

One Loop Gauge Link Self Energy

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1 One Loop

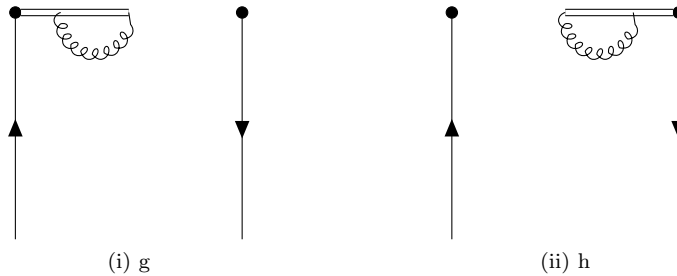



Figure 1: Diagrams of quasi PDF in Feynman gauge.

The definition of the gauge link self energy diagram (diagram g) is

$$\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dz}{2\pi} e^{ixP^z z} \langle P, S | \bar{\psi}(z) \gamma^z \frac{\mathcal{P}[-ig_s \int_0^\infty dz' A^{a,z}(z') t^a]}{2} [-ig_s \int_0^\infty dz'' A^{a,z}(z'') t^a] \psi(0) | P, S \rangle \quad (1)$$

Applying Feynman rule straightaway gives (the overall $1/2$ factor has been counted in)



$$\Gamma_g(l) = P \uparrow \downarrow P = -g_s^2 C_F \delta(1-x) \int \frac{d^4 l}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{i}{l^2 + i\epsilon} \frac{i}{i\epsilon} \frac{i}{-l^2 + i\epsilon} \quad (2)$$

1.1 Direct Contraction

1.1.1 Left

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{1}{2!} \mathcal{P} \left[\int_0^\infty dz' A^{a,z}(z') \int_0^\infty dz'' A^{a,z}(z'') \right] \\
&= \int_0^\infty dz' A^{a,z}(z') \int_0^\infty dz'' A^{a,z}(z'') \theta(z' - z'') \\
&= \int dz' A^{a,z}(z') \int dz'' A^{a,z}(z'') \theta(z' - z'') \theta(z'') \\
&= \int dz' \overbrace{A^{a,z}(z') \int dz'' A^{a,z}(z'') \theta(z' - z'') \theta(z'')} \\
&= \int dz' \int dz'' \int \frac{d^4 l}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{i}{l^2 + i\epsilon} e^{-il \cdot (z'' - z')} \theta(z' - z'') \theta(z'')
\end{aligned}$$

1.1.2 Right

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{1}{2!} \mathcal{P} \left[\int_0^\infty dz'' A^{a,z}(z''+z) \int_0^\infty dz' A^{a,z}(z'+z) \right] \\
&= \int_0^\infty dz'' A^{a,z}(z''+z) \int_0^\infty dz' A^{a,z}(z'+z) \theta(z''-z') \\
&= \int dz'' A^{a,z}(z''+z) \int dz' A^{a,z}(z'+z) \theta(z''-z') \theta(z') \\
&= \int dz'' \overline{A^{a,z}(z''+z)} \int dz' A^{a,z}(z'+z) \theta(z''-z') \theta(z') \\
&= \int dz' \int dz'' \int \frac{d^4 l}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{i}{l^2 + i\epsilon} e^{-il \cdot (z''-z')} \theta(z''-z') \theta(z')
\end{aligned}$$

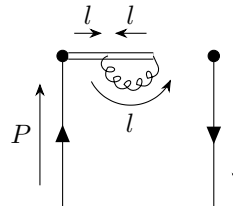
1.1.3 Summing together

$$\int dz' \int dz'' \int \frac{d^4 l}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{i}{l^2 + i\epsilon} e^{-il \cdot (z''-z')} [\theta(z'-z'') \theta(z'') + \theta(z''-z') \theta(z')]$$

1.2 Adding two path order together

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathcal{P} \left[\int_0^\infty dz' A^{a,z}(z') \int_0^\infty dz'' A^{a,z}(z'') \right] \\
&= \int_0^\infty dz' A^{a,z}(z') \int_0^\infty dz'' A^{a,z}(z'') [\theta(z'-z'') + \theta(z''-z')] \\
&= \int_0^\infty dz' A^{a,z}(z') \int_0^\infty dz'' A^{a,z}(z'') \\
&= \int dz' A^{a,z}(z') \int dz'' A^{a,z}(z'') \int \frac{dw}{2\pi} \frac{ie^{-iwz'}}{w+i\epsilon} \int \frac{dh}{2\pi} \frac{ie^{-ihz''}}{h+i\epsilon} \\
&= \int dz' \overline{A^{a,z}(z')} \int dz'' A^{a,z}(z'') \int \frac{dw}{2\pi} \frac{ie^{-iwz'}}{w+i\epsilon} \int \frac{dh}{2\pi} \frac{ie^{-ihz''}}{h+i\epsilon} \\
&= \int dz' \int dz'' \int \frac{d^4 l}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{i}{l^2 + i\epsilon} e^{-il \cdot (z''-z')} \int \frac{dw}{2\pi} \frac{ie^{-iwz'}}{w+i\epsilon} \int \frac{dh}{2\pi} \frac{ie^{-ihz''}}{h+i\epsilon} \\
&= \int \frac{d^4 l}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{i}{l^2 + i\epsilon} \int dz' \int dz'' \int \frac{dw}{2\pi} \frac{i}{w+i\epsilon} \int \frac{dh}{2\pi} \frac{i}{h+i\epsilon} e^{-i(w-l) \cdot z'} e^{-i(h+l) \cdot z''} \\
&= \int \frac{d^4 l}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{i}{l^2 + i\epsilon} \frac{i}{lz + i\epsilon} \frac{i}{l^z + i\epsilon} \frac{i}{-lz + i\epsilon}
\end{aligned}$$

The amplitude is



$$P = -\frac{g_s^2 C_F}{2} \delta(1-x) \int \frac{d^4 l}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{i}{l^2 + i\epsilon} \frac{i}{lz + i\epsilon} \frac{i}{l^z + i\epsilon} \frac{i}{-lz + i\epsilon} \quad (3)$$

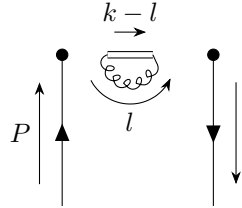
1.3 Adding $\Gamma_g(l)$ and $\Gamma_g(-l)$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Gamma_g(l) &= \frac{\Gamma_g(l) + \Gamma_g(-l)}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} \left[g_s^2 C_F \delta(1-x) \int \frac{d^4 l}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{i}{l^2 + i\epsilon} \frac{i}{i\epsilon} \frac{i}{-l^z + i\epsilon} + g_s^2 C_F \delta(1-x) \int \frac{d^4 l}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{i}{l^2 + i\epsilon} \frac{i}{i\epsilon} \frac{i}{l^z + i\epsilon} \right] \\
&= -\frac{1}{2} g_s^2 C_F \delta(1-x) \int \frac{d^4 l}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{i}{l^2 + i\epsilon} \frac{i}{i\epsilon} \left[\frac{i}{-l^z + i\epsilon} + \frac{i}{l^z + i\epsilon} \right] \\
&= -\frac{1}{2} g_s^2 C_F \delta(1-x) \int \frac{d^4 l}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{i}{l^2 + i\epsilon} \frac{i}{i\epsilon} \frac{2\epsilon}{l^z + i\epsilon} \\
&= g_s^2 C_F \delta(1-x) \int \frac{d^4 l}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{i}{l^2 + i\epsilon} \frac{i}{l^z + i\epsilon} \frac{i}{l^z - i\epsilon}
\end{aligned}$$

There's an overall factor of 1/2 missing.

1.4 Taking derivatives

Add a small momentum to the gauge link line and consider an actual self energy diagram



$$P = -g_s^2 C_F \delta(1-x) \int \frac{d^4 l}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{i}{l^2 + i\epsilon} \frac{i}{k^z - l^z + i\epsilon} \quad (4)$$

take the derivative

$$-g_s^2 C_F \delta(1-x) \lim_{k^z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\partial}{\partial k^z} \left[(i) \int \frac{d^4 l}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{i}{l^2 + i\epsilon} \frac{i}{k^z - l^z} \right] \quad (5)$$

$$= i g_s^2 C_F \delta(1-x) \int \frac{d^4 l}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{i}{l^2 + i\epsilon} \frac{i}{(l^z)^2} \quad (6)$$

Adding $i\epsilon$ by hand and we got

$$g_s^2 C_F \delta(1-x) \int \frac{d^4 l}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{i}{l^2 + i\epsilon} \frac{i}{l^z + i\epsilon} \frac{i}{l^z - i\epsilon} \quad (7)$$

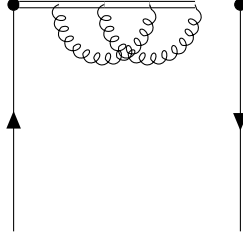
2 Two Loop

In coordinate space

$$\langle P, S | \bar{\psi}(z) \gamma^z \mathcal{P} \frac{[-ig_s n_\mu \int_0^\infty dz_1 A^{a,\mu}(z_1) t^a] [-ig_s n_\nu \int_0^\infty dz_2 A^{b,\nu}(z_2) t^b] [-ig_s n_\rho \int_0^\infty dz_3 A^{c,\rho}(z_3) t^c] [-ig_s n_\sigma \int_0^\infty dz_4 A^{d,\sigma}(z_4) t^d]}{4!} \psi(0) | P, S \rangle \quad (8)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\frac{1}{4!} \mathcal{P} \left[\int_0^\infty dz_1 A^{a,\mu}(z_1) \right] \left[\int_0^\infty dz_2 A^{b,\nu}(z_2) \right] \left[\int_0^\infty dz_3 A^{c,\rho}(z_3) \right] \left[\int_0^\infty dz_4 A^{d,\sigma}(z_4) \right] \\
&= \left[\int_0^\infty dz_1 A^{a,\mu}(z_1) \right] \left[\int_0^\infty dz_2 A^{b,\nu}(z_2) \right] \left[\int_0^\infty dz_3 A^{c,\rho}(z_3) \right] \left[\int_0^\infty dz_4 A^{d,\sigma}(z_4) \right] \theta(z_1 - z_2) \theta(z_2 - z_3) \theta(z_3 - z_4)
\end{aligned}$$

The amplitude for



is related to the color ordering $t^a t^b t^a t^b$.

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_0^\infty dz_1 \int_0^\infty dz_2 \int_0^\infty dz_3 \int_0^\infty dz_4 \overbrace{A^{a,\mu}(z_1) A^{b,\nu}(z_2) A^{c,\rho}(z_3) A^{d,\sigma}(z_4)}^{\text{color ordering}} \theta(z_1 - z_2) \theta(z_2 - z_3) \theta(z_3 - z_4) \\
&= \int_0^\infty dz_1 \int_0^\infty dz_2 \int_0^\infty dz_3 \int_0^\infty dz_4 \int \frac{d^4 l_1}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{-ig^{\mu\rho} \delta^{ac}}{l_1^2 + i\epsilon} e^{-il_1 \cdot (z_3 - z_1)} \int \frac{d^4 l_2}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{-ig^{\nu\sigma} \delta^{bd}}{l_2^2 + i\epsilon} e^{-il_2 \cdot (z_4 - z_2)} \\
&\theta(z_1 - z_2) \theta(z_2 - z_3) \theta(z_3 - z_4) \\
&= \int dz_1 \int dz_2 \int dz_3 \int dz_4 \int \frac{d^4 l_1}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{-ig^{\mu\rho} \delta^{ac}}{l_1^2 + i\epsilon} e^{-il_1 \cdot (z_3 - z_1)} \int \frac{d^4 l_2}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{-ig^{\nu\sigma} \delta^{bd}}{l_2^2 + i\epsilon} e^{-il_2 \cdot (z_4 - z_2)} \\
&\theta(z_1 - z_2) \theta(z_2 - z_3) \theta(z_3 - z_4) \theta(z_4)
\end{aligned}$$

The exponent is (for simplicity we assume vectors $z_i = (0, 0, 0, z_i)$ and $k_i = (0, 0, 0, -k_i)$)

$$\begin{aligned}
& -il_1 \cdot (z_3 - z_1) - il_2 \cdot (z_4 - z_2) - ik_1 \cdot (z_1 - z_2) - ik_2 \cdot (z_2 - z_3) - ik_3 \cdot (z_3 - z_4) - ik_4 \cdot z_4 \\
&= -iz_3 \cdot (l_1 + k_3 - k_2) - iz_1 \cdot (k_1 - l_1) - iz_4 \cdot (l_2 + k_4 - k_3) - iz_2 \cdot (k_2 - k_1 - l_2)
\end{aligned}$$

which gives 4 delta functions. The propagators involved are then

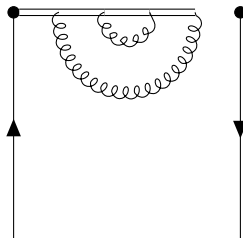
$$\begin{aligned}
& \int \frac{d^4 l_1}{(2\pi)^4} \int \frac{d^4 l_2}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{-ig^{\mu\rho} \delta^{ac}}{l_1^2 + i\epsilon} \frac{-ig^{\nu\sigma} \delta^{bd}}{l_2^2 + i\epsilon} \frac{i}{-l_1^z + i\epsilon} \frac{i}{-l_1^z - l_2^z + i\epsilon} \frac{i}{-l_2^z + i\epsilon} \frac{i}{i\epsilon} \\
& \int dz_1 \int dz_2 \int dz_3 \int dz_4 \overbrace{A^{a,\mu}(z_1) A^{b,\nu}(z_2) A^{c,\rho}(z_3) A^{d,\sigma}(z_4)}^{\text{color ordering}} \theta(z_1 - z_2) \theta(z_2 - z_3) \theta(z_3 - z_4) \theta(z_4) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int dz_1 \int dz_2 \int dz_3 \int dz_4 \overbrace{A^{a,\mu}(z_1) A^{b,\nu}(z_2) A^{c,\rho}(z_3) A^{d,\sigma}(z_4)}^{\text{color ordering}} [\theta(z_1 - z_2) \theta(z_2 - z_3) \theta(z_3 - z_4) \theta(z_4) \\
&+ \theta(z_3 - z_4) \theta(z_4 - z_1) \theta(z_1 - z_2) \theta(z_2)] \\
&= \int \frac{d^4 l_1}{(2\pi)^4} \int \frac{d^4 l_2}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{-ig^{\mu\rho} \delta^{ac}}{l_1^2 + i\epsilon} \frac{-ig^{\nu\sigma} \delta^{bd}}{l_2^2 + i\epsilon} \frac{-(l_1^{z^2} + 3l_1^z l_2^z + l_2^{z^2} - \epsilon^2)}{(l_1^z - i\epsilon)(l_1^z + i\epsilon)(l_2^z + i\epsilon)(l_2^z - i\epsilon)(l_1^z + l_2^z - i\epsilon)(l_1^z + l_2^z + i\epsilon)}
\end{aligned}$$

Taking the derivative of the former expression, we can also arrive at a divergence-free form

$$\frac{i}{2} \lim_{p \rightarrow 0} \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \left[\frac{i}{p + l_1^z} \frac{i}{p + l_1^z + l_2^z} \frac{i}{p + l_2^z} \right] = \frac{-(l_1^{z^2} + 3l_1^z l_2^z + l_2^{z^2})}{l_1^{z^2} l_2^{z^2} (l_1^z + l_2^z)^2}$$

which is equivalent to above expression.

The amplitude for



is related to the color ordering $t^a t^b t^b t^a$.

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^\infty dz_1 \int_0^\infty dz_2 \int_0^\infty dz_3 \int_0^\infty dz_4 \overline{A^{a,\mu}(z_1) A^{b,\nu}(z_2) A^{c,\rho}(z_3) A^{d,\sigma}(z_4)} \theta(z_1 - z_2) \theta(z_2 - z_3) \theta(z_3 - z_4) \\ &= \int dz_1 \int dz_2 \int dz_3 \int dz_4 \int \frac{d^4 l_1}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{-ig^{\mu\sigma} \delta^{ad}}{l_1^2 + i\epsilon} e^{-il_1 \cdot (z_3 - z_1)} \int \frac{d^4 l_2}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{-ig^{\nu\rho} \delta^{bc}}{l_2^2 + i\epsilon} e^{-il_2 \cdot (z_4 - z_2)} \\ & \theta(z_1 - z_2) \theta(z_2 - z_3) \theta(z_3 - z_4) \theta(z_4) \end{aligned}$$

The propagators involved are

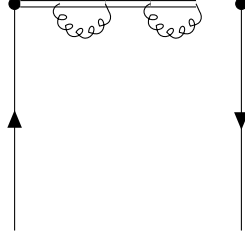
$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{d^4 l_1}{(2\pi)^4} \int \frac{d^4 l_2}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{-ig^{\mu\sigma} \delta^{ad}}{l_1^2 + i\epsilon} \frac{-ig^{\nu\rho} \delta^{bc}}{l_2^2 + i\epsilon} \frac{i}{-l_1^z + i\epsilon} \frac{i}{-l_1^z - l_2^z + i\epsilon} \frac{i}{-l_1^z + i\epsilon} \frac{i}{i\epsilon} \\ & \frac{1}{2} \int dz_1 \int dz_2 \int dz_3 \int dz_4 \overline{A^{a,\mu}(z_1) A^{b,\nu}(z_2) A^{c,\rho}(z_3) A^{d,\sigma}(z_4)} [\theta(z_1 - z_2) \theta(z_2 - z_3) \theta(z_3 - z_4) \theta(z_4) \\ & \quad + \theta(z_4 - z_3) \theta(z_3 - z_2) \theta(z_2 - z_1) \theta(z_1)] \\ &= \int \frac{d^4 l_1}{(2\pi)^4} \int \frac{d^4 l_2}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{-ig^{\mu\sigma} \delta^{ad}}{l_1^2 + i\epsilon} \frac{-ig^{\nu\rho} \delta^{bc}}{l_2^2 + i\epsilon} \frac{-3l_1^{z^2} - 2l_1^z l_2^z + \epsilon^2}{(l_1^{z^2} + \epsilon^2)^2 (l_1^{z^2} + 2l_1^z l_2^z + l_2^{z^2} + \epsilon^2)} \end{aligned}$$

Taking the derivative of the former expression, we can also arrive at a divergence-free form

$$\frac{i}{2} \lim_{p \rightarrow 0} \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \left[\frac{i}{p + l_1^z} \frac{i}{p + l_1^z + l_2^z} \frac{i}{p + l_1^z} \right] = \frac{-(3l_1^z + 2l_2^z)}{l_1^3 (l_1^z + l_2^z)^2}$$

which is equivalent to above expression.

The amplitude for



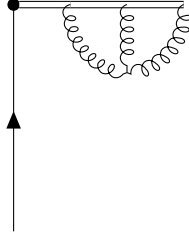
is related to the color ordering $t^a t^a t^b t^b$.

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^\infty dz_1 \int_0^\infty dz_2 \int_0^\infty dz_3 \int_0^\infty dz_4 \overline{A^{a,\mu}(z_1) A^{b,\nu}(z_2) A^{c,\rho}(z_3) A^{d,\sigma}(z_4)} \theta(z_1 - z_2) \theta(z_2 - z_3) \theta(z_3 - z_4) \\ &= \int dz_1 \int dz_2 \int dz_3 \int dz_4 \int \frac{d^4 l_1}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{-ig^{\mu\sigma} \delta^{ad}}{l_1^2 + i\epsilon} e^{-il_1 \cdot (z_3 - z_1)} \int \frac{d^4 l_2}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{-ig^{\nu\rho} \delta^{bc}}{l_2^2 + i\epsilon} e^{-il_2 \cdot (z_4 - z_2)} \\ & \theta(z_1 - z_2) \theta(z_2 - z_3) \theta(z_3 - z_4) \theta(z_4) \end{aligned}$$

The propagators involved are

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{d^4 l_1}{(2\pi)^4} \int \frac{d^4 l_2}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{-ig^{\mu\sigma} \delta^{ad}}{l_1^2 + i\epsilon} \frac{-ig^{\nu\rho} \delta^{bc}}{l_2^2 + i\epsilon} \frac{i}{-l_1^z + i\epsilon} \frac{i}{i\epsilon} \frac{i}{-l_2^z + i\epsilon} \frac{i}{i\epsilon} \\ & \frac{1}{4} \int dz_1 \int dz_2 \int dz_3 \int dz_4 \overline{A^{a,\mu}(z_1) A^{b,\nu}(z_2) A^{c,\rho}(z_3) A^{d,\sigma}(z_4)} [\theta(z_1 - z_2) \theta(z_2 - z_3) \theta(z_3 - z_4) \theta(z_4) \\ & \quad + \theta(z_2 - z_1) \theta(z_1 - z_3) \theta(z_3 - z_4) \theta(z_4) + \theta(z_1 - z_2) \theta(z_2 - z_4) \theta(z_4 - z_3) \theta(z_3) + \theta(z_2 - z_1) \theta(z_1 - z_4) \theta(z_4 - z_3) \theta(z_3)] \\ &= \int \frac{d^4 l_1}{(2\pi)^4} \int \frac{d^4 l_2}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{-ig^{\mu\sigma} \delta^{ad}}{l_1^2 + i\epsilon} \frac{-ig^{\nu\rho} \delta^{bc}}{l_2^2 + i\epsilon} \frac{1}{(l_1^{z^2} + \epsilon^2) (l_2^{z^2} + \epsilon^2)} \end{aligned}$$

The amplitude for



is related to

$$\langle P, S | \bar{\psi}(z) \gamma^z V_3 \mathcal{P} \frac{[-ig_s n_\mu \int_0^\infty dz_1 A^{a,\mu}(z_1) t^a] [-ig_s n_\nu \int_0^\infty dz_2 A^{b,\nu}(z_2) t^b] [-ig_s n_\rho \int_0^\infty dz_3 A^{c,\rho}(z_3) t^c]}{3!} \psi(0) | P, S \rangle \quad (9)$$

where

$$V_3 = -\frac{g_s}{2} f^{def} \int d^4 t \left(\partial^\alpha A_d^\beta - \partial^\beta A_d^\alpha \right) A_\alpha^e A_\beta^f$$

The gluon related contraction (one out of three, others can be obtained by exchanging d, e, f .)

$$\begin{aligned} & \int dz_1 \int dz_2 \int dz_3 \int d^4 t \left(\partial^\alpha A^{d,\beta} - \partial^\beta A^{d,\alpha} \right) A_\alpha^e A_\beta^f A^{a,\mu}(z_1) A^{b,\nu}(z_2) A^{c,\rho}(z_3) \theta(z_1 - z_2) \theta(z_2 - z_3) \theta(z_3) \\ &= \int dz_1 \int dz_2 \int dz_3 \int d^4 t \int \frac{d^4 l_1}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{-i\delta^{dc}}{l_1^2 + i\epsilon} \left[g^{\beta\rho} \partial^\alpha e^{-il_1 \cdot (z_3 - t)} - g^{\alpha\rho} \partial^\beta e^{-il_1 \cdot (z_3 - t)} \right] \int \frac{d^4 l_2}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{-ig_\alpha^\mu \delta^{ea}}{l_2^2 + i\epsilon} e^{-il_2 \cdot (z_1 - t)} \\ & \int \frac{d^4 l_3}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{-ig_\beta^\nu \delta^{fb}}{l_3^2 + i\epsilon} e^{-il_3 \cdot (z_2 - t)} \theta(z_1 - z_2) \theta(z_2 - z_3) \theta(z_3) \\ &= \int dz_1 \int dz_2 \int dz_3 \int d^4 t \int \frac{d^4 l_1}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{-i\delta^{dc}}{l_1^2 + i\epsilon} \left[g^{\beta\rho} il_1^\alpha - g^{\alpha\rho} il_1^\beta \right] e^{-il_1 \cdot (z_3 - t)} \int \frac{d^4 l_2}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{-ig_\alpha^\mu \delta^{ea}}{l_2^2 + i\epsilon} e^{-il_2 \cdot (z_1 - t)} \\ & \int \frac{d^4 l_3}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{-ig_\beta^\nu \delta^{fb}}{l_3^2 + i\epsilon} e^{-il_3 \cdot (z_2 - t)} \theta(z_1 - z_2) \theta(z_2 - z_3) \theta(z_3) \\ &= \int dz_1 \int dz_2 \int dz_3 \int d^4 t \int \frac{d^4 l_1}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{-i\delta^{dc}}{l_1^2 + i\epsilon} [g^{\nu\rho} il_1^\mu - g^{\mu\rho} il_1^\nu] e^{-il_1 \cdot (z_3 - t)} \int \frac{d^4 l_2}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{-i\delta^{ea}}{l_2^2 + i\epsilon} e^{-il_2 \cdot (z_1 - t)} \\ & \int \frac{d^4 l_3}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{-i\delta^{fb}}{l_3^2 + i\epsilon} e^{-il_3 \cdot (z_2 - t)} \theta(z_1 - z_2) \theta(z_2 - z_3) \theta(z_3) \end{aligned}$$

Multiplied by n

$$n_\mu n_\nu n_\rho [g^{\nu\rho} il_1^\mu - g^{\mu\rho} il_1^\nu] = in^2 [l_1^z - l_1^z] = 0$$

Contracting with different fields in the parenthesis

$$\begin{aligned} & \partial^\alpha A^{d,\beta} A_\alpha^e A_\beta^f A^{a,\mu}(z_1) A^{b,\nu}(z_2) A^{c,\rho}(z_3) - \partial^\beta A^{d,\alpha} A_\alpha^e A_\beta^f A^{a,\mu}(z_1) A^{b,\nu}(z_2) A^{c,\rho}(z_3) \\ & \int dz_1 \int dz_2 \int dz_3 \int d^4 t \int \frac{d^4 l_1}{(2\pi)^4} \int \frac{d^4 l_2}{(2\pi)^4} \int \frac{d^4 l_3}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{-i\delta^{dc}}{l_1^2 + i\epsilon} \frac{-ig_\alpha^\mu \delta^{ea}}{l_2^2 + i\epsilon} e^{-il_2 \cdot (z_1 - t)} \frac{-ig_\beta^\nu \delta^{fb}}{l_3^2 + i\epsilon} \\ & \left[e^{-il_3 \cdot (z_2 - t)} g^{\beta\rho} \partial^\alpha e^{-il_1 \cdot (z_3 - t)} - e^{-il_1 \cdot (z_3 - t)} g^{\alpha\rho} \partial^\beta e^{-il_3 \cdot (z_2 - t)} \right] \theta(z_1 - z_2) \theta(z_2 - z_3) \theta(z_3) \\ &= \int dz_1 \int dz_2 \int dz_3 \int d^4 t \int \frac{d^4 l_1}{(2\pi)^4} \int \frac{d^4 l_2}{(2\pi)^4} \int \frac{d^4 l_3}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{-i\delta^{dc}}{l_1^2 + i\epsilon} \frac{-i\delta^{ea}}{l_2^2 + i\epsilon} \frac{-i\delta^{fb}}{l_3^2 + i\epsilon} e^{-il_2 \cdot (z_1 - t)} e^{-il_3 \cdot (z_2 - t)} e^{-il_1 \cdot (z_3 - t)} \\ & [g^{\nu\rho} il_1^\mu - g^{\mu\rho} il_3^\nu] \theta(z_1 - z_2) \theta(z_2 - z_3) \theta(z_3) \end{aligned}$$

Make $z_1 \rightarrow -z_1, t \rightarrow -t, l_2 \rightarrow -l_2$,

$$\begin{aligned} & \int dz_1 \int dz_2 \int dz_3 \int d^4 t \int \frac{d^4 l_1}{(2\pi)^4} \int \frac{d^4 l_2}{(2\pi)^4} \int \frac{d^4 l_3}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{-i\delta^{dc}}{l_1^2 + i\epsilon} \frac{-i\delta^{ea}}{l_2^2 + i\epsilon} \frac{-i\delta^{fb}}{l_3^2 + i\epsilon} e^{-il_2 \cdot (z_1 - t)} e^{-il_3 \cdot (z_2 - t)} e^{-il_1 \cdot (z_3 - t)} \\ & [g^{\nu\rho} il_1^\mu - g^{\mu\rho} il_3^\nu] \theta(-z_1 - z_2) \theta(z_2 - z_3) \theta(z_3) \\ &= \int \frac{d^4 l_1}{(2\pi)^4} \int \frac{d^4 l_3}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{-i\delta^{dc}}{l_1^2 + i\epsilon} \frac{-i\delta^{ea}}{(l_1 + l_3)^2 + i\epsilon} \frac{-i\delta^{fb}}{l_3^2 + i\epsilon} \frac{i}{-l_1^z + i\epsilon} \frac{i}{-2l_1^z + i\epsilon} \frac{i}{-2l_1^z - l_3^z + i\epsilon} \end{aligned}$$

