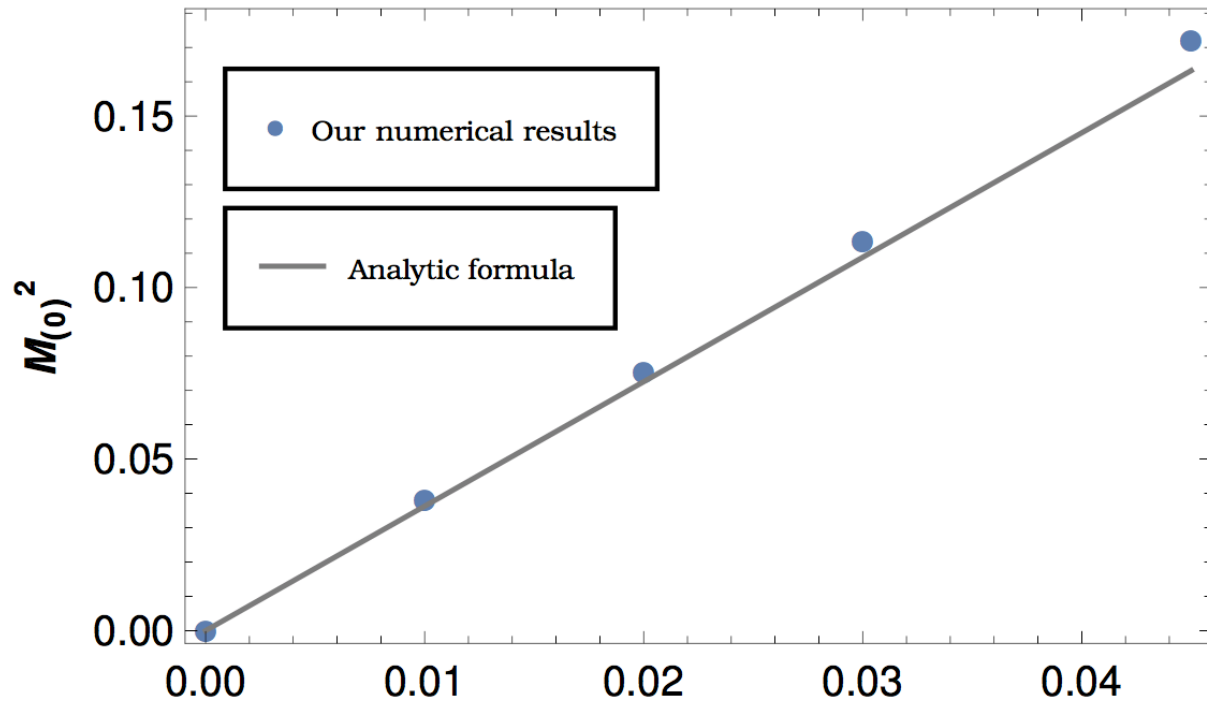
- M.Li, et al., JPG13, 915(87) - IFD (rest frame)

- Y. Jia, et al., JHEP11, 151('17) - IFD (moving frame)





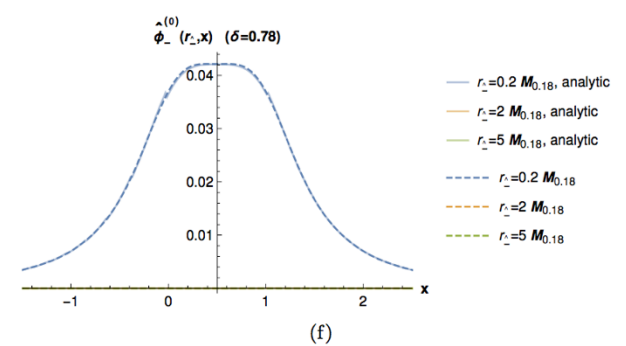
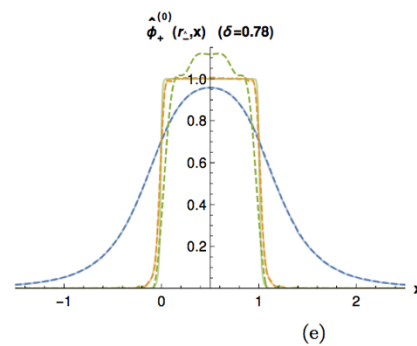
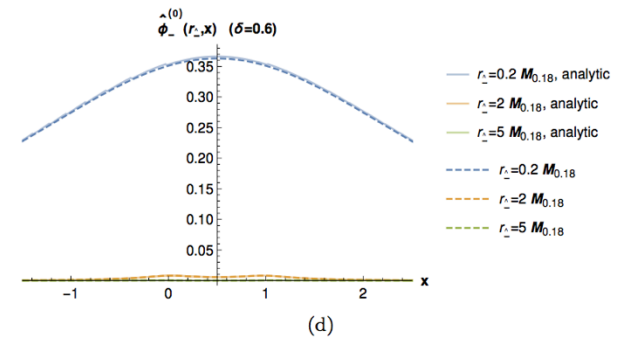
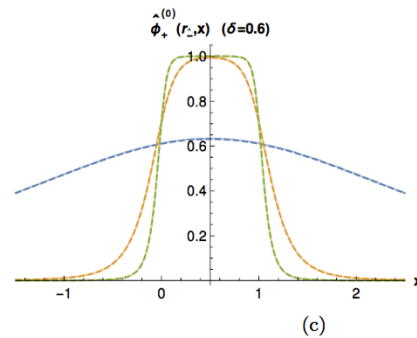
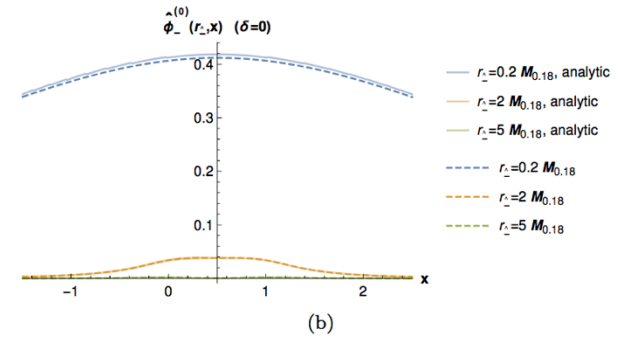
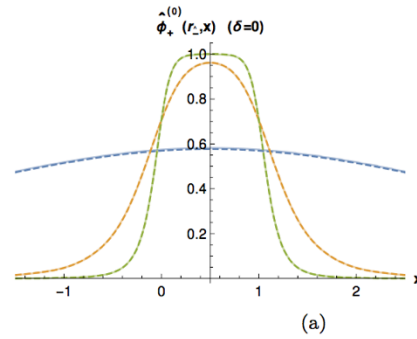
# Gell-Mann - Oaks - Renner Relation



$$\mathcal{M}_\pi^2 = -\frac{4m \langle \bar{\psi}\psi \rangle}{f_\pi^2} = \sqrt{\frac{8\pi^2 m^2 \lambda}{3}} \quad m \quad f_\pi = \sqrt{N_c/\pi}$$

# Meson Ground-state Wave-function for $m=0$ case

$$\hat{\phi}_{\pm}^{(0)}(r_{\pm}, p_{\pm}) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \cos \frac{\theta(r_{\pm} - p_{\pm}) - \theta(p_{\pm})}{2} \pm \sin \frac{\theta(r_{\pm} - p_{\pm}) + \theta(p_{\pm})}{2} \right)$$



## Parton Distribution Functions (PDFs)

$$q_n(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{d\xi^-}{4\pi} e^{-ixP^+\xi^-} \\ \times \langle P_n^-, P^+ | \bar{\psi}(\xi^-) \gamma^+ \mathcal{W}[\xi^-, 0] \psi(0) | P_n^-, P^+ \rangle_C,$$

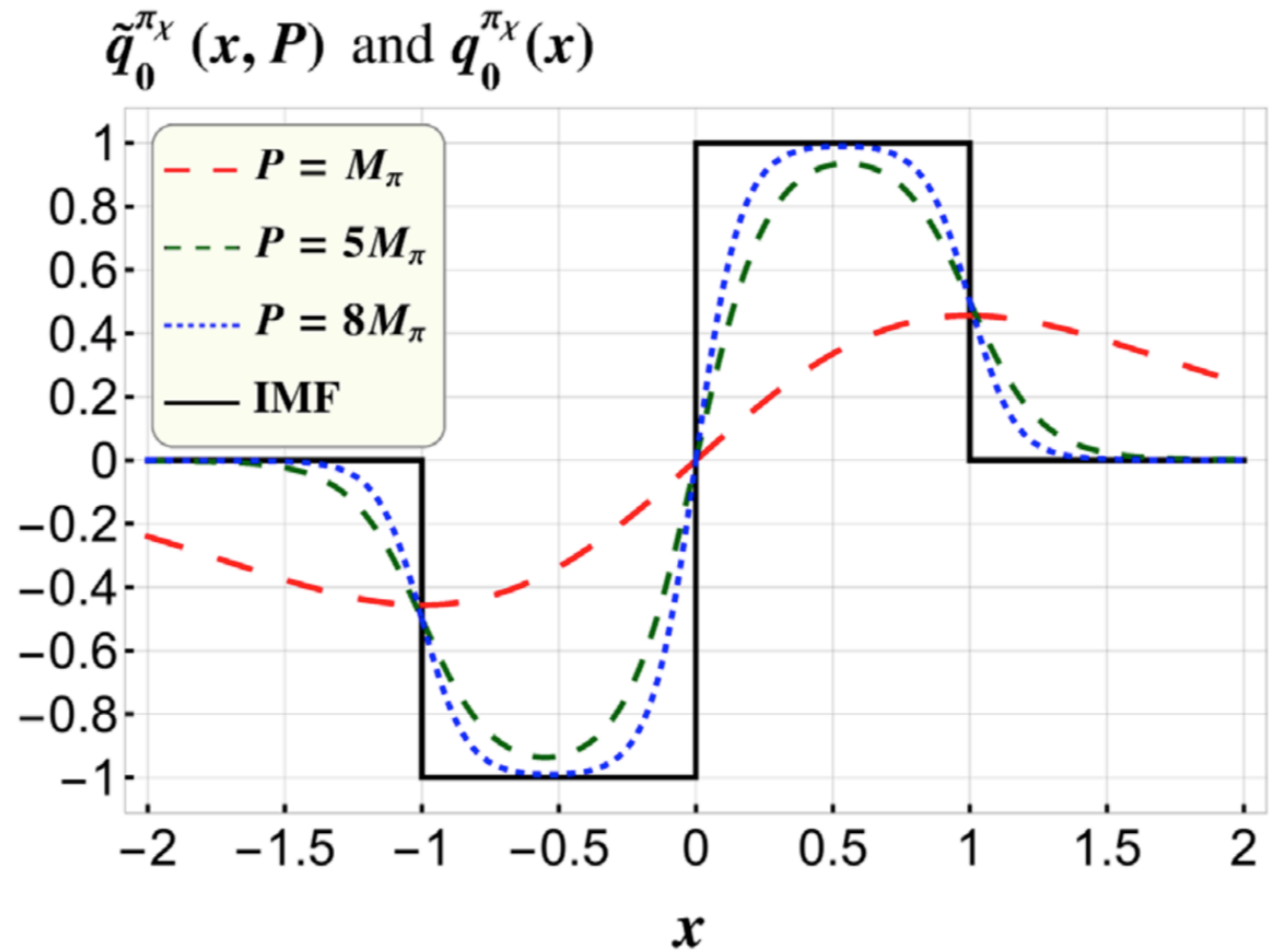
$$\mathcal{W}[\xi^-, 0] = \mathcal{P} \left[ \exp \left( -ig_s \int_0^{\xi^-} d\eta^- A^+(\eta^-) \right) \right] \mathbf{A^+=0 Gauge in LFD}$$

## Quasi-PDFs

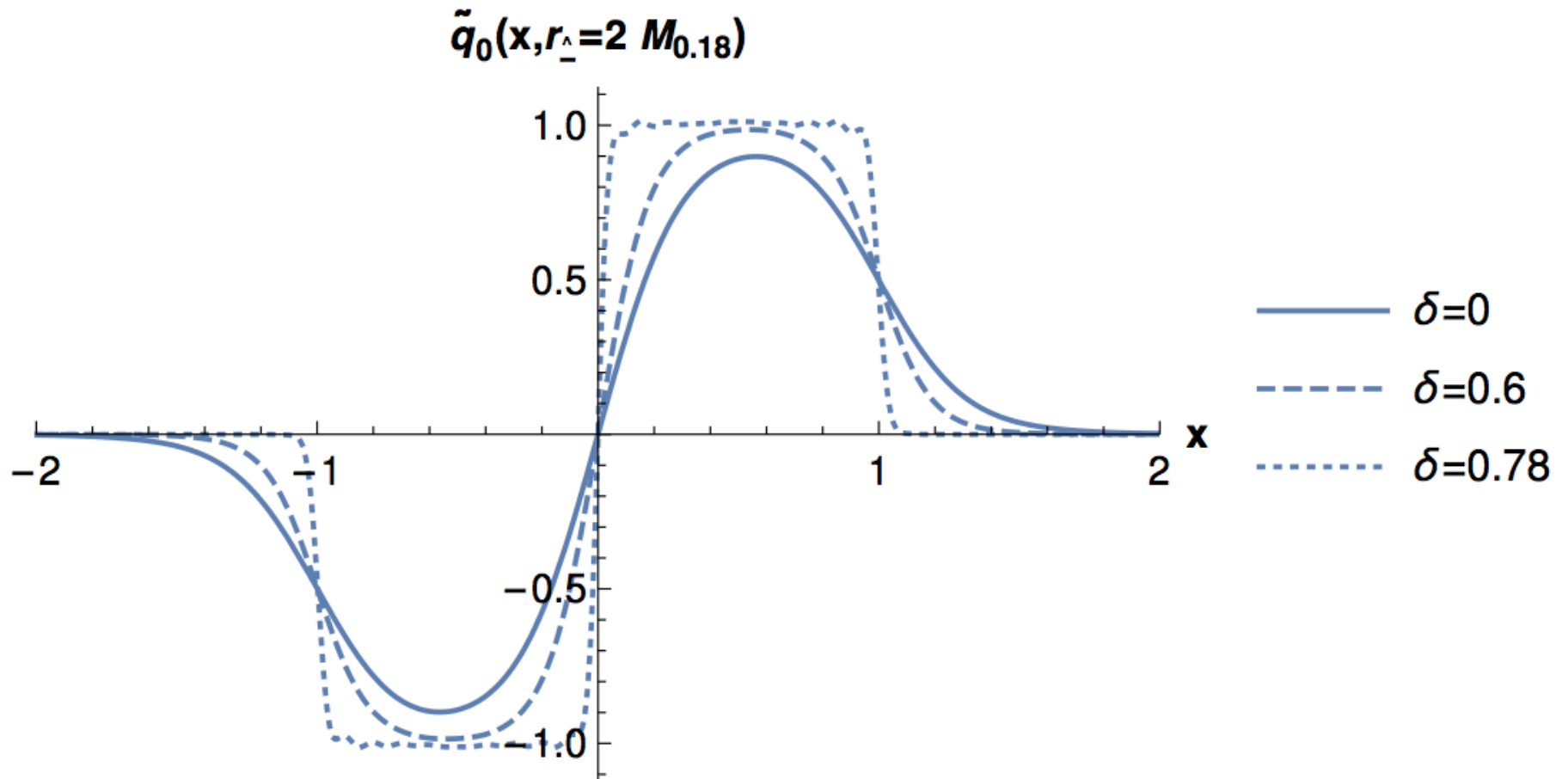
$$\tilde{q}_{(n)}(\hat{r}_\perp, x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx^\hat{-}}{4\pi} e^{ix^\hat{-} r_\perp} \\ \times \langle r_{(n)}^\hat{+}, r_\perp | \bar{\psi}(x^\hat{-}) \gamma_\perp \mathcal{W}[x^\hat{-}, 0] \psi(0) | r_{(n)}^\hat{+}, r_\perp \rangle_C,$$

$$\mathcal{W}[x^\hat{-}, 0] = \mathcal{P} \left[ \exp \left( -ig \int_0^{x^\hat{-}} dx'^\hat{-} A_\perp(x'^\hat{-}) \right) \right] \mathbf{Interpolating dynamics}$$

- Y. Jia, et al.,  
PRD98,  
054011('18)  
- IFD  
(quasi-PDFs)



- B.Ma&C.Ji, PRD104,036004(2021)



## Extended Wick Rotation

$$p^0 \rightarrow \tilde{P}^0 = ip^0 \quad (\delta = 0)$$

*For*  $0 < \delta < \pi/4$ ,

$$p^{\hat{\dagger}} / \sqrt{C} \rightarrow \tilde{P}^{\hat{\dagger}} / \sqrt{C} = ip^{\hat{\dagger}} / \sqrt{C} .$$

*Correspondence to Euclidean Space*

$$p_{\hat{\dagger}}'^2 = p_{\hat{\dagger}}^2 / C \leftrightarrow -\tilde{P}^2$$

# Conclusions and Outlook

- QCD(1+1) in large  $N_c$  ‘tHooft model’ [as well as QED(3+1)] was interpolated between IFD and LFD.
- Interpolation angle independent energy function, chiral condensate, mass spectra, etc. were found indicating the persistence of nontrivial vacuum even in LFD.
- Applying to quasi-PDFs in the interpolating formulation, we note a possibility of utilizing not only the reference frame dependence but also the interpolation angle dependence to get an alternative effective approach to the LFD’s PDFs.
- QCD(3+1) extension is highly non-trivial but should be explored.
- Investigation of the link between IFD and LFD appears useful.