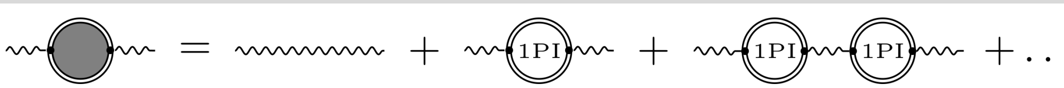

In[1]:=
```
NotebookEvaluate[NotebookOpen[NotebookDirectory[] <> "definitions.nb"]]
```

FeynCalc 9.3.1 (stable version). For help, use the documentation center, check out the wiki or visit the forum.

To save your and our time, please check our FAQ for answers to some common FeynCalc questions.

See also the supplied examples. If you use FeynCalc in your research, please cite

- V. Shtabovenko, R. Mertig and F. Orellana, Comput.Phys.Commun. 256 (2020) 107478, arXiv:2001.04407.
- V. Shtabovenko, R. Mertig and F. Orellana, Comput.Phys.Commun. 207 (2016) 432–444, arXiv:1601.01167.
- R. Mertig, M. Böhm, and A. Denner, Comput. Phys. Commun. 64 (1991) 345–359.

Exact photon propagator in momentum representation

$$D^{c}{}_{\mu\nu}(l) = D_0\left(l^2,\ \chi_l\right) g_{\mu\nu} + D_1\left(l^2,\ \chi_l\right) \epsilon_\mu^{(1)}(l)\, \epsilon_\nu^{(1)}(l) + D_2\left(l^2,\ \chi_l\right) \epsilon_\mu^{(2)}(l)\, \epsilon_\nu^{(2)}(l);$$

l^μ – the photon propagator 4 – momentum;

$$\chi_l = \frac{e}{m^3}\sqrt{-(F_{\mu\nu}\, l^\nu)^2}\ ;$$

$$\epsilon_\mu^{(1)}(l) = \frac{e F_{\mu\nu}\, l^\nu}{m^3\ \chi_l};$$

$$\epsilon_\mu^{(2)}(l) = \frac{e F^{*}{}_{\mu\nu}\, l^\nu}{m^3\ \chi_l}; \qquad F^{*\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2}\epsilon^{\mu\nu\delta\lambda}\, F_{\delta\lambda};$$

$$\left(\epsilon^{(i)}(l)\right)^2 = -1;$$

$$D_0\left(l^2,\ \chi_l\right) = \frac{-i}{l^2 - l^2\,\hat{\Pi}}, \quad D_{1,2}\left(l^2,\ \chi_l\right) = \frac{i\,\Pi_{1,2}}{\left(l^2 - l^2\,\hat{\Pi}\right)\left(l^2 - l^2\,\hat{\Pi} - \Pi_{1,2}\right)};$$

$$l^2\,\hat{\Pi} = l^2\,\hat{\Pi}\left(l^2,\ \chi_l\right),$$

$\Pi_{1,2} = \Pi_{1,2}\left(l^2,\ \chi_l\right)$ – polarization operator eigenfunctions;

Our goal : exact photon propagator in coordinate representation

$$D^{c}{}_{\mu\nu}(x) = \frac{\Lambda^{4-D}}{(2\pi)^D}\int d^D l\, D^{c}{}_{\mu\nu}(l)\, e^{-i l x};$$

Let’s define photon momentum and the coordinate variables

In[2]:=
```
NewMomentum["l"]
NewCoordinate["x"]
```

$$\left\{l^{\alpha},\ l^{2},\ k\cdot l,\ \mathrm{Fl}^{\alpha},\ \mathrm{FFl}^{\alpha},\ \mathrm{FDl}^{\alpha},\ a\cdot l,\ 0,\ 0,\ 0,\ -a^{2}\,(k\cdot l),\ 0,\ 0,\ -\frac{m^{6}\,\chi \mathrm{l}^{2}}{e^{2}},\ -\frac{m^{6}\,\chi \mathrm{l}^{2}}{e^{2}},\ \frac{m^{6}\,\chi \mathrm{l}^{2}}{e^{2}},\ 0,\ 0,\ 0,\ 0,\ 0,\ 0\right\}$$

$$\left\{x^{\alpha},\ x^{2},\ k\cdot x,\ a\cdot x,\ \mathrm{Fx}^{\alpha},\ \mathrm{FFx}^{\alpha},\ \mathrm{FDx}^{\alpha},\ k\cdot x,\ 0,\ 0,\ 0,\ -a^{2}\,(k\cdot x),\ 0,\ 0,\ -\frac{m^{2}\,\xi^{2}\,(k\cdot x)^{2}}{e^{2}},\ -\frac{m^{2}\,\xi^{2}\,(k\cdot x)^{2}}{e^{2}},\ \frac{m^{2}\,\xi^{2}\,(k\cdot x)^{2}}{e^{2}},\ 0,\ 0,\ 0,\ 0,\ 0,\ 0\right\}$$

Eigenvectors and tensor structures

We intentionally leave tensors and vectors uncontracted

In[4]:=
```
ϵ1[μ_, ν_] = e Ft[μ, ν] × lv[ν] / m^3 / χl
ϵ2[μ_, ν_] = e FDt[μ, ν] × lv[ν] / m^3 / χl
T0[μ_, ν_] = MTD[μ, ν]
T1[μ_, ν_] = ϵ1[μ, α] × ϵ1[ν, β]
T2[μ_, ν_] = ϵ2[μ, α] × ϵ2[ν, β]
Contract[Contract[T1[μ, μ]] /. FieldSubstitutions]
Contract[Contract[T2[μ, μ]] /. FieldSubstitutions]
```

Out[4]= $\frac{e\, l^{\nu}\, F(\mu,\nu)}{m^{3}\,\chi \mathrm{l}}$

Out[5]= $\frac{e\, l^{\nu}\, \mathrm{FD}(\mu,\nu)}{m^{3}\,\chi \mathrm{l}}$

Out[6]= $g^{\mu\nu}$

Out[7]= $\frac{e^{2}\, l^{\alpha}\, l^{\beta}\, F(\alpha,\mu)\, F(\beta,\nu)}{m^{6}\,\chi \mathrm{l}^{2}}$

Out[8]= $\frac{e^{2}\, l^{\alpha}\, l^{\beta}\, \mathrm{FD}(\alpha,\mu)\, \mathrm{FD}(\beta,\nu)}{m^{6}\,\chi \mathrm{l}^{2}}$

Out[9]= -1

Out[10]= -1

We write $D^{c}{}_{\mu\nu}$ in the following form

$$\int d^{D} l\ [\mathrm{Coeff} * \mathrm{Matrix} * \mathrm{Exp}(i\ \mathrm{Phase})],$$

where

Coeff – is a general multiplier for all terms,

Matrix – tensor part,

Phase – total phase of the expression,

We assume
$Dk = Dk\left(l^2,\ \chi_l\right)$

In[11]:=
```
Coeff = Λ^(4 - D) / (2 π)^D
Matrix = D0 * T0[μ, ν] + D1 * T1[μ, ν] + D2 * T2[μ, ν]
Phase = -Contract[xv[α] × lv[α]]
```

Out[11]= $(2\,\pi)^{-D}\,\Lambda^{4-D}$

Out[12]= $$\frac{\mathrm{D1}\ e^2\ l^\alpha\ l^\beta\ F(\alpha,\ \mu)\ F(\beta,\ \nu)}{m^6\ \chi\mathrm{l}^2} + \frac{\mathrm{D2}\ e^2\ l^\alpha\ l^\beta\ \mathrm{FD}(\alpha,\ \mu)\ \mathrm{FD}(\beta,\ \nu)}{m^6\ \chi\mathrm{l}^2} + \mathrm{D0}\ g^{\mu\,\nu}$$

Out[13]= $-(l \cdot x)$

We need to calculate the integrals of two types

$$\int d^D l\ D_0\left(l^2,\ \chi_l\right)\ e^{-i\,l x};$$

and

$$\int d^D l\ l_\alpha\ l_\beta\ D_{1,2}\left(l^2,\ \chi_l\right)\ e^{-i\,l x} = i\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\alpha}\ i\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\beta} \int d^D l\ D_{1,2}\left(l^2,\ \chi_l\right)\ e^{-i\,l x};$$

Symbol $d_{\alpha,\beta}$ means that we need to differentiate the expression later

Let us now change the variables

lm = $l_- = l_0 - l_3$;

lp = $l_+ = \frac{l_0 + l_3}{2}$;

lt = $l_\perp$ - transverse components of l (in D = 4 $l_\perp = (l_1, l_2)$);

l2 = l^2

$l^2 = 2\, l_-\, l_+ - l_\perp^2$;

Proper time

$s = x_- / 2\, l_- = kx / 2\, kl$;

$l_- = x_- / 2\, s$;

$l_+ = (l^2 + l_\perp{}^2) / 2\, l_- = s\,(l^2 + l_\perp{}^2) / x_-$ -- expressed via l^2;

Hereinafter

xm = $x_- = x_0 - x_3$;

xp = $x_+ = \frac{x_0 + x_3}{2}$;

xt = $x_\perp$

Change of variables

$l^\mu \to \{l_-, l_+, l_\perp\} = \left\{\frac{x_-}{2\, s}, \frac{s}{x_-}(l^2 + l_\perp{}^2), l_\perp\right\} \to \{s, l^2, l_\perp\}$

New integration measure

$\boldsymbol{d^D l \ldots = \frac{ds}{2\,|s|}\, d\, l^2\, d^{D-2}\, l_\perp}$

In[14]:=
```
(*Checking Jacobian*)
D[{xm / 2 / s, s (lv2 + lt2) / xm}, {{s, lv2}}]
Jac = Abs[Det[%]]
```

Out[14]=
$$\begin{pmatrix} -\frac{xm}{2\, s^2} & 0 \\ \frac{l^2 + lt2}{xm} & \frac{s}{xm} \end{pmatrix}$$

Out[15]=
$$\frac{1}{2\,|s|}$$

In[16]:=
```
Coeff1 = Coeff * Jac
Matrix1 = Matrix /. {lv[α_] → d_α}
Phase1 = Phase;
```

Out[16]= $\frac{2^{-D-1}\,\pi^{-D}\,\Lambda^{4-D}}{|s|}$

Out[17]= $\frac{D1\, e^2\, d_\alpha\, d_\beta\, F(\alpha,\,\mu)\, F(\beta,\,\nu)}{m^6\,\chi l^2} + \frac{D2\, e^2\, d_\alpha\, d_\beta\, FD(\alpha,\,\mu)\, FD(\beta,\,\nu)}{m^6\,\chi l^2} + D0\, g^{\mu\,\nu}$

Integration over

$\int d^{D-2}\, l_\perp \ldots$

$$I_0 = \int d^{D-2}\, l_\perp\, \mathrm{Exp}\left[-I\, A\, l_\perp^2 + I\,(J.l_\perp)\right] =$$

$$= \mathrm{Exp}\left[-I\, \frac{\pi}{2}\, \frac{D-2}{2}\right] \pi^{\frac{D-2}{2}}\, (\det A)^{-\frac{1}{2}}\, \mathrm{Exp}\left[I\, \frac{1}{4}\, J.A^{-1}.J\right]$$

where

$A = s$,

$J = x_\perp$,

$\det A = s^{D-2}$,

$A^{-1} = 1/s$

In effect,

integration results into multiplication of Coeff by I_0 and changing Phase

In[19]:=
```
Coeff2 = Coeff1;
Matrix2 = Matrix1;
Phase2 = Expand[Phase1 /. {Pair[Momentum[x, D], Momentum[l, D]] → xm lp + xp lm - xt lt} /.
    {lm → xm / 2 / s, lp → s (lv2 + lt ^ 2) / xm} /. {xp → (xv2 + xt ^ 2) / 2 / xm}]
```

Out[21]= $-l^2\, s + \mathrm{lt}^2\,(-s) + \mathrm{lt}\,\mathrm{xt} - \frac{x^2}{4\, s} - \frac{\mathrm{xt}^2}{4\, s}$

In[22]:=
```
Amatr = -Coefficient[Phase2, lt ^ 2]
J = Coefficient[Phase2, lt]
CI0 = Exp[-I Pi / 2 (D / 2 - 1)] Pi ^ (D / 2 - 1) / Amatr ^ (D / 2 - 1)
```

Out[22]= s

Out[23]= xt

Out[24]= $e^{-\frac{1}{2} i\, \pi \left(\frac{D}{2}-1\right)}\, \pi^{\frac{D}{2}-1}\, s^{1-\frac{D}{2}}$

In[25]:=
```
Coeff3 = Coeff2 * CI0
Matrix3 = Matrix2;
Phase3 = Expand[((Phase2 /. {lt → 0}) + 1 / 4 J^2 / Amatr)]
```

Out[25]= $$\frac{2^{-D-1}\, e^{-\frac{1}{2} i \pi \left(\frac{D}{2}-1\right)}\, \pi^{-\frac{D}{2}-1}\, \Lambda^{4-D}\, s^{1-\frac{D}{2}}}{|s|}$$

Out[27]= $$l^2\,(-s) - \frac{x^2}{4\, s}$$

The integrals

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{ds}{2\,|s|}\, e^{-i\,\frac{x^2}{4s}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dl^2\, D_k(l^2,\ \chi_l)\, e^{-i l^2 s}$$

will remain

Let us intoduce

Jk = $J_k(s)$ =

$-i \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dl^2\, D_k(l^2,\ \chi_l)\, e^{-i l^2 s}$ – note that this integral is dimensionless

It can be shown that $J_k(s <= 0) = 0$

In[28]:=
```
Coeff4 = Simplify[Coeff3 * I, Assumptions → {s > 0}]
Matrix4 = Matrix3 /. {D0 → J0, D1 → J1, D2 → J2}
Phase4 = Phase3 /. {lv2 → 0}
```

Out[28]= $$-2^{-D-1}\, e^{-\frac{1}{4} i \pi D}\, \pi^{-\frac{D}{2}-1}\, \Lambda^{4-D}\, s^{-D/2}$$

Out[29]= $$\frac{e^2\, \mathrm{J1}\, d_\alpha\, d_\beta\, F(\alpha,\ \mu)\, F(\beta,\ \nu)}{m^6\ \chi l^2} + \frac{e^2\, \mathrm{J2}\, d_\alpha\, d_\beta\, \mathrm{FD}(\alpha,\ \mu)\, \mathrm{FD}(\beta,\ \nu)}{m^6\ \chi l^2} + \mathrm{J0}\, g^{\mu\,\nu}$$

Out[30]= $$-\frac{x^2}{4\, s}$$

Calculation of the tensor structure

Let us perform the remaining differention
and contract the resulting vectors and tensors

In[31]:=
```
Expand[
 Simplify[I FourDivergence[I FourDivergence[Exp[I Phase4], xv[α]], xv[β]] Exp[-I Phase4]]]
Matrix4 /. {d_α d_β → %}
Matrix5 =
 Collect[Contract[Contract[%] /. FieldSubstitutions /. FieldSubstitutions], {J0, J1, J2}]
Coeff5 = Coeff4
Phase5 = Phase4
```

Out[31]= $\frac{x^\alpha x^\beta}{4 s^2} + \frac{i g^{\alpha\beta}}{2 s}$

Out[32]= $\frac{e^2 \text{J1} F(\alpha, \mu) F(\beta, \nu) \left(\frac{x^\alpha x^\beta}{4 s^2} + \frac{i g^{\alpha\beta}}{2 s}\right)}{m^6 \chi l^2} + \frac{e^2 \text{J2} \text{FD}(\alpha, \mu) \text{FD}(\beta, \nu) \left(\frac{x^\alpha x^\beta}{4 s^2} + \frac{i g^{\alpha\beta}}{2 s}\right)}{m^6 \chi l^2} + \text{J0}\, g^{\mu\nu}$

Out[33]= $\text{J2} \left(\frac{e^2 \text{FDx}^\mu \text{FDx}^\nu}{4 m^6 s^2 \chi l^2} - \frac{i e^2 \text{FF}(\mu, \nu)}{2 m^6 s \chi l^2}\right) + \text{J1} \left(\frac{e^2 \text{Fx}^\mu \text{Fx}^\nu}{4 m^6 s^2 \chi l^2} - \frac{i e^2 \text{FF}(\mu, \nu)}{2 m^6 s \chi l^2}\right) + \text{J0}\, g^{\mu\nu}$

Out[34]= $-2^{-D-1} e^{-\frac{1}{4} i \pi D} \pi^{-\frac{D}{2}-1} \Lambda^{4-D} s^{-D/2}$

Out[35]= $-\frac{x^2}{4 s}$

Change to the dimensionless proper time

In[36]:=
```
Coeff6 = Simplify[Coeff5 / m^2 /. {s → t / m^2}, Assumptions → {m > 0}]
Matrix6 =
 Matrix5 /. {χl → ξ kl / m^2} /. {kl → kx / 2 / s} /. {kx → ϕ} /. {FFt[μ, ν] → -av2 kv[μ] × kv[ν]} /.
   {av2 → -m^2 ξ^2 / e^2} /. {s → t / m^2}
Phase6 = Phase5 /. {s → t / m^2}
```

Out[36]= $-2^{-D-1} e^{-\frac{1}{4} i \pi D} \pi^{-\frac{D}{2}-1} \Lambda^{4-D} m^{D-2} t^{-D/2}$

Out[37]= $\text{J2} \left(\frac{e^2 \text{FDx}^\mu \text{FDx}^\nu}{m^2 \xi^2 \phi^2} - \frac{2 i t k^\mu k^\nu}{m^2 \phi^2}\right) + \text{J1} \left(\frac{e^2 \text{Fx}^\mu \text{Fx}^\nu}{m^2 \xi^2 \phi^2} - \frac{2 i t k^\mu k^\nu}{m^2 \phi^2}\right) + \text{J0}\, g^{\mu\nu}$

Out[38]= $-\frac{m^2 x^2}{4 t}$

Final result

$$D^c{}_{\mu\nu}(x) = \frac{\Lambda^{4-D}}{(2\pi)^D}\int d^D l\, D^c{}_{\mu\nu}(l)\, e^{-ilx} =$$

$$= \mathrm{Exp}\left[-i\,\frac{\pi}{2}\left(\frac{D}{2}-2\right)\right]\frac{\Lambda^{4-D}}{2^{D+1}\,\pi^{D/2+1}}$$

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{ds}{s^{D/2}}\, e^{-i\frac{x^2}{4s}}\left\{g_{\mu\nu}\, J_0(s) - i\,\frac{1}{2\,s\,m^6\,\chi_l{}^2}\left(e^2\,(F^2)_{\mu\nu} + i\,\frac{1}{2\,s}\,e^2\,Fx_\mu\,Fx_\nu\right) J_1(s)\right.$$

$$\left. - i\,\frac{1}{2\,s\,m^6\,\chi_l{}^2}\left(e^2\,(F^2)_{\mu\nu} + i\,\frac{1}{2\,s}\,e^2\,FDx_\mu\,FDx_\nu\right) J_2(s)\right\} =$$

$$= \mathrm{Exp}\left[-i\,\frac{\pi}{2}\left(\frac{D}{2}-2\right)\right]\frac{1}{2^{D+1}\,\pi^{D/2+1}}\,\frac{\Lambda^{4-D}}{m^{2-D}}$$

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{dt}{t^{D/2}}\, e^{-i\frac{m^2\,x^2}{4t}}\left\{g_{\mu\nu}\,J_0(m^{-2}\,t) + \left(-2\,i\,t\,\frac{k_\mu\,k_\nu}{m^2\,\phi^2} + \frac{e^2\,Fx_\mu\,Fx_\nu}{m^2\,\xi^2\,\phi^2}\right) J_1(m^{-2}\,t)\right.$$

$$\left. + \left(-2\,i\,t\,\frac{k_\mu\,k_\nu}{m^2\,\phi^2} + \frac{e^2\,FDx_\mu\,FDx_\nu}{m^2\,\xi^2\,\phi^2}\right) J_2(m^{-2}\,t)\right\};$$

$$J_k(s,\ \chi_l) = -i\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dl^2\, D_k(l^2,\ \chi_l)\, e^{-i\,l^2\,s};$$

$$\phi = kx;$$

$$\chi_l = \xi\,kl \big/ m^2 = \xi\,\phi / 2\,m^2\,s = \xi\,\phi / 2\,t;$$

$$\xi^2 = -e^2\,a^2 \big/ m^2;$$

$$Fx_\mu = F_{\mu\nu}\,x^\nu;$$

$$FDx_\mu = F^*{}_{\mu\nu}\,x^\nu;$$