

# Pure Massless Electrodynamics in Veltman's Gauge

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**Abstract.** To show how the method developed by C. Becchi, R. Stora and the present author to prove Slavnov's identities in gauge theories works in Abelian cases including a nonlinear gauge without any discrete symmetry, a specific example is worked out, exhibiting the details of the technical procedure.

## I. Introduction

Recently Becchi, Stora and the present author have developed a method for proving Slavnov identities in gauge theories [1] which relies on very general theorems of renormalization, more precisely a quantum version of the Schwinger action principle; the proof consists in an extensive use of consistency conditions. However, the proof given was restricted to massive semi-simple cases with linear gauge; a specific Abelian case was also studied [2], but we used a discrete symmetry to simplify the problem. Generalizations of this method to the massless case were studied by Lowenstein [3] and Becchi [4] (pure Yang-Mills theory) and Clark and the present author [5] (Georgi-Glashow model).

The generalization to cases including Abelian subgroups with linear gauges was given by Becchi, Blasi and Collina [6]; there the couplings of the Faddeev-Popov ghost related to the Abelian subgroup are assumed to be superrenormalizable. Here we give an example of what has to be done in a case including a nonlinear gauge, when no discrete symmetry simplifies the problem, and when the couplings of the Abelian Faddeev-Popov ghosts are not superrenormalizable. The example given is pure massless electrodynamics in a Veltman type gauge [7].

Section II is devoted to the definition of the model in the tree approximation; in Section III the quantum action principle is recalled; Section IV is devoted to the proof of the Slavnov identity at any order.

## II. Definition of the Model in the Tree Approximation

Let us consider pure massless electrodynamics in the nonlinear gauge

$$\mathcal{G} = \partial_\mu a^\mu + \varrho a_\mu a^\mu,$$

as proposed by Veltman [7];  $c$  and  $\bar{c}$  will denote the Faddeev-Popov ghosts.