The Gluon Propagator in the Coulomb Gauge

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Abstract

We give the results for all the one-loop propagators, including finite parts, in the Coulomb gauge. In finite parts we find new non-rational functions in addition to the single logarithms of the Feynman gauge. Of course, the two gauges must agree for any gauge invariant function.

PACS: 11.15.Bt; 11.10.Gh

Keywords: Coulomb gauge; Gluon propagator

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1. Introduction

The non-covariant axial and Coulomb gauges have more direct physical interpretation than the covariant gauges because their propagators are closely related to the polarization states of real spin-1 particles. The relevant diagrams in the Coulomb gauge are not plagued by ghosts. Also the time-time component of the gluon propagator provides a long-range confining force [1], [2]. The Hamiltonian for non-Abelian gauge theory in the Coulomb gauge has been known for some time in its continuum version [3]. The Coulomb gauge in the Hamiltonian formalism is manifestly unitary. The main point in its favour is that problems concerned with the definition of the axial gauge integrals like

$$\int d^4k \frac{1}{(n \cdot k)^2}$$

(1)

do not appear in the definition of integrals like

$$\int d^4k \frac{1}{K^2} \ldots$$

(2)

in the Coulomb gauge. However, there are disadvantages. The naive Coulomb gauge Feynman rules in non-Abelian gauge theory give rise to ambiguous integrals, in addition to the usual ultra-violet divergences [4]. At one loop order and above there are integrals like

$$\int \frac{d^3P}{(2\pi)^3} \int \frac{dp_0}{(2\pi)} \frac{p_0}{p_0^2 - P^2 + i\eta} \times \frac{1}{(P - K)^2}.$$  

(3)

There is no regularization procedure for the energy divergence in $p_0$ within the standard dimensional regularization scheme. This integral and similar more complicated divergences in higher order diagrams have been the subject of the study [5], [6], where systematic cancellations have been found. However, no general proof exists that controls all divergences [7]. Formally such integrals are assigned value zero. The Coulomb gauge has been extensively studied in the phase space formalism by D. Zwanziger [8] in the Euclidean space. The ultra-violet divergent parts of the proper two-point functions have been calculated and found to observe the Ward identities. In addition, a more powerful Ward identity holds in the Coulomb gauge than is available in covariant gauges. In this paper we give the results for the complete propagator to order $g^2$ including finite parts in Minkowski space.
2. The Coulomb gauge in the phase-space formalism

We use the phase-space formalism in order to avoid the ambiguous integrals like (3). Let the generating functional of the Green’s functions be

\[ Z(j, J) = \int d[f]d[A][J^{\mu}A_{\mu} + j^{\mu\nu}f_{\mu\nu}] \exp[-i \int d^{4}x L], \tag{4} \]

where \( J, j \) are sources, \( L \) the Lagrangian density and \( f \) and \( A \) are the fields [9].

\[ L = -\frac{1}{4}f^{a\mu\nu}f_{a\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{2}f^{a\mu\nu}F_{\mu\nu}^{a}, \tag{5} \]

and

\[ F_{\mu\nu}^{a} = \partial_{\mu}A_{\nu}^{a} - \partial_{\nu}A_{\mu}^{a} - gf^{abc}A_{\mu}^{b}A_{\nu}^{c}. \tag{6} \]

The Greek indices run from 0 to 3 and Latin indices denote spatial dimensions \((i = 1, 2, 3)\), \( a, b, c \), are colour indices. Instead of setting the source \( j \) to zero as in Lagrangian formalism, we keep some components of \( j \). We write out \( L \) as

\[ L = -\frac{1}{4}(f^{a}_{ij})^{2} + \frac{1}{2}(f^{a}_{0i})^{2} + \frac{1}{2}f^{a}_{ij}F_{ij}^{a} - f^{a}_{0i}F_{0i}^{a} \tag{7} \]

and set \( j_{ij} = 0 \) in order to perform the Feynman integral over \( f_{ij} \). We denote \( f_{0i} = E_{i} \). The Lagrangian becomes

\[ L = -\frac{1}{4}(F_{ij}^{a})^{2} + \frac{1}{2}(E_{i}^{a})^{2} - E_{i}^{a}F_{0i}^{a} \tag{8} \]

where

\[ E_{i}^{a}F_{0i}^{a} = E_{i}^{a}[(\partial_{0}A_{i}^{a}) - \partial_{i}A_{0}^{a} - gf^{abc}A_{0}^{b}A_{i}^{c}]. \tag{9} \]

The field \( E_{i} \) is the momentum conjugate to \( A_{i} \). We have \( L \) expressed in terms of momenta and linear terms in derivatives. It is first order in time derivatives. Adding the gauge fixing term

\[ \frac{1}{2\alpha}(\partial_{i}A_{i})^{2} \tag{10} \]

we can deduce the propagators from the quadratic part of the Lagrangian. The propagator matrix is the inverse of the matrix of these quadratic parts, and is given by the following \( 7 \times 7 \) matrix, whose rows and columns are labeled by \( A_{1}, A_{2}, A_{3}; A_{0}; E_{1}, E_{2}, E_{3} \):
where
\[ T_{ij} \equiv \delta_{ij} - L_{ij}, \quad L_{ij} \equiv K_i K_j / K^2, \]
\[ k^2 = k_0^2 - K^2. \] (11)

The Coulomb gauge propagators are obtained by setting \( \alpha = 0 \).

3. The proper two-point functions

The method of evaluation of Coulomb gauge integrals is explained in Appendix A. Here we list the results. The constants used throughout the paper are

\[ \epsilon = 4 - d \] (12)

where \( d \) is the dimension of space-time and the coupling parameter is

\[ c\delta_{ab} = \frac{ig^2}{16\pi^2} C_G \delta_{ab} \] (13)

The transverse gluon two-point function

There are two non-vanishing graphs contributing to the transverse gluon propagator. The graph shown in Fig.1 gives

\[ \Gamma_{1}^{A_i A_j} = c \Gamma \left( \frac{\epsilon}{2} \right) \left( \frac{K^2}{\mu^2} \right)^{-\frac{\epsilon}{2}} \times 2^{-\epsilon} \left( 1 + \frac{77}{30} \epsilon \right) \]
\[ \times \left\{ \frac{12}{15} K_i K_j - \frac{16}{15} K_i K_j + \frac{4}{15} \epsilon K_i K_j \right\} \] (14)

The graph in Fig.2 contributes

\[ \Gamma_{2}^{A_i A_j} = c (MK_i K_j + NK^2 \delta_{ij}) \] (15)

where
\[ M = \frac{31}{15} \Gamma\left(\frac{\epsilon}{2}\right) - \frac{4}{3} \ln\left(\frac{-k^2 - i\eta}{\mu^2}\right) + \frac{3}{10} \ln \frac{K^2}{\mu^2} \]
\[ + \frac{1}{4} \left[ -\frac{K^4}{k_0^2} + 18 \frac{k_0^2 k^2}{K^2} + 9 \frac{k_0^4 k^4}{K^4} + k_0^2 \right] \times D \]
\[ + \frac{1}{4} \left[ -\frac{K^3}{k_0^3} + 18 \frac{k_0 k^2}{K^3} + 9 \frac{k_0 k^4}{K^5} + \frac{k_0}{K} \ln k_0 + K - i\eta \right] \times \ln \frac{K^2}{k_0 - K + i\eta} \times \ln \frac{K^2}{(k^2 - i\eta)} \]
\[ - \frac{1}{2K^2} \left[ 3k_0^2 - 5K^2 + 9 \frac{k_0^4}{K^2} \right] \ln \frac{K^2}{(k^2 - i\eta)} \]
\[ - \frac{\ln 2}{K^2} \left[ 6 \frac{k_0^4}{K^2} + 9k^2 - \frac{1}{5} K^2 + 3 \frac{k^4}{K^2} - \frac{K^4}{k_0^2} \right] \]
\[ + 22 \frac{k_0^2}{K^2} - 16 - \frac{1}{9} - \frac{8}{15} + 4 \times \frac{77}{225} \] \hfill (16)

\[ N = -\frac{1}{3K^2}(k_0^2 + \frac{27}{5} K^2) \Gamma\left(\frac{\epsilon}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{3K^2}(k_0^2 + 8K^2) \ln\left(\frac{-k^2 - i\eta}{\mu^2}\right) - \frac{13}{15} \ln \frac{K^2}{\mu^2} \]
\[ + \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{K^4}{k_0^2} - \frac{k_0^2 k^2}{K^2} \left( 14 + \frac{K^2}{k_0^2} + 3 \frac{k^2}{K^2} \right) \right] \times D \]
\[ + \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{K^3}{k_0^3} - \frac{k_0 k^2}{K^3} \left( 14 + \frac{K^2}{k_0^2} + 3 \frac{k^2}{K^2} \right) \right] \ln k_0 + K - i\eta \times \ln \frac{K^2}{k_0 - K + i\eta} \times \ln \frac{K^2}{(k^2 - i\eta)} \]
\[ + \frac{1}{2K^2} \left( 9k^2 + 6k_0^2 + K^2 + 3 \frac{k^4}{K^2} - \frac{K^4}{k_0^2} \right) \ln \frac{K^2}{(k^2 - i\eta)} \]
\[ + \frac{\ln 2}{K^2} \left( 9k^2 + 6k_0^2 + 3 \frac{k^4}{K^2} - \frac{K^4}{k_0^2} - \frac{11}{15} K^2 \right) \]
\[ - 16 \frac{k_0^2}{K^2} + 10 + \frac{2}{9} \] \hfill (17)

The non-rational structure \( D \) which appears in the results for the proper two-point functions is in the integral form

\[ D = \int_0^1 dx \frac{x^{-\frac{\epsilon}{2}}}{k_0^2 - x(K^2 - i\eta)} \ln(1 - x). \] \hfill (18)
In the region \( k_0 > K \)

\[
D = \frac{1}{k_0 K} \left\{ Li_2 \left( \frac{k_0 - K + i\eta}{k_0 + K - i\eta} \right) - Li_2 \left( \frac{k_0 + K - i\eta}{k_0 - K + i\eta} \right) + \ln \frac{k_0 + K - i\eta}{k_0 - K + i\eta} \times \ln \frac{k^2 + i\eta}{K^2} - i\pi \ln \frac{k_0 + K - i\eta}{k_0 - K + i\eta} \right\}.
\]

(19)

In the region \( K > k_0 \)

\[
D = \frac{1}{k_0 K} \left\{ Li_2 \left( \frac{K - k_0 - i\eta}{K + k_0 - i\eta} \right) - Li_2 \left( \frac{K + k_0 - i\eta}{K - k_0 - i\eta} \right) + \ln \frac{k_0 + K - i\eta}{K - k_0 - i\eta} \times \ln \frac{k^2 + i\eta}{k_0^2} + i\pi \ln \frac{k_0 + K - i\eta}{K - k_0 - i\eta} \right\} - \frac{2}{k_0 K} [ Li_2 \left( \frac{-k_0}{K - i\eta} \right) - Li_2 \left( \frac{k_0}{K - i\eta} \right) ] + \frac{i\pi}{k_0 K} \ln \frac{K^2}{(-k^2 - i\eta)}
\]

(20)

where

\[
Li_2(x) = - \int_0^x \frac{\ln(1 - z)}{z} dz
\]

is the Spence function and \( k_0 \) and \( K \) are the lengths of the respective vectors. The two expressions for \( D \) in (19) and (20) are connected as analytic continuations of each other with the relation (B1).

The \( A_iA_0 \) transition

The whole contribution to the \( A_iA_0 \) transition to order \( g^2 \) comes from the graph in Fig.3a.

\[
\Gamma^{A_iA_0} = c k_0 K_i \times Z
\]

(22)

\[
Z = \frac{1}{3} \Gamma \left( \frac{\epsilon}{2} \right) \left( \frac{-k^2 - i\eta}{\mu^2} \right)^{-\frac{\epsilon}{2}}
+
\frac{k^2}{2K^2} (2k_0^2 + k^2) \times D
+
\frac{k^2}{2k_0 K^3} (2k_0^2 + k^2) \ln \frac{k_0 + K - i\eta}{k_0 - K + i\eta} \times \ln \frac{K^2}{(-k^2 - i\eta)}
-
\frac{k^2}{K^2} \ln \frac{K^2}{(-k^2 - i\eta)} - 6 \frac{k^2}{K^2} \ln 2 + 6 \frac{k_0^2}{K^2} - \frac{53}{9}
\]

(23)

The graph shown in Fig.3b contains integrals like the one in (3). Formally such integrals are assigned value zero.
The time-time component of the two-point function

Two graphs contribute to the $A_0 A_0$ function. The graph shown in Fig.4a gives

$$\Gamma^{A_0 A_0}_a = c \left( \Gamma \left( \frac{\epsilon}{2} \right) \left( -\frac{k^2 - i\eta}{\mu^2} \right)^{-\frac{\epsilon}{2}} \times \left( \frac{1}{2} k_0^2 + \frac{5}{6} K^2 + \frac{\epsilon}{12} k^2 + \frac{\epsilon}{6} k_0^2 + \frac{17}{18} \epsilon K^2 \right) \right)$$

$$-2^{-\epsilon} \left( \frac{5}{3} + \frac{28}{9} \epsilon \right) \Gamma \left( \frac{\epsilon}{2} \right) K^2 \left( \frac{K^2}{\mu^2} \right)^{-\frac{\epsilon}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} k^4 \times D$$

$$+ \frac{k^4}{2k_0 K} \ln \frac{k_0 + K - i\eta}{k_0 - K + i\eta} \times \ln \frac{K^2}{(-k^2 - i\eta)}$$

$$-k_0^2 \ln \frac{K^2}{(-k^2 - i\eta)} - 2(\ln 2 - 1)k_0^2 \right)$$

(24)

The graph in Fig.4b contributes

$$\Gamma^{A_0 A_0}_b = c \left( \Gamma \left( \frac{\epsilon}{2} \right) \left( -\frac{k^2 - i\eta}{\mu^2} \right)^{-\frac{\epsilon}{2}} \times \left( \frac{1}{3} K^2 - \frac{1}{2} k^2 - \frac{\epsilon}{4} k^2 + \frac{11}{18} \epsilon K^2 \right) \right)$$

$$- \frac{1}{3} \Gamma \left( \frac{\epsilon}{2} \right) K^2 \left( \frac{K^2}{\mu^2} \right)^{-\frac{\epsilon}{2}} - K^2 \left( \frac{10}{9} - \frac{2 \ln 2}{3} \right)$$

$$+ k^2 k_0^2 \times D$$

$$+ \frac{k_0 k^2}{K} \ln \frac{k_0 + K - i\eta}{k_0 - K + i\eta} \times \ln \frac{K^2}{(-k^2 - i\eta)}$$

$$-(2k^2 + K^2) \ln \frac{K^2}{(-k^2 - i\eta)} - 2(2k^2 + K^2)(\ln 2 - 1) \right)$$

(25)

We can verify that the complete proper two-point functions satisfy the ’t Hooft identity [10]

$$k_0^2 \Gamma^{A_0 A_0} - 2k_0 K_i \Gamma^{A_i A_0} + K_i K_j \Gamma^{A_i A_j} = 0$$

(26)

and the stronger Zwanziger identity [8]

$$k_0 \Gamma^{A_0 A_0} = K_i \Gamma^{A_i A_0}.$$  

(27)

The remaining graphs contain the conjugate field $E_i$ as the external leg.

$E_i A_j$ graph

The graph in Fig.5 vanishes as the energy divergence.
\( E_i A_0 \) graph
The graph in Fig. 6 gives
\[
\Gamma^{E_i A_0} = c \left( \frac{K^2}{\mu^2} \right)^{-\frac{\epsilon}{2}} \left\{ \frac{4}{3} - 2^{-\epsilon} \Gamma \left( \frac{\epsilon}{2} \right) \left( \frac{2}{3} + \frac{13 \epsilon}{9} \right) \right\} \times (2iK_i)
\] (28)

\( E_i E_j \) graph
The graph in Fig. 7 contributes
\[
\Gamma^{E_i E_j} = -2c \left( \frac{K^2}{\mu^2} \right)^{-\frac{\epsilon}{2}} \times \left\{ -2^{-\epsilon} \left( \frac{2}{3} + \frac{13 \epsilon}{9} \right) \Gamma \left( \frac{\epsilon}{2} \right) \delta_{ij} - \frac{4}{3} \frac{K_i K_j}{K^2} \right\}
\] (29)

4. The gluon propagator to order \( g^2 \)
We form the \( 7 \times 7 \) matrix of free and order \( g^2 \) proper two-point functions. The inverse of this matrix gives the gluon propagator to order \( g^2 \).

The \( A_0 A_0 \) propagator
The time-time component of the gluon propagator to order \( g^2 \) is [11]
\[
D^{A_0 A_0} = \frac{1}{K^4} \left[ \Gamma^{A_0 A_0} + iK_n \Gamma^{A_0 E_n} \right] + \frac{iK_m}{K^4} \left[ \Gamma^{E_m A_0} + iK_n \Gamma^{E_m E_n} \right]
\] (30)

or explicitly
\[
D^{A_0 A_0} = c(K^2)^{-2} \times \left\{ \frac{11}{3} \Gamma \left( \frac{\epsilon}{2} \right) K^2 - \frac{5}{3} K^2 \ln \left( \frac{-k^2 - i\eta}{\mu^2} \right) - 2K^2 \ln \frac{K^2}{\mu^2} \right. \\
\left. + \frac{1}{2} k^2 (k^2 + 2k_0^2) \times D \\
+ \frac{k^2}{2k_0 K} (k^2 + 2k_0^2) \ln \frac{k_0 + K - i\eta}{k_0 - K + i\eta} \times \ln \frac{K^2}{(-k^2 - i\eta)} \\
- (3k_0^2 - K^2) \ln \frac{K^2}{(-k^2 - i\eta)} - (6k_0^2 + 2K^2) \ln 2 + 6k_0^2 + \frac{31}{9} K^2 \right\}
\] (31)
The ultraviolet divergent part of (31) gives the gauge invariant Coulomb field renormalization factor [12].

The \( A_i A_j \) propagator
The transverse gluon propagator to order \( g^2 \) is
\[
D^{A_i A_j} = \frac{1}{k^4} T_{am} \Gamma^{A_m A_n} T_{nj} - \frac{k_0^2}{k^4} T_{am} \Gamma^{E_m E_n} T_{nj}
\] (32)
or explicitly

\[
D^{A,A_j} = \frac{c}{k^2 + i\eta}(\delta_{ij} - \frac{K_i K_j}{K^2}) \times \left\{ \Gamma(\frac{\epsilon}{2}) - \frac{4}{3} \ln \frac{K^2}{\mu^2} + \frac{1}{3} \ln \left( \frac{-k^2 - i\eta}{\mu^2} \right) \right\}
\]

\[
- \frac{K^2}{4} \left[ \frac{K^2 + k_0^2}{k_0^2} + \frac{k_0^2}{K^2} (14 + 3 \frac{k^2}{K^2}) \right] \times D
\]

\[
- \frac{K}{4k_0} \left[ \frac{K^2 + k_0^2}{k_0^2} + \frac{k_0^2}{K^2} (14 + 3 \frac{k^2}{K^2}) \right] \ln \frac{k_0 + K - i\eta}{-k^2 - i\eta} \times \ln \frac{K^2}{(-k^2 - i\eta)}
\]

\[
+ \frac{1}{2} (15 + 3 \frac{k^2}{K^2} + \frac{K^2}{k_0^2}) \ln \frac{K^2}{(-k^2 - i\eta)} + (3 \frac{k^2}{K^2} + \frac{K^2}{k_0^2} + \frac{37}{3}) \ln 2 - \frac{92}{9}
\]

(33)

5. The Slavnov-Taylor identity

Although ghosts are absent from the S-matrix elements they are necessary to formulate the Slavnov-Taylor identities [13],[14]. Diagrammatically they are shown for the self-energy in Fig.8. Algebraically they are

\[
k_0\Gamma^{A_0 A_j} - K_i \Gamma^{A_i A_j} = (K^2 \delta_{ij} - K_i K_j) \Gamma^{CA_i}
\]

(34)

The diagrams involving ghost-source vertices on the right-hand side are shown in Fig.9a and Fig.9b. The diagram in Fig.9a vanishes as the energy divergence in \( p_0 \). The diagram in Fig.9b contributes

\[
\Gamma^{CA_i} = -2c \left( \frac{K^2}{\mu^2} \right)^{-\frac{\epsilon}{2}} K_i \left\{ -\frac{4}{3} + 2^{-\epsilon} \Gamma(\frac{\epsilon}{2}) \left( \frac{2}{3} + \frac{13\epsilon}{9} \right) \right\}
\]

(35)

so the identity is satisfied trivially as implied by (26) and (27).
6. Discussion

We have checked the consistency of the Coulomb gauge to order \( g^2 \) including finite parts. The time-time component of the gluon propagator in the Coulomb gauge is believed to provide a long-range confining force. There are two interesting limits of eq.(31). In the Zwanziger picture [8] \( g^2 D_{00} \) gives the instantaneous part \( V_Z(R) \), which is called the color-Coulomb potential. (Here \( D_{00} \) is the time-time component of the gluon propagator). The instantaneous color-Coulomb potential \( V_Z(R) \) at large \( R \) may serve as an order parameter.

\[
K_{Coul} \equiv \lim_{R \to \infty} \frac{V_Z(R)}{R}
\]

A non-zero value of \( K_{Coul} \) would be the signal for color confinement. The potential is separated out in momentum space by

\[
V_Z(K) = \lim_{k_0 \to \infty} g^2 D_{A_0A_0}(k_0, K)
\]

where we have written \( V_Z(K) \) for the Fourier transform of \( V_Z(R) \). The limit \( k_0 \to \infty \) of eq.(31) is

\[
\lim_{k_0 \to \infty} D_{A_0A_0}(k_0, K) = \frac{c}{K^2} \left\{ \frac{11}{3} \Gamma\left(\frac{\epsilon}{2}\right) - \frac{11}{3} \ln \frac{K^2}{\mu^2} - i\pi - \frac{28}{3} \ln 2 + \frac{103}{9} - 2 \ln \frac{K}{k_0} \right\}
\]

and it is not independent of \( k_0 \). There appears to be a difference in the dominant term in (38) and equation (37) of A. Cucchieri and D. Zwanziger [15]. This difference arises because of the statement near the end of Appendix B in [15] that \( I_2 \) is finite, and "as a result" \( I_2 \) vanishes in the limit\( k_0 \to \infty \). However, the finitness of \( I_2 \) does not imply anything about the behaviour as \( k_0 \to \infty \). In fact, on calculating \( I_2 \), we find that the dominant term as \( k_0 \to \infty \) is \(-4/3 \ln(k_0^2/K^2)\). With this value, there is no contradiction with (38) in this paper.

Although the limit as \( k_0 \to \infty \) is not finite, A. Cucchieri and D. Zwanziger [15] have argued that an unambiguous instantaneous part may be defined by using renormalization group arguments.

The limit \( k_0 \to 0 \) is naturally related to the definition of the quark-antiquark potential. It follows from considering a rectangular Wilson loop with sides of length \( T \) in the time direction (where \( T \to \infty \)) and \( L \) in the space direction. In the Coulomb gauge the main contribution comes from the \( D_{00} \) component of the propagator (where \( k_0 \to 0 \)) attached to the two time-like sides. The \( k_0 \to 0 \) limit of eq.(31) is

\[
\lim_{k_0 \to 0} D_{A_0A_0}(k_0, K) = \frac{c}{K^2} \left\{ \frac{11}{3} \Gamma\left(\frac{\epsilon}{2}\right) - \frac{11}{3} \ln \frac{K^2}{\mu^2} + \frac{31}{9} \right\}
\]

leading to the quark-antiquark potential

\[
V(R) = -2\pi^2 g_r^2(\mu) \frac{1}{R} \left[ 1 + \frac{g^2 C_F}{16\pi^2} \left( \frac{31}{9} + \frac{11}{3} \gamma + \frac{11}{3} \ln(\mu R)^2 \right) \right]
\]

where \( \gamma \) is the Euler’s constant, \( g_r(\mu) \) is the running coupling constant. If we assume the relation

\[
R \times \mu = 1
\]

\( g_r(\mu) \) becomes \( R \) dependent. We suppose that the exact \( g_r(\frac{1}{R}) \) tends to zero as \( R \to 0 \) and \( g_r(\frac{1}{R}) \to \infty \) for \( R \to \infty \).
Acknowledgements

It is a privilege to thank Prof. J. C. Taylor who gave me invaluable advice and encourage-
ment which made this work possible. This work was supported by the Ministry of Science
and Technology of the Republic of Croatia under Contract No. 0098003.

Appendix A

We use two basic integrals for evaluation of the Coulomb gauge integrals.

\[
A = \int d^4 \epsilon p \frac{1}{p^2 + i \eta} \cdot \frac{1}{(k - p)^2 + i \eta}
\]

\[
= \frac{1}{2} i \pi \int_0^1 dy \int d^3 \epsilon P \{(P^2 - 2 P \cdot K y - y k^2 + y^2 k_0^2 - i \eta)^{-\frac{3}{2}}
\]

\[B = \int d^4 \epsilon p \frac{p_0}{(p^2 + i \eta) \{(k - p)^2 + i \eta}}
\]

\[
= \frac{1}{2} i \pi k_0 \int_0^1 dy \int d^3 \epsilon P \{(P^2 - 2 P \cdot K y - y k^2 + y^2 k_0^2 - i \eta)^{-\frac{3}{2}}
\]

As an example we evaluate the integral

\[
X_{ij} = \int d^4 \epsilon p \frac{p_0}{p^2 + i \eta} \cdot \frac{1}{(k - p)^2 + i \eta} \cdot \frac{P_i P_j}{P^2}
\]

Applying (A2)

\[
X_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} i \pi k_0 \int_0^1 dy \int d^3 \epsilon P \frac{P_i P_j}{P^2} \cdot \frac{1}{[P^2 - 2 P \cdot K y - y k^2 + y^2 k_0^2 - i \eta]^{-\frac{3}{2}}}
\]

Combining the denominators with the Feynman parameter \(x\)

\[
X_{ij} = i k_0 \pi \frac{5}{2} \Gamma \left(\frac{5}{2}\right) \int_0^1 dx \frac{1}{x} \int_0^1 dy \int d^3 \epsilon P \frac{P_i P_j}{[P^2 - 2 P \cdot K y - x y k^2 + y^2 x k_0^2 - i \eta x]^{-\frac{3}{2}}}
\]

Now it is easy to perform the \(d^3 \epsilon P\) and integration over the parameter \(y\) giving \(X_{ij}\) in the integral form.

\[
C^{-1} X_{ij} = \frac{1}{6} \pi \frac{5}{2} \Gamma \left(\frac{5}{2}\right) (K^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \delta_{ij} - \frac{1}{3} K_i K_j + \frac{1}{3} \delta_{ij} \left(\frac{13}{6} - \ln 2\right)
\]

\[
+ \left(\frac{1}{4} \delta_{ij} - \frac{K_i K_j}{K^2}\right) k^2 \left\{ \int_0^1 dx \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{k_0^2 - x(K^2 - i \eta)} + k^2 \int_0^1 dx \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(k_0^2 - x(K^2 - i \eta))^2} \ln \frac{K^2(1 - x)}{(-k^2 - i \eta)} \right\}
\]

\[
+ \frac{K_i K_j}{K^2 k_0^2} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 dx \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{k_0^2 - x(K^2 - i \eta)} + k^2 \int_0^1 dx \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(k_0^2 - x(K^2 - i \eta))^2} \right\}
\]
\[ + k^4 \int_0^1 dx \frac{x^{1/2}}{[k_0^2 - x(K^2 - i\eta)]^3} \ln \left( \frac{(1 - x)K^2}{(-k^2 - i\eta)} \right) \]

where
\[ C = i k_0 \pi^{\frac{3 - s}{2}}. \]  \hspace{1cm} (A6)

The integrals in (A6) are
\[ \int_0^1 dx \frac{x^{1/2}}{k_0^2 - x(K^2 - i\eta)} = - \frac{2}{K^2} + \frac{k_0 + K - i\eta}{K^3} \ln \frac{k_0 + K - i\eta}{k_0 - K + i\eta} \]  \hspace{1cm} (A7)
\[ \int_0^1 dx \frac{x^{1/2}}{[k_0^2 - x(K^2 - i\eta)]^2} = \frac{1}{k^2 K^2} - \frac{1}{2 k_0 K^3} \ln \frac{k_0 + K - i\eta}{k_0 - K + i\eta} \]  \hspace{1cm} (A8)
\[ \int_0^1 dx \frac{x^{1/2}}{[k_0^2 - x(K^2 - i\eta)]^3} = \frac{1}{2 K^2 k^4} - \frac{k^2}{4 k_0^2 K^2 k^2} - \frac{k_0 + K - i\eta}{8 k_0^3 K^3} \ln \frac{k_0 + K - i\eta}{k_0 - K + i\eta} \]  \hspace{1cm} (A9)
\[ T = \int_0^1 dx \frac{x^{1/2}}{k_0^2 - x(K^2 - i\eta)} + k^2 \int_0^1 dx \frac{x^{1/2}}{[k_0^2 - x(K^2 - i\eta)]^2} \ln \left( \frac{K^2 (1 - x)}{(-k^2 - i\eta)} \right) \]
\[ = \frac{2}{K^2} (\ln 2 - 1) + \left[ \frac{1}{K^2} - \frac{k^2}{2 k_0 K^3} \ln \frac{k_0 + K - i\eta}{k_0 - K + i\eta} \right] \times \ln \frac{K^2}{(-k^2 - i\eta)} - \frac{k^2}{2 K^2} D \]  \hspace{1cm} (A10)
\[ E = \int_0^1 dx \frac{x^{1/2}}{[k_0^2 - x(K^2 - i\eta)]^3} \ln(1 - x) \]
\[ = \frac{k_0^2 + K^2}{2 k_0^2 K^2 k^4} \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2 K^2 k^4} - \frac{k_0 + K - i\eta}{2 k_0 K^4} \ln \frac{k_0 + K - i\eta}{k_0 - K + i\eta} - \frac{k_0 + K - i\eta}{8 K^2 k_0^3} D \]  \hspace{1cm} (A11)

where \( D \) was defined in (18) and the explicit result given in (19) and (20).

**Appendix B**

The expressions for \( D \) in (19) for \( k_0 > K \) and in (20) for \( K > k_0 \) ought to be connected by analytic continuation. It is easy to see this happens using the following relation between the Spence functions.

\[ Li_2 \left( \frac{x - 1 + i\eta}{x + 1 - i\eta} \right) - Li_2 \left( \frac{x + 1 - i\eta}{x - 1 + i\eta} \right) + Li_2 \left( \frac{1 + x - i\eta}{1 - x - i\eta} \right) - Li_2 \left( \frac{1 - x - i\eta}{1 + x - i\eta} \right) \]
\[ + 2 Li_2 (-x - i\eta) - 2 Li_2 (x + i\eta) + \ln \left( \frac{x + 1 - i\eta}{x - 1 + i\eta} \right) \times \ln(x^2) \]
\[ - i\pi \ln \frac{x + 1 - i\eta}{x - 1 + i\eta} + i\pi \ln(x^2) + \pi^2 = 0 \]  \hspace{1cm} (B1)

where
\[ Li_2 (x) = - \int_0^x \frac{\ln(1 - z)}{z} dz \]  \hspace{1cm} (B2)
References

Vienna, Austria 1989, P. Gaigg, W. Kummer and M. Schweda (Eds.);

Figure Captions

Fig.1. The transverse gluon self-energy graph. The dashed line is the transverse gluon $A_i$, the dotted line represents the instantaneous Coulomb field $A_0$ and the continuous line is the $E_i$ field conjugate to the transverse field $A_i$.

Fig.2. The transverse gluon self-energy graph. The dashed line is the transverse gluon field $A_i$.

Fig.3a. The $A_iA_0$ two-point function. The dotted line is the instantaneous Coulomb field $A_0$, the dashed line represents the transverse field $A_i$ and the solid line is the conjugate field $E_i$.

Fig.3b. The $A_iA_0$ two-point function. The graph is suppressed as an energy divergence.

Fig.4a. The time-time component of the gluon self-energy to order $g^2$. The dotted lines represent the instantaneous Coulomb field $A_0$. The continuous line is the $E_i$ field conjugate to the transverse field $A_i$. The propagators inside the loop are the $E_iA_j$ transitions specific to the Coulomb gauge.

Fig.4b. Self-energy graph to order $g^2$. The dotted line is the $A_0$ field, the dashed line is the transverse propagator and the solid line is the $E_iE_j$ propagator.

Fig.5. The transition between the transverse gluon field and its conjugate field $E_i$. 

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Fig. 6. The transition between the Coulomb field $A_0$ and the conjugate field $E_i$.

Fig. 7. The conjugate field self-energy.

Fig. 8. The Slavnov-Taylor identity for self-energy graphs. The wavy lines stand for Yang-Mills particles and double lines for ghosts. The symbol on the left wavy line stands for the replacement of a polarization vector $e_{\mu}(k)$ by $k_{\mu}$ and $k^2$ need not be zero. The cross denotes the action of the tensor $(k_{\mu}k_{\nu} - k^2\delta_{\mu\nu})$. The circle represents the set of all relevant Feynman graphs.

Fig. 9a. Diagram with an open ghost line. The source $v_n$ of the $E_m$ field has the vertex $gf^{abc}E^b_nC^c_nv_n$. The ghost propagator is $\frac{1}{K^2}$ and it is represented with the double line.

Fig. 9b. Diagram with an open ghost line. The source $u^a_i$ of the transverse gluon field has the vertex $gf^{abc}\delta_{ij}$. 
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{diagram 1} & \quad = \\
\text{diagram 2} & \quad + \\
\text{diagram 3} &
\end{align*}
\]