

Kinematic Factors

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1 Running the code

Requirements: `adat`, `eigen`

Running: The main code is `compute_matrix_prefactor`. The input xml contains:

1. the J^{PC} and the L
2. the mass square
3. the maximum mom of the source, the sink and the current.
4. the minimum number of time slices to use in the fit

From this you can create an xml say, `compute_matrix_prefactor.out.xml`, that contains all the non-zero kinematic factors. In order to make an input xml for 'redstar' one can use `compute_matrix_prefactor.out.xml` and another xml `gen_redstar.ini.xml` as an input and run `gen_redstar_xml`. This will produce the output in the form that can be used by 'redstar'. The examples of the input xml are given in

`Kinematic_factor/compute_Kfactors/build/runs.`

One can add other form factors to the code and compute them as well. As of now it only supports vector to pseudo-scalar transitions with a vector current.

2 Form Factors

For composite particles, like hadrons, the interaction to an external current is through the individual constituents. Thus, for the interaction of a hadron to a photon requires the perturbative expansion in terms of quarks. But this is not possible as the quarks interact through strong interactions and a perturbative expansion is not possible in this regime. One can explain the interactions through a phenomenological quantity called the **form-factor**.

Ideally, the structure of the hadrons from QCD should give the form of the form-factors but in the absence of this understanding, we rely on symmetries of QCD to constrain the form-factors. We apply this for a vector to pseudo-scalar transition.

2.1 Vector to Pseudo-scalar Form Factor

Consider a process $\langle PS(p_f) | j^\mu(p_i - p_f) | V(p_i, \lambda_i) \rangle$. The independent vectors at our disposal from this process are

p_f, p_i and for the vector a polarization $\epsilon(p_i, \lambda_i)$ and $\epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}$

The scalars are ($\epsilon \cdot p_i = 0$ and $\epsilon^2 = 0/1$):

$$p_f^2, p_i^2, p_f^\mu p_{i\mu}, p_f^\mu \epsilon_\mu$$

The amplitude must be linear in $\epsilon(p_i, \lambda_i)$ using a basis of $(p_i + p_f)$ and $(p_i - p_f)$. The total number of possible form-factors that preserve the Lorentz structure are

$$\begin{aligned} \langle PS(p_f) | j^\mu(p_i - p_f) | V(p_i, \lambda_i) \rangle = & \epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} (p_i + p_f)_\nu (p_i - p_f)_\rho \epsilon_\sigma(p_i, \lambda_i) F_1(Q^2) + \\ & (p_i + p_f)^\nu (p_i - p_f)_\nu \epsilon^\mu(p_i, \lambda_i) F_2(Q^2) + \\ & (p_i - p_f)^\mu (p_i + p_f)_\nu \epsilon^\nu(p_i, \lambda_i) F_3(Q^2) \\ & + (p_i + p_f)^\mu (p_i - p_f)_\nu \epsilon^\nu(p_i, \lambda_i) F_4(Q^2) \end{aligned}$$

Applying invariance under parity,

$$\begin{aligned} \langle PS(p_f) | j^\mu(p_i - p_f) | V(p_i, \lambda_i) \rangle &= \langle PS(p_f) | P^{-1} P j^\mu(p_i - p_f) P^{-1} P | V(p_i, \lambda_i) \rangle \\ &= (P)_\nu^\mu (-\langle PS(-p_f) | j^\nu(p_i - p_f) | V(-p_i, \lambda_i) \rangle) \end{aligned}$$

Under parity

$$p_\mu \rightarrow -p_\mu \text{ and } \epsilon_\mu(p, \lambda) \rightarrow -P_\mu^\nu \epsilon_\nu(-p, \lambda)$$

And thus the factors vanish.

Applying current conservation

$$\partial_\mu \langle PS(p_f) | j^\mu(p_i - p_f) | V(p_i, \lambda_i) \rangle = (p_i - p_f)_\mu \langle PS(p_f) | j^\mu(p_i - p_f) | V(p_i, \lambda_i) \rangle = 0$$

And thus, only $F_1(Q^2)$ remains [?].

3 The Vector to Pseudo-scalar Form Factor on the Lattice

The transition from a vector to pseudo-scalar in the presence of a vector current has only one form factor. The vector to pseudo-scalar form factor for $\langle PS(p_f) | j^\mu(p_i - p_f) | V(p_i, \lambda_i) \rangle$ is of the form,

$$\epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} (p_i + p_f)_\nu (p_i - p_f)_\rho \epsilon_\sigma(p_i, \lambda_i) F(Q^2) \quad (1)$$

The amplitude is $\epsilon_\mu(p_i - p_f, \lambda_\gamma) \langle PS(p_f) | j^\mu(p_i - p_f) | V(p_i, \lambda_i) \rangle$ and we can write the pre-factor of $F(Q^2)$ from (Eq: ??) as

$$\epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} \epsilon_\mu(p_i - p_f, \lambda_\gamma) \epsilon_\sigma(p_i, \lambda) (p_i + p_f)_\nu (p_i - p_f)_\rho \quad (2)$$

In the continuum, since it is trivial to move from J, M basis to helicity basis at rest. We can generalize helicity basis to all particles be it in motion or at rest.

On the lattice Lorentz symmetry is broken and we deal with the irreducible representations of the cubic group. Thus, the initial state, the final state and the current can be represented by states with particular angular momentum and parity projected into irreps of the orthogonal group in the case of particles at rest and states of particular helicity and parity projected into irreps of the Dirac group in the case of particles in motion. In short, instead of states with particular helicity we have states projected into particular ‘irreps’ and ‘irrep’ rows.

From [?] any state in helicity basis with helicity λ , momentum p , angular momentum J and parity P can be projected into a particular irrep by:

$$|p, \lambda\rangle^{J,P} = O^{\dagger J,P}(p, \lambda) |0\rangle \xrightarrow[\Lambda, \mu]{subduce} \sum_{\lambda=\pm|\lambda|} S_{\mu\lambda}^{\Lambda, \tilde{\eta}} O^{\dagger J,P}(p, \lambda) |0\rangle \quad (3)$$

here $\tilde{\eta}$ is $P(-1)^J$, Λ is the irrep and μ is the row of the irrep the state is subduced into. Using this transformation we can move from the continuum basis to the irreps of cubic group that we deal with.

Applying (Eq: ??) in (Eq: ??), when the source is in irrep(row) $\Lambda_i(\mu_i)$, the sink in $\Lambda_f(\mu_f)$ and the current in $\Lambda_\gamma(\mu_\gamma)$ we get the pre-factor of $F(Q^2)$ to be

$$S_{\mu_f 0}^{\Lambda_f, \tilde{\eta}_f} \sum_{\lambda_\gamma=\pm|\lambda_\gamma|, \lambda_i=\pm|\lambda_i|} S_{\mu_\gamma \lambda_\gamma}^{\Lambda_\gamma, \tilde{\eta}_\gamma} S_{\mu_i \lambda_i}^{\Lambda_i, \tilde{\eta}_i} \epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} \epsilon_\mu(p_i - p_f, \lambda_\gamma) \epsilon_\sigma(p_i, \lambda) (p_i + p_f)_\nu (p_i - p_f)_\rho \quad (4)$$

We calculate (Eq: ??) for each source, sink and current irrep(row) to get the pre-factors and divide it out to get the form-factors.

4 Calculation of the kinematic factors for $PS \rightarrow V$ transitions

The algorithm followed by the code:

- To get the kinematic factors for the process and for a given maximum momentum at the source and the sink, we first loop over all possible momenta at the source and sink.
- The p_0 at the source and sink is calculated by the relation $p_0 = \sqrt{m^2 + \left(\frac{2\pi}{L\xi} \vec{p}\right)^2}$. The four momentum convention used is $(+1 - 1 - 1 - 1)$
- The four momentum of the insertion is determined based on conservation. From this the virtual mass of the current can also be determined $m_\gamma = \sqrt{E_\gamma^2 - \left(\frac{2\pi}{L\xi} \vec{p}_\gamma\right)^2}$
- Next one has to determine the Euler angles for the allowed lattice rotations that take the momentum from p_z to the given direction at source, sink and insertion. It is $R_{lat} R_{ref}$ based on the conventions in [?], there is a list of the Euler angles for the rotations in `adat/irrep/irrep_utils` to which the code is interfaced. It is trivial to convert the 3-rotation matrix to 4, since the spatial rotations do not change the 0^{th} component just add $(1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0)$ (Table: ??)

Little group	\vec{p}_{ref}	ϕ	θ	ψ
Dic ₄	$(0, 0, n)$	0	0	0
Dic ₂	$(0, n, n)$	$\pi/2$	$\pi/4$	$-\pi/2$
Dic ₃	(n, n, n)	$\pi/4$	$\cos^{-1}(1/\sqrt{3})$	0

Table 1: Rotations, R_{ref} , used, as described in the text, for rotation $\hat{R}_{\phi, \theta, \psi} = e^{-i\phi \hat{J}_z} e^{-i\theta \hat{J}_y} e^{-i\psi \hat{J}_z}$. This takes $(0, 0, |\vec{p}|)$ to \vec{p}_{ref}

- Each momentum and particular J^P can be projected into multiple allowed irrep and rows. The code finds the allowed irrep and rows and loops over them to get all the possible combinations at the source, sink and insertion. (Table: ??)
- For this process there are two polarization vectors, for the insertion and the vector quantity. The polarization for a given helicity λ and p is determined by finding the polarization along z-axis for the given λ and since rotations only change the direction of p leaving λ unchanged. Using this relation $\epsilon(Rp, \lambda) = R\epsilon(p, \lambda)$ [?].

Lattice Momentum	Little Group (Double Cover)	Irreps(Λ or Λ^p) (For single cover)
$(0, 0, 0)$	O_h^D	$A_1^\pm A_2^\pm E^\pm T_1^\pm T_2^\pm$
$(0, 0, n)$	Dic_4	$A_1 A_2 B_1 B_2 E_2$
$(0, n, n)$	Dic_2	$A_1 A_2 B_1 B_2$
(n, n, n)	Dic_3	$A_1 A_2 E_2$

Table 2: Allowed lattice momenta on a cubic lattice in a finite cubic box, along with the corresponding little groups for relevant momenta (the double covers relevant for integer and half-integer spin). We list only the single cover irreps relevant for integer spin. Lattice momenta are given in units of $2\pi/(L_s a_s)$ where $n \in Z$ is a non-zero integers. The A and B irreps have dimension one, E two and T three. Dic_n is the dicyclic group of order $4n$

The convention for the polarization 3-vector in [?] is used. To convert it into a 4-vector we use the relation $\epsilon^\mu p_\mu = 0$. The rotation matrix is calculated in step:2 is used and again the convention for the 4-vector is $[\epsilon_0, -\vec{\epsilon}]$

Helicity λ	Polarization Vector $\epsilon(p_z, \lambda)$
+1	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [0, +1, +i, 0]$
0	$\frac{1}{M} [\vec{p} , 0, 0, -E]$
-1	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [0, -1, +i, 0]$

Table 3: The polarization vectors for p_z

- The subduction coefficients are in general a sum over $\pm|\lambda|$ and the polarization is the only other quantity that depends on λ , so the sum $\sum_{\lambda=\pm|\lambda|} S_{\mu\lambda}^{\Lambda\tilde{\eta}} \epsilon(p, \lambda)$ is taken to get a four-vector at the insertion and the sink. The subduction coefficient of PS is just 1 and always $\lambda = 0$ but to be pedantic, it is taken verified with adat.
- Thus we have the ingredients that go into the master equation (Eq:??)

$$\left[S_{\mu_f 0}^{\Lambda_f, \tilde{\eta}_f} \right] \left[\sum_{\lambda_\gamma=\pm|\lambda_\gamma|} S_{\mu_\gamma \lambda_\gamma}^{\Lambda_\gamma, \tilde{\eta}_\gamma} \epsilon_\mu(p_i - p_f, \lambda_\gamma) \right] \left[\sum_{\lambda_i=\pm|\lambda_i|} S_{\mu_i \lambda_i}^{\Lambda_i, \tilde{\eta}_i} \epsilon_\sigma(p_i, \lambda_i) \right] \epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} (p_i + p_f)_\nu (p_i - p_f)_\rho \quad (5)$$

Here, the terms in square brackets are calculated based on the previous step, the anti-symmetric tensor is calculated by looking the permutations to get to (0123) (even = +1 and odd = -1). The sum and difference of the four-vectors in the first step give the last two terms.

5 Some Explicit Calculations to Check the results from the Code

1. $\mathbf{p_i}$ and $\mathbf{p_f}$ are directed along z-axis:

This means both $(p_i + p_f)_\nu$ and $(p_i - p_f)_\rho$ will have only two non-zero components i.e. 0 and 3. This means that μ and σ will have to be either 1 or 2. We first start with the calculation of $\epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} \epsilon_\sigma(p_i, \lambda) (p_i + p_f)_\nu (p_i - p_f)_\rho$

In terms of irreps A_1 and T_1 r_3 have $\lambda = 0$, T_1 r_1 has $\lambda = +1$, T_1 r_3 $\lambda = -1$ and E_2 r_1 E_2 r_2 are a linear combination. In this case (for $\tilde{\eta} = +1$) E_2 r_1 is $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1(+\lambda) + 1(-\lambda))$ and E_2 r_2 is $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1(+\lambda) - 1(-\lambda))$ as in (Table: ??)

- (a) when $\lambda_\gamma = 0$: The non-zero elements are $\mu = 0/3$ since $\nu(\rho) = 0/3$, this is zero
- (b) when $\lambda_i = 0$: Similar to above the element is zero.

	$\vec{p} = (0, 0, n), (n, n, n)$	$\vec{p} = (0, n, n)$	$\vec{p} = (0, 0, 0)$
$\lambda = 0$	A_1/A_2	A_1/A_2	$T_1(2), A_2/A_1$
$\lambda = 1$	$(E_2(1) + E_2(2))/\sqrt{2}$	$(B_1 + B_2)/\sqrt{2}$	$T_1(1)$
$\lambda = -1$	$(E_2(1) - E_2(2))/\sqrt{2}$	$(B_1 - B_2)/\sqrt{2}$	$T_1(3)$

Table 4: Subduction Coefficients for 0^{-1} (only $\lambda = 0$, A2(in motion) A1(at rest)) and 1^{-1}

Thus, whenever there is T1 r2 or A1, the and the momenta are along the z-axis the pre-factor is always 0. When $\lambda_\gamma = \pm 1$ and $\lambda_i = \pm 1$,

(a) $\mu = 0$: 0 for all λ_γ and λ_i because of the statement in the previous paragraph.

(b) $\mu = 3$: 0 for all λ_γ and λ_i because of the statement in the previous paragraph.

When both $\lambda_\gamma = \lambda_i = \pm 1$

(a) $\mu = 1$:

$$\frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \epsilon^{1\nu\rho 2} (p_i + p_f)_\nu (p_i - p_f)_\rho$$

(b) $\mu = 2$:

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} \epsilon^{2\nu\rho 1} (p_i + p_f)_\nu (p_i - p_f)_\rho$$

The minus sign in $\frac{i}{\sqrt{2}}$ etc. are cancelled by making the polarization a four vector with convention (1,-1,-1,-1).

Adding (a) and (b) shows

$$\epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} \epsilon_\mu (p_i - p_f, \lambda_\gamma = \pm 1) \epsilon_\sigma (p_i, \lambda_i = \pm 1) (p_i + p_f)_\nu (p_i - p_f)_\rho = 0$$

Thus, when both insertion and initial states are T1 r1, T1 r3, E2 r1 or E2 r2 the pre-factor is zero. In the case of E2 also the linear combinations cancel out. Also when both V and Current are in T1 irrep both the momenta are 0 and thus the pre-factor is 0.

Table 5: Table of Zeros for p_z

$p_z \rightarrow p'_z$		$p_z \rightarrow p'_z$		$p_z \rightarrow p'_z$	
$D4A1/A2 \rightarrow D4T1r1 \rightarrow D4T1r1$	0	$D4A1/A2 \rightarrow D4T1r1 \rightarrow D4T1r3$	0	$D4A1/A2 \rightarrow D4T1r1 \rightarrow D4E2r1$	x
$D4A1/A2 \rightarrow D4T1r2 \rightarrow D4T1r1$	0	$D4A1/A2 \rightarrow D4T1r2 \rightarrow D4T1r3$	0	$D4A1/A2 \rightarrow D4T1r2 \rightarrow D4E2r1$	0
$D4A1/A2 \rightarrow D4T1r3 \rightarrow D4T1r1$	0	$D4A1/A2 \rightarrow D4T1r3 \rightarrow D4T1r3$	0	$D4A1/A2 \rightarrow D4T1r3 \rightarrow D4E2r1$	x
$D4A1/A2 \rightarrow D4A1 \rightarrow D4T1r1$	0	$D4A1/A2 \rightarrow D4A1 \rightarrow D4T1r3$	0	$D4A1/A2 \rightarrow D4A1 \rightarrow D4E2r1$	0
$D4A1/A2 \rightarrow D4E2r1 \rightarrow D4T1r1$	x	$D4A1/A2 \rightarrow D4E2r1 \rightarrow D4T1r3$	x	$D4A1/A2 \rightarrow D4E2r1 \rightarrow D4E2r1$	0
$D4A1/A2 \rightarrow D4E2r2 \rightarrow D4T1r1$	x	$D4A1/A2 \rightarrow D4E2r2 \rightarrow D4T1r3$	x	$D4A1/A2 \rightarrow D4E2r2 \rightarrow D4E2r1$	x
$D4A1/A2 \rightarrow D4T1r1 \rightarrow D4T1r2$	0	$D4A1/A2 \rightarrow D4T1r1 \rightarrow D4A1$	0	$D4A1/A2 \rightarrow D4T1r1 \rightarrow D4E2r2$	x
$D4A1/A2 \rightarrow D4T1r2 \rightarrow D4T1r2$	0	$D4A1/A2 \rightarrow D4T1r2 \rightarrow D4A1$	0	$D4A1/A2 \rightarrow D4T1r2 \rightarrow D4E2r2$	0
$D4A1/A2 \rightarrow D4T1r3 \rightarrow D4T1r2$	0	$D4A1/A2 \rightarrow D4T1r3 \rightarrow D4A1$	0	$D4A1/A2 \rightarrow D4T1r3 \rightarrow D4E2r2$	x
$D4A1/A2 \rightarrow D4A1 \rightarrow D4T1r2$	0	$D4A1/A2 \rightarrow D4A1 \rightarrow D4A1$	0	$D4A1/A2 \rightarrow D4A1 \rightarrow D4E2r2$	0
$D4A1/A2 \rightarrow D4E2r1 \rightarrow D4T1r2$	0	$D4A1/A2 \rightarrow D4E2r1 \rightarrow D4A1$	0	$D4A1/A2 \rightarrow D4E2r1 \rightarrow D4E2r2$	x
$D4A1/A2 \rightarrow D4E2r2 \rightarrow D4T1r2$	0	$D4A1/A2 \rightarrow D4E2r2 \rightarrow D4A1$	0	$D4A1/A2 \rightarrow D4E2r2 \rightarrow D4E2r2$	0

2. Example of a calculation not in along z-axis: $-100A2r1 \rightarrow 000T1r1 \rightarrow -100E2r2$

The 0 0 0_T1 r1 has only $\lambda_\gamma = +1$ and -1 0 0_E2 r2 has $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1(+\lambda_i) - 1(-\lambda_i))$

$$\epsilon(p_i - p_f, \lambda_\gamma) \rightarrow \epsilon(000, +1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}[0, 1, i, 0] \quad (6)$$

$$\epsilon(p_i, \lambda) \rightarrow R(001 \rightarrow -100)\epsilon(001, \pm 1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}[0, 0, -i, \mp 1] \quad (7)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \pm 1 \\ i \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -i \\ \mp 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$(p_i - p_f)$ has only one non-zero component $(p_i - p_f)_0$ whereas $(p_i + p_f)$ has two non-zero components, 0 and 1 so the only one that contributes is $(p_i + p_f)_1$.

$$(p_i - p_f)_0 = \sqrt{m_i^2 + p_i^2} - \sqrt{m_f^2 + p_f^2} = \sqrt{m_i^2 + \left(\frac{2\pi}{L\xi}\right)^2} - \sqrt{m_f^2 + \left(\frac{2\pi}{L\xi}\right)^2} = 0.045786 \quad (8)$$

$$(p_i + p_f)_1 = -1 \left((-1) \left(\frac{2\pi}{L\xi} \right) + (-1) \left(\frac{2\pi}{L\xi} \right) \right) = 0.22819 \quad (9)$$

$$\epsilon(000, +1)_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}i \quad (10)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\epsilon(-200, +1)_3 - \epsilon(-200, -1)_3) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(-2)\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = -1 \quad (11)$$

So, the value is $-0.00738i$ which exactly matches with the result of the code.

These results are **consistent** with the code as tabulated in (Table: ??) for all z-momenta.

Table 6: The list of the non-zero Kinematic Factors

$p000 \rightarrow p000$		$p001 \rightarrow p002$		$p0 - 1 - 1 \rightarrow p000$	
$T1r1 \rightarrow T1r1 \rightarrow A1$	0	$D4A1r1 \rightarrow D4A1r1 \rightarrow D4A2$	0	$D2A1r1 \rightarrow D2A1r1 \rightarrow A1$	0
$T1r2 \rightarrow T1r1 \rightarrow A1$	0	$D4E2r1 \rightarrow D4A1r1 \rightarrow D4A2$	0	$D2B1r1 \rightarrow D2A1r1 \rightarrow A1$	0
$T1r3 \rightarrow T1r1 \rightarrow A1$	0	$D4E2r2 \rightarrow D4A1r1 \rightarrow D4A2$	0	$D2B2r1 \rightarrow D2A1r1 \rightarrow A1$	0
$T1r1 \rightarrow T1r2 \rightarrow A1$	0	$D4A1r1 \rightarrow D4E2r1 \rightarrow D4A2$	0	$D2A1r1 \rightarrow D2B1r1 \rightarrow A1$	0
$T1r2 \rightarrow T1r2 \rightarrow A1$	0	$D4E2r1 \rightarrow D4E2r1 \rightarrow D4A2$	0	$D2B1r1 \rightarrow D2B1r1 \rightarrow A1$	0
$T1r3 \rightarrow T1r2 \rightarrow A1$	0	$D4E2r2 \rightarrow D4E2r1 \rightarrow D4A2$	x	$D2B2r1 \rightarrow D2B1r1 \rightarrow A1$	x
$T1r1 \rightarrow T1r3 \rightarrow A1$	0	$D4A1r1 \rightarrow D4E2r2 \rightarrow D4A2$	0	$D2A1r1 \rightarrow D2B2r1 \rightarrow A1$	0
$T1r2 \rightarrow T1r3 \rightarrow A1$	0	$D4E2r1 \rightarrow D4E2r2 \rightarrow D4A2$	x	$D2B1r1 \rightarrow D2B2r1 \rightarrow A1$	x
$T1r3 \rightarrow T1r3 \rightarrow A1$	0	$D4E2r2 \rightarrow D4E2r2 \rightarrow D4A2$	0	$D2B2r1 \rightarrow D2B2r1 \rightarrow A1$	0
$p001 \rightarrow p001$		$p010 \rightarrow p011$		$p100 \rightarrow p111$	
$D4A1r1 \rightarrow T1r1 \rightarrow D4A2$	0	$D4A1r1 \rightarrow D4A1r1 \rightarrow D2A2$	0	$D4A1r1 \rightarrow D2A1r1 \rightarrow D3A2$	0
$D4E2r1 \rightarrow T1r1 \rightarrow D4A2$	x	$D4E2r1 \rightarrow D4A1r1 \rightarrow D2A2$	0	$D4E2r1 \rightarrow D2A1r1 \rightarrow D3A2$	x
$D4E2r2 \rightarrow T1r1 \rightarrow D4A2$	x	$D4E2r2 \rightarrow D4A1r1 \rightarrow D2A2$	0	$D4E2r2 \rightarrow D2A1r1 \rightarrow D3A2$	x
$D4A1r1 \rightarrow T1r2 \rightarrow D4A2$	0	$D4A1r1 \rightarrow D4E2r1 \rightarrow D2A2$	0	$D4A1r1 \rightarrow D2B1r1 \rightarrow D3A2$	x
$D4E2r1 \rightarrow T1r2 \rightarrow D4A2$	0	$D4E2r1 \rightarrow D4E2r1 \rightarrow D2A2$	x	$D4E2r1 \rightarrow D2B1r1 \rightarrow D3A2$	x
$D4E2r2 \rightarrow T1r2 \rightarrow D4A2$	0	$D4E2r2 \rightarrow D4E2r1 \rightarrow D2A2$	0	$D4E2r2 \rightarrow D2B1r1 \rightarrow D3A2$	x
$D4A1r1 \rightarrow T1r3 \rightarrow D4A2$	0	$D4A1r1 \rightarrow D4E2r2 \rightarrow D2A2$	x	$D4A1r1 \rightarrow D2B2r1 \rightarrow D3A2$	0
$D4E2r1 \rightarrow T1r3 \rightarrow D4A2$	x	$D4E2r1 \rightarrow D4E2r2 \rightarrow D2A2$	0	$D4E2r1 \rightarrow D2B2r1 \rightarrow D3A2$	x
$D4E2r2 \rightarrow T1r3 \rightarrow D4A2$	x	$D4E2r2 \rightarrow D4E2r2 \rightarrow D2A2$	x	$D4E2r2 \rightarrow D2B2r1 \rightarrow D3A2$	x
$p011 \rightarrow p011$		$p110 \rightarrow p111$		$p000 \rightarrow p111$	
$D2A1r1 \rightarrow T1r1 \rightarrow D2A2$	0	$D2A1r1 \rightarrow D4A1r1 \rightarrow D3A2$	0	$T1r1 \rightarrow D3A1r1 \rightarrow D3A2$	0
$D2B1r1 \rightarrow T1r1 \rightarrow D2A2$	x	$D2B1r1 \rightarrow D4A1r1 \rightarrow D3A2$	0	$T1r2 \rightarrow D3A1r1 \rightarrow D3A2$	0
$D2B2r1 \rightarrow T1r1 \rightarrow D2A2$	x	$D2B2r1 \rightarrow D4A1r1 \rightarrow D3A2$	0	$T1r3 \rightarrow D3A1r1 \rightarrow D3A2$	0
$D2A1r1 \rightarrow T1r2 \rightarrow D2A2$	0	$D2A1r1 \rightarrow D4E2r1 \rightarrow D3A2$	x	$T1r1 \rightarrow D3E2r1 \rightarrow D3A2$	x
$D2B1r1 \rightarrow T1r2 \rightarrow D2A2$	0	$D2B1r1 \rightarrow D4E2r1 \rightarrow D3A2$	x	$T1r2 \rightarrow D3E2r1 \rightarrow D3A2$	x
$D2B2r1 \rightarrow T1r2 \rightarrow D2A2$	x	$D2B2r1 \rightarrow D4E2r1 \rightarrow D3A2$	x	$T1r3 \rightarrow D3E2r1 \rightarrow D3A2$	x
$D2A1r1 \rightarrow T1r3 \rightarrow D2A2$	0	$D2A1r1 \rightarrow D4E2r2 \rightarrow D3A2$	x	$T1r1 \rightarrow D3E2r2 \rightarrow D3A2$	x
$D2B1r1 \rightarrow T1r3 \rightarrow D2A2$	x	$D2B1r1 \rightarrow D4E2r2 \rightarrow D3A2$	x	$T1r2 \rightarrow D3E2r2 \rightarrow D3A2$	0
$D2B2r1 \rightarrow T1r3 \rightarrow D2A2$	x	$D2B2r1 \rightarrow D4E2r2 \rightarrow D3A2$	x	$T1r3 \rightarrow D3E2r2 \rightarrow D3A2$	x
$p111 \rightarrow p111$		$p000 \rightarrow p011$		$p - 100 \rightarrow p011$	
$D3A1r1 \rightarrow T1r1 \rightarrow D3A2$	0	$T1r1 \rightarrow D2A1r1 \rightarrow D2A2$	0	$D4A1r1 \rightarrow D3A1r1 \rightarrow D2A2$	0
$D3E2r1 \rightarrow T1r1 \rightarrow D3A2$	x	$T1r2 \rightarrow D2A1r1 \rightarrow D2A2$	0	$D4E2r1 \rightarrow D3A1r1 \rightarrow D2A2$	0
$D3E2r2 \rightarrow T1r1 \rightarrow D3A2$	x	$T1r3 \rightarrow D2A1r1 \rightarrow D2A2$	0	$D4E2r2 \rightarrow D3A1r1 \rightarrow D2A2$	0
$D3A1r1 \rightarrow T1r2 \rightarrow D3A2$	0	$T1r1 \rightarrow D2B1r1 \rightarrow D2A2$	x	$D4A1r1 \rightarrow D3E2r1 \rightarrow D2A2$	x
$D3E2r1 \rightarrow T1r2 \rightarrow D3A2$	x	$T1r2 \rightarrow D2B1r1 \rightarrow D2A2$	0	$D4E2r1 \rightarrow D3E2r1 \rightarrow D2A2$	x
$D3E2r2 \rightarrow T1r2 \rightarrow D3A2$	0	$T1r3 \rightarrow D2B1r1 \rightarrow D2A2$	x	$D4E2r2 \rightarrow D3E2r1 \rightarrow D2A2$	x
$D3A1r1 \rightarrow T1r3 \rightarrow D3A2$	0	$T1r1 \rightarrow D2B2r1 \rightarrow D2A2$	x	$D4A1r1 \rightarrow D3E2r2 \rightarrow D2A2$	x
$D3E2r1 \rightarrow T1r3 \rightarrow D3A2$	x	$T1r2 \rightarrow D2B2r1 \rightarrow D2A2$	x	$D4E2r1 \rightarrow D3E2r2 \rightarrow D2A2$	x
$D3E2r2 \rightarrow T1r3 \rightarrow D3A2$	x	$T1r3 \rightarrow D2B2r1 \rightarrow D2A2$	x	$D4E2r2 \rightarrow D3E2r2 \rightarrow D2A2$	x

Table 7: The list of the non-zero Kinematic Factors

$p - 1 - 1 - 1 \rightarrow p000$		$p00 - 1 \rightarrow p001$		$p0 - 11 \rightarrow p002$	
$D3A1r1 \rightarrow D3A1r1 \rightarrow A1$	0	$D4A1r1 \rightarrow D4A1r1 \rightarrow D4A2$	0	$D2A1r1 \rightarrow D2A1r1 \rightarrow D4A2$	0
$D3E2r1 \rightarrow D3A1r1 \rightarrow A1$	0	$D4E2r1 \rightarrow D4A1r1 \rightarrow D4A2$	0	$D2B1r1 \rightarrow D2A1r1 \rightarrow D4A2$	0
$D3E2r2 \rightarrow D3A1r1 \rightarrow A1$	0	$D4E2r2 \rightarrow D4A1r1 \rightarrow D4A2$	0	$D2B2r1 \rightarrow D2A1r1 \rightarrow D4A2$	0
$D3A1r1 \rightarrow D3E2r1 \rightarrow A1$	0	$D4A1r1 \rightarrow D4E2r1 \rightarrow D4A2$	0	$D2A1r1 \rightarrow D2B1r1 \rightarrow D4A2$	0
$D3E2r1 \rightarrow D3E2r1 \rightarrow A1$	0	$D4E2r1 \rightarrow D4E2r1 \rightarrow D4A2$	0	$D2B1r1 \rightarrow D2B1r1 \rightarrow D4A2$	0
$D3E2r2 \rightarrow D3E2r1 \rightarrow A1$	x	$D4E2r2 \rightarrow D4E2r1 \rightarrow D4A2$	x	$D2B2r1 \rightarrow D2B1r1 \rightarrow D4A2$	x
$D3A1r1 \rightarrow D3E2r2 \rightarrow A1$	0	$D4A1r1 \rightarrow D4E2r2 \rightarrow D4A2$	0	$D2A1r1 \rightarrow D2B2r1 \rightarrow D4A2$	x
$D3E2r1 \rightarrow D3E2r2 \rightarrow A1$	x	$D4E2r1 \rightarrow D4E2r2 \rightarrow D4A2$	x	$D2B1r1 \rightarrow D2B2r1 \rightarrow D4A2$	x
$D3E2r2 \rightarrow D3E2r2 \rightarrow A1$	0	$DE2r2 \rightarrow D4E2r2 \rightarrow D4A2$	0	$D2B2r1 \rightarrow D2B2r1 \rightarrow D4A2$	0
$p000 \rightarrow p002$		$p002 \rightarrow p002$		$p - 1 - 10 \rightarrow p001$	
$T1r1 \rightarrow D4A1r1 \rightarrow D4A2$	0	$D4A1r1 \rightarrow T1r1 \rightarrow D4A2$	0	$D2A1r1 \rightarrow D3A1r1 \rightarrow D4A2$	0
$T1r2 \rightarrow D4A1r1 \rightarrow D4A2$	0	$D4E2r1 \rightarrow T1r1 \rightarrow D4A2$	x	$D2B1r1 \rightarrow D3A1r1 \rightarrow D4A2$	x
$T1r3 \rightarrow D4A1r1 \rightarrow D4A2$	0	$D4E2r2 \rightarrow T1r1 \rightarrow D4A2$	x	$D2B2r1 \rightarrow D3A1r1 \rightarrow D4A2$	0
$T1r1 \rightarrow D4E2r1 \rightarrow D4A2$	x	$D4A1r1 \rightarrow T1r2 \rightarrow D4A2$	0	$D2A1r1 \rightarrow D3E2r1 \rightarrow D4A2$	x
$T1r2 \rightarrow D4E2r1 \rightarrow D4A2$	0	$D4E2r1 \rightarrow T1r2 \rightarrow D4A2$	0	$D2B1r1 \rightarrow D3E2r1 \rightarrow D4A2$	0
$T1r3 \rightarrow D4E2r1 \rightarrow D4A2$	x	$D4E2r2 \rightarrow T1r2 \rightarrow D4A2$	0	$D2B2r1 \rightarrow D3E2r1 \rightarrow D4A2$	x
$T1r1 \rightarrow D4E2r2 \rightarrow D4A2$	x	$D4A1r1 \rightarrow T1r3 \rightarrow D4A2$	0	$D2A1r1 \rightarrow D3E2r2 \rightarrow D4A2$	0
$T1r2 \rightarrow D4E2r2 \rightarrow D4A2$	0	$D4E2r1 \rightarrow T1r3 \rightarrow D4A2$	x	$D2B2r1 \rightarrow D3E2r2 \rightarrow D4A2$	x
$T1r3 \rightarrow D4E2r2 \rightarrow D4A2$	x	$D4E2r2 \rightarrow T1r3 \rightarrow D4A2$	x	$D2B2r1 \rightarrow D3E2r2 \rightarrow D4A2$	0
$p00 - 1 \rightarrow p001$		$p000 \rightarrow p001$		$p - 1 - 11 \rightarrow p002$	
$D4A1r1 \rightarrow D4A1r1 \rightarrow D4A2$	0	$T1r1 \rightarrow D4A1r1 \rightarrow D4A2$	0	$D3A1r1 \rightarrow D3A1r1 \rightarrow D4A2$	0
$D4E2r1 \rightarrow D4A1r1 \rightarrow D4A2$	0	$T1r2 \rightarrow D4A1r1 \rightarrow D4A2$	0	$D3E2r1 \rightarrow D3A1r1 \rightarrow D4A2$	0
$D4E2r2 \rightarrow D4A1r1 \rightarrow D4A2$	0	$T1r3 \rightarrow D4A1r1 \rightarrow D4A2$	0	$D3E2r2 \rightarrow D3A1r1 \rightarrow D4A2$	0
$D4A1r1 \rightarrow D4E2r1 \rightarrow D4A2$	0	$T1r1 \rightarrow D4E2r1 \rightarrow D4A2$	x	$D3A1r1 \rightarrow D3E2r1 \rightarrow D4A2$	x
$D4E2r1 \rightarrow D4E2r1 \rightarrow D4A2$	0	$T1r2 \rightarrow D4E2r1 \rightarrow D4A2$	0	$D3E2r1 \rightarrow D3E2r1 \rightarrow D4A2$	0
$D4E2r2 \rightarrow D4E2r1 \rightarrow D4A2$	x	$T1r3 \rightarrow D4E2r1 \rightarrow D4A2$	x	$D3E2r2 \rightarrow D3E2r1 \rightarrow D4A2$	x
$D4A1r1 \rightarrow D4E2r2 \rightarrow D4A2$	0	$T1r1 \rightarrow D4E2r2 \rightarrow D4A2$	x	$D3A1r1 \rightarrow D3E2r2 \rightarrow D4A2$	0
$D4E2r1 \rightarrow D4E2r2 \rightarrow D4A2$	x	$T1r2 \rightarrow D4E2r2 \rightarrow D4A2$	0	$D3E2r1 \rightarrow D3E2r2 \rightarrow D4A2$	x
$D4E2r2 \rightarrow D4E2r2 \rightarrow D4A2$	0	$T1r3 \rightarrow D4E2r2 \rightarrow D4A2$	x	$D3E2r2 \rightarrow D3E2r2 \rightarrow D4A2$	0
$p01 - 1 \rightarrow p011$		$p0 - 10 \rightarrow p001$			
$D2A1r1 \rightarrow D4A1r1 \rightarrow D2A2$	0	$D4A1r1 \rightarrow D2A1r1 \rightarrow D4A2$	0		
$D2B1r1 \rightarrow D4A1r1 \rightarrow D2A2$	0	$D4E2r1 \rightarrow D2A1r1 \rightarrow D4A2$	x		
$D2B2r1 \rightarrow D4A1r1 \rightarrow D2A2$	x	$D4E2r2 \rightarrow D2A1r1 \rightarrow D4A2$	0		
$D2A1r1 \rightarrow D4E2r1 \rightarrow D2A2$	0	$D4A1r1 \rightarrow D2B1r1 \rightarrow D4A2$	0		
$D2B1r1 \rightarrow D4E2r1 \rightarrow D2A2$	0	$D4E2r1 \rightarrow D2B1r1 \rightarrow D4A2$	x		
$D2B2r1 \rightarrow D4E2r1 \rightarrow D2A2$	x	$D4E2r2 \rightarrow D2B1r1 \rightarrow D4A2$	0		
$D2A1r1 \rightarrow D4E2r2 \rightarrow D2A2$	x	$D4A1r1 \rightarrow D2B2r1 \rightarrow D4A2$	x		
$D2B1r1 \rightarrow D4E2r2 \rightarrow D2A2$	x	$D4E2r1 \rightarrow D2B2r1 \rightarrow D4A2$	0		
$D2B2r1 \rightarrow D4E2r2 \rightarrow D2A2$	0	$D4E2r2 \rightarrow D2B2r1 \rightarrow D4A2$	x		

6 Fixing the Phase

When the helicity operators are rotated there is an arbitrary phase $e^{i\phi}$ associated with them as shown in the appendix of [?].

$$\hat{R} |\vec{p}; J, \lambda\rangle = e^{i\Phi(R, \vec{p}, J, \lambda)} |R\vec{p}; J, \lambda\rangle, \quad (12)$$

where the helicity is left invariant and where rotations about the direction of the momentum, \vec{p} , introduce a helicity-dependent phase. Following the derivation in [?],

$$e^{i\Phi(R, \vec{p}, J, \lambda)} = D_{\lambda\lambda}^{(J)}(R_{R\vec{p}}^{-1} R R_{\vec{p}}). \quad (13)$$

		m			
		0	1	-1	
m	m'	1	0	-1	
1	0	$\frac{1+\cos(\beta)}{2}e^{-i(\alpha+\gamma)}$	$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sin\beta e^{-i\alpha}$	$\frac{1-\cos(\beta)}{2}e^{-i(\alpha-\gamma)}$	
0	1	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sin\beta e^{-i\gamma}$	$\cos(\beta)$	$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sin\beta e^{i\gamma}$	
-1	0	$\frac{1-\cos(\beta)}{2}e^{i(\alpha-\gamma)}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sin\beta e^{i\alpha}$	$\frac{1+\cos(\beta)}{2}e^{i(\alpha+\gamma)}$	

Table 8: The Wigner rotation matrices for $D_{0,0}^0(\alpha, \beta, \gamma)$ and $D_{m',m}^1(\alpha, \beta, \gamma)$, ie. rotate by α first.

This means that there is an arbitrary phase in the kinematic factors calculated. This does not mean anything, but when we have the tuple of momenta that are related by rotation, they have to have the same kinematic-factor i.e. a consistent phase. But the calculations so far do not guarantee this.

For a rotation R ,

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \vec{p}'; J', \lambda' | j^\mu | \vec{p}; J, \lambda \rangle &= \langle \vec{p}'; J', \lambda' | \hat{R}^{-1} \hat{R} j^\mu \hat{R}^{-1} \hat{R} | \vec{p}; J, \lambda \rangle \\ &= [R^{-1}]_\nu^\mu \langle \vec{p}'; J', \lambda' | \hat{R}^{-1} j^\nu \hat{R} | \vec{p}; J, \lambda \rangle, \\ &= [R^{-1}]_\nu^\mu e^{-i\Phi(R, \vec{p}, J', \lambda')} e^{i\Phi(R, \vec{p}, J, \lambda)} \langle \hat{R}\vec{p}'; J', \lambda' | j^\nu | \hat{R}\vec{p}; J, \lambda \rangle \end{aligned}$$

When the current operator is also a helicity operator, it transforms the same way as that of a helicity state [?]. Thus, under a rotation R ,

$$\langle \vec{p}'; J', \lambda' | O_{J_\gamma}^\dagger(\vec{p}' - \vec{p}, \lambda_\gamma) | \vec{p}; J, \lambda \rangle \quad (14)$$

$$= e^{-i\Phi(R, \vec{p}, J', \lambda')} e^{i\Phi(R, \vec{p}, J, \lambda)} \langle \hat{R}\vec{p}'; J', \lambda' | \hat{R}^{-1} O_{J_\gamma}^\dagger(\vec{p}' - \vec{p}, \lambda_\gamma) \hat{R} | \hat{R}\vec{p}; J, \lambda \rangle \quad (15)$$

$$= e^{-i\Phi(R, \vec{p}, J', \lambda')} e^{i\Phi(R, \vec{p}', -\vec{p}, J_\gamma, \lambda_\gamma)} e^{i\Phi(R, \vec{p}, J, \lambda)} \langle \hat{R}\vec{p}'; J', \lambda' | O_{J_\gamma}^\dagger(\hat{R}(\vec{p}' - \vec{p}), \lambda_\gamma) | \hat{R}\vec{p}; J, \lambda \rangle \quad (16)$$

where the phase is defined by (Eq: ??)

6.1 Dealing with Phases in the code

In order to fix the phases for a group of tuple of momenta related to each other by rotations,

- We rotate the momentum of the Vector(V) to the canonical momentum. This is an allowed lattice rotation.
- We find the rotation matrix for this rotation which is essentially R_{lat}^{-1} in [?].

$$R_{lat}R_{ref}p_z = p \quad \text{and} \quad R_{ref}p_z = p_{can} \quad \text{so} \quad R_{lat}p_{can} = p \quad (17)$$

- $\langle PS|C|V\rangle = (\langle PS|R^{-1})(RCR^{-1})(R|V\rangle)$, so we use R_{lat}^{-1} to rotate the current and the PS to their new momenta. The current momentum is cross checked using conservation of momentum.
- The value of the kinematic factor for the matrix element with the V in the reference momentum and the other momenta transformed using the same rotation matrix is calculated along with a phase factor that is unique to this matrix element and depends on λ of the current and V following the derivation in [?].

Using (Eq:??) and applying it in (Eq:??)

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \vec{p}', J', \lambda' | O_{J_\gamma}^\dagger (\vec{p}' - \vec{p}, \lambda_\gamma) | \vec{p}; J, \lambda \rangle = \\ \left[e^{-i\Phi(R, \vec{p}_f, J_f, \lambda_f)} S_{\mu_f 0}^{\Lambda_f, \tilde{\eta}_f} \right] \left[\sum_{\lambda_\gamma = \pm |\lambda_\gamma|} e^{i\Phi(R, \vec{p}_i - \vec{p}', J_\gamma, \lambda_\gamma)} S_{\mu_\gamma \lambda_\gamma}^{\Lambda_\gamma, \tilde{\eta}_\gamma} \epsilon_\mu(\hat{R}p_i - \hat{R}p_f, \lambda_\gamma) \right] \\ \left[\sum_{\lambda_i = \pm |\lambda_i|} e^{i\Phi(R, \vec{p}_i, J_i, \lambda_i)} S_{\mu_i \lambda_i}^{\Lambda_i, \tilde{\eta}_i} \epsilon_\sigma(\hat{R}p_i, \lambda_i) \right] \epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} (\hat{R}p_i + \hat{R}p_f)_\nu (\hat{R}p_i - \hat{R}p_f)_\rho \end{aligned}$$

We use (Eq:??) to calculate the factors and fix the phases for all the momenta related by rotations to the same value.

7 Some Explicit Calculations to check the Phasing

For the PS ($J = 0, \lambda = 0$) and $e^{-i\Phi(R, \vec{p}_f, J_f, \lambda_f)}$ is 1. When $\lambda = 0$ we don't have to sum over $\pm\lambda$, but when $\lambda = \pm 1$, one has to sum. It is not clear how in the case of $\lambda \neq 0$ the overall factor turns out to be just a phase as the phase for $\lambda = \pm 1$ is $\frac{1+\cos(\beta)}{2} e^{\mp i(\alpha+\gamma)}$

1. For the PS ($J = 0, \lambda = 0$) phase is 1.
2. The phase is $D_{\lambda\lambda}^{(J)}(R_{R\hat{p}}^{-1}RR_{\hat{p}})$.

$$\begin{aligned} R_{\hat{p}}p_z = p; \quad R_{R\hat{p}}p_z = Rp = R(R_{\hat{p}}p_z); \quad R_{R\hat{p}} = RR_{\hat{p}} \\ R_{R\hat{p}}^{-1}RR_{\hat{p}} = (RR_{\hat{p}})^{-1}R_{R\hat{p}} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

Thus, if the rotation 'R' is defined with respect to the canonical momentum of the Vector, the phase of the vector is always 1.

3. When the irrep at the insertion is subduced to T1 r2 or A2, the $\lambda = 0$, there is not sum over λ and there is just an overall factor. From (Table: ??), it is $\cos(\beta)$ and for this to be a phase, $\beta = 0/\pi$. And also $\cos(\beta)$ has to +1 for the overall normalization in the case of $\lambda = \pm 1$ to be 1. After looking at the output of the code, $\beta = 0$ always as required.
4. When the irrep has a linear combination of $\lambda \pm 1$,

$$\sum_{\lambda=\pm 1} S_{\mu\lambda}^{\Lambda, \tilde{\eta}} \epsilon(p, \lambda) = \sum_{\lambda=\pm 1} e^{i\Phi(R, \vec{p}, J=1, \lambda)} S_{\mu\lambda}^{\Lambda, \tilde{\eta}} \epsilon(\hat{R}p, \lambda)$$

The subduction coefficient for irreps where both ± 1 contribute has $S_{\mu\lambda}^{\Lambda, \tilde{\eta}} = \pm S_{\mu-\lambda}^{\Lambda, \tilde{\eta}}$. As is clear from (Table: ??). Using this and the fact $e^{i\Phi(R, \vec{p}, J=1, \pm 1)} = \frac{1+\cos(\beta)}{2} e^{\mp i(\alpha+\gamma)}$ for $R(\alpha, \beta, \gamma)$. The normalization for the subduction

coefficient is $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$.

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{\lambda=\pm 1} S_{\mu\lambda}^{\Lambda,\bar{\eta}} \epsilon(p, \lambda) &= \frac{1 + \cos(\beta)}{2\sqrt{2}} e^{-i(\alpha+\gamma)} \epsilon(\hat{R}p, +1) \pm \frac{1 + \cos(\beta)}{2} e^{i(\alpha+\gamma)} \epsilon(\hat{R}p, -1) \\
&= \frac{1 + \cos(\beta)}{2\sqrt{2}} \left[e^{-i(\alpha+\gamma)} \epsilon(\hat{R}p, +1) \pm e^{i(\alpha+\gamma)} \epsilon_{\mu}(\hat{R}p, -1) \right] \\
&= \frac{1 + \cos(\beta)}{2\sqrt{2}} \hat{R}R_z \left[e^{-i(\alpha+\gamma)} \epsilon(p_z, +1) \pm e^{i(\alpha+\gamma)} \epsilon(p_z, -1) \right] \\
&= \frac{1 + \cos(\beta)}{4} \hat{R}R_z \left[0, e^{-i(\alpha+\gamma)} \mp e^{i(\alpha+\gamma)}, ie^{-i(\alpha+\gamma)} \pm ie^{i(\alpha+\gamma)}, 0 \right]
\end{aligned}$$

The real part of the ‘phase’ is the same for $+\lambda$ and $-\lambda$ but the imaginary part is the negative of each other as is clear from the expression above. This cannot be a **phase** unless for special cases where the imaginary part is 0 and $\beta = 0$ for the overall factor to be 1.

Looking at the code, there are cases where the imaginary part is non-zero but $\beta = 0$ always. This makes sense as in the continuum where the λ s do not mix, this factor is a complex phase but when subduced, in certain irreps they have complex conjugate factors multiplying the $\pm\lambda$ and they change the value of the kinematic factor significantly.

In some cases where the current is in the $T1$ irrep and only $\lambda = 0$ contributes, the irrep rotates into an irrep that has a kinematic-factor of 0. The rotations are valid. Not sure about the reason.

References

- [1] *Phys. Rev. D* 85, 014507, Christopher E. Thomas, Robert G. Edwards, and Jozef J. Dudek
- [2] *Phys.Rev. D*91, 114501 (2015), C. J. Shultz, J. J. Dudek, and R. G. Edwards