

对单胶子交换势的非微扰修正研究*

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摘要 对单胶子交换势的非微扰修正进行了系统研究,结果表明,要获得规范不变的修正形式,QCD真空胶子场必须取为协变规范.在协变规范下,给出了单胶子交换势的非微扰修正的新形式.

关键词 夸克凝聚 胶子凝聚 非微扰修正 单胶子交换势

1 引言

众所周知,夸克势模型在解释强子谱方面取得很大成功^[1],然而势模型中的单胶子交换势只能给出强子-强子相互作用的短程部分.为了理解强子间相互作用中的非微扰效应,沈彭年等^[2]首先提出了对传统单胶子交换势的非微扰修正.后来,相继发表了系列文章详细研究了这种效应^[3,4].在这些非微扰计算中,QCD真空胶子场取作固定点规范.尽管固定点规范在QCD求和规则^[5]中的许多低级展开中极其方便,但它不满足平移不变性,尤其是在这种规范条件下,非微扰胶子传播子横向部分的 ξ 依赖性(此后,我们把对微扰胶子场的规范依赖性称为 ξ 依赖性)会导致夸克-夸克散射幅的 ξ 依赖性.当然,由此而导出的夸克相互作用势也是 ξ 依赖的.本文宗旨就是在这方面提出改进措施,在协变规范下导出夸克相互作用势的非微扰修正形式.

2 非微扰胶子传播子的选取

单胶子交换近似下导出夸克相互作用势的关键是胶子传播子.在非微扰胶子传播子的计算中,对QCD真空胶子场通常取作固定点规范,即

$$x_\mu B_\mu^a(x) = 0. \quad (1)$$

但是,对微扰胶子场又采用一种协变规范形式,即

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$$iD_{\mu\nu}^b(q) = i\delta_{ab} \left[-\frac{g_{\mu\nu}}{q^2} + (1 - \xi) \frac{q_\mu q_\nu}{(q^2)^2} \right]. \quad (2)$$

在固定点规范中,两胶子真空期待值为^[6]

$$\begin{aligned} \langle 0 | B_\mu^a(x) B_\nu^b(y) | 0 \rangle &= \frac{1}{4} x^\rho y^\sigma \langle 0 | G_\rho^a G_\sigma^b | 0 \rangle + \dots = \\ &= \frac{\delta_{ab}}{48(N_c^2 - 1)} x^\rho y^\sigma (g_{\rho\sigma} g_{\mu\nu} - g_{\rho\mu} g_{\sigma\nu}) \langle 0 | G^2 | 0 \rangle + \dots, \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

其中 $\langle 0 | G^2 | 0 \rangle = \langle 0 | G_\mu^a G_\mu^a | 0 \rangle.$ (4)

显然,(3)式是破坏平移不变性的. 因为方程右端是 xy 的函数,而非 $(x - y)$ 的函数. 在固定点规范下,胶子凝聚对夸克自能和胶子真空极化的贡献分别为

$$\Sigma^{(G^2)} = \frac{\pi\alpha_s \langle 0 | G^2 | 0 \rangle m_f (q^2 - m_f^2)}{N_c (q^2 - m_f^2)^3}$$

和

$$\Pi_{\mu\nu}^{(G^2)} = \frac{N_c \pi\alpha_s \langle 0 | G^2 | 0 \rangle}{12(N_c^2 - 1)q^2} \left[(36 + \xi)g_{\mu\nu}^\perp(q) - \left(12 + \frac{18}{\xi}\right) \frac{q_\mu q_\nu}{q^2} \right].$$

其中, $g_{\mu\nu}^\perp(q) = g_{\mu\nu} - q_\mu q_\nu / q^2.$ 再考虑到夸克凝聚对夸克自能和胶子真空极化的贡献,即

$$\Sigma^{(\bar{q}q)} = \sum_f \frac{(N_c^2 - 1)\pi\alpha_s \langle 0 | \bar{q}_f q_f | 0 \rangle}{2N_c^2 q^2} \left[3 + \xi - \xi m_f \frac{q}{q^2} \right]$$

和 $\Pi_{\mu\nu}^{(\bar{q}q)} = \sum_f \frac{4\pi\alpha_s m_f \langle 0 | \bar{q}_f q_f | 0 \rangle}{N_c q^2} g_{\mu\nu}^\perp(q).$ (8)

我们就可以计算出 Coleman 和 Weinberg 等效势^[7]的非微扰修正,其结果为

$$\begin{aligned} V(\langle \bar{q}q \rangle, \langle G^2 \rangle) &= \left[\frac{9\pi\alpha_s N_c \langle 0 | G^2 | 0 \rangle}{48} (10 - \xi) + \sum_f \frac{6\pi\alpha_s (N_c^2 - 1) m_f \langle 0 | \bar{q}_f q_f | 0 \rangle}{N_c} \right] \times \\ &\int_{q^2 < -\mu^2} (-i) \frac{d^4 q}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{1}{(q^2 + i\epsilon)^2}, \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

其中 μ^2 是微扰 QCD 中的重整化点. 上式是明显 ξ 依赖的. 类似上述计算,人们在协变规范下却获得了与 ξ 无关的结果^[8],

$$\begin{aligned} V(\langle \bar{q}q \rangle, \langle G^2 \rangle) &= \left\{ \frac{1}{3} [2(N_c - N_f)\pi\alpha_s \langle 0 | G^2 | 0 \rangle] - \right. \\ &6 \sum_f \frac{(N_c^2 - 1)\pi\alpha_s m_f \langle 0 | \bar{q}_f q_f | 0 \rangle}{N_c} \left. \right\} \times \\ &\int_{q^2 < -\mu^2} (-i) \frac{d^4 q}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{1}{(q^2 + i\epsilon)^2}, \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

现在,再来考察夸克散射幅,众所周知,微扰的胶子传播子中的 ξ 依赖性不会导致夸克散射幅的 ξ 依赖性. 那么,对非微扰胶子传播子情况怎样呢? 先看固定点规范情况. 在这种规范条件下,胶子传播子为

$$iD_{\mu\nu}(q) = i \left\{ -\frac{1}{q^2} A_T g_{\mu\nu}^\perp(q) + A_L \frac{q_\mu q_\nu}{q^4} \right\}, \quad (11)$$

$$\text{其中} \quad A_T = \frac{N_c \pi \alpha_s \langle 0 | G^2 | 0 \rangle}{12(N_c^2 - 1)q^4} (36 + \xi) + \sum_f \frac{4\pi \alpha_s m_f \langle 0 | \bar{q}_f q_f | 0 \rangle}{N_c q^2 (q^2 - m_f^2)}, \quad (12)$$

$$A_L = \frac{N_c \pi \alpha_s \langle 0 | G^2 | 0 \rangle}{12(N_c^2 - 1)q^4} (18\xi + 12\xi^2). \quad (13)$$

与(11)相对应的胶子真空极化为(6)式. 值得注意的是, (6)式存在与 ξ 有关的纵向项. 从而, 非阿贝尔耦合振幅的么正性将不能保证.

现在, 协变规范条件中是否有可能克服上述缺陷呢? Lavelle 等人^[9,10]在协变规范条件下, 考虑鬼场的贡献, 利用箍缩 (pinch) 技术^[11,12]获得了下列胶子真空极化形式

$$\Pi_{\mu\nu}^{(G^2)} = - \frac{34N_c \pi \alpha_s \langle 0 | G^2 | 0 \rangle}{9(N_c^2 - 1)q^2} g_{\mu\nu}^\perp(q), \quad (14)$$

它是完全横向的, 而且与 ξ 无关. 由此, 获得了协变规范条件下的总胶子传播子为

$$iG_{\mu\nu}^T(q) = i \left\{ -\frac{1}{q^2} + \left[\frac{34N_c \pi \alpha_s \langle 0 | G^2 | 0 \rangle}{9(N_c^2 - 1)q^6} - \frac{4\pi \alpha_s}{N_c q^4} \sum_f m_f \langle 0 | \bar{q}_f q_f | 0 \rangle \left(\frac{1}{q^2 - m_f^2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{m_f^2}{(q^2 - m_f^2)^2} \right) \right] \right\} g_{\mu\nu}^\perp(q) - i\xi \frac{q_\mu q_\nu}{q^4}. \quad (15)$$

这是一个能保证夸克散射幅么正的胶子传播子. 因此, 在下面一节中, 将采用这种非微扰胶子传播子导出对单胶子夸克相互作用势的非微扰修正.

3 单胶子夸克势的非微扰修正形式

为了导出夸克相互作用势, 得先写出夸克散射幅:

$$M = (-ig)^2 \bar{\psi}(p_1) \gamma^\mu \frac{\lambda^a}{2} \psi(p'_1) G_{\mu\nu}^T(q) \bar{\psi}(p_2) \gamma^\nu \frac{\lambda^a}{2} \psi(p'_2), \quad (16)$$

其中 $q = p_1 - p'_1 = p'_2 - p_2$. 采用通常的非相对论约化方法, 便很直接地获得下列夸克-夸克相互作用势形式: $U_{\text{qq}} = U_{\text{qq}}^{\text{OGE}}(x) + U_{\text{qq}}^{\text{NP}}(x)$, (17)

其中 $U_{\text{qq}}^{\text{OGE}}$ 是微扰的单胶子夸克势

$$U_{\text{qq}}^{\text{OGE}}(x) = \delta(t) \frac{\lambda_1^a \lambda_2^a}{4} \alpha_s \left\{ \frac{1}{|\mathbf{x}|} - \frac{\pi}{m_1 m_2} \left(\frac{(m_1 + m_2)^2}{2m_1 m_2} + \frac{2}{3} \boldsymbol{\sigma}_1 \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}_2 \right) \delta(\mathbf{x}) + \frac{|\mathbf{p}|^2}{m_1 m_2 |\mathbf{x}|} - \frac{1}{4m_1 m_2 |\mathbf{x}|^3} \left[\frac{3}{|\mathbf{x}|^2} (\boldsymbol{\sigma}_1 \cdot \mathbf{x})(\boldsymbol{\sigma}_2 \cdot \mathbf{x}) - (\boldsymbol{\sigma}_1 \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}_2) \right] - \frac{1}{4m_1 m_2 |\mathbf{x}|^3} \left[\left(2 + \frac{m_2}{m_1} \right) \boldsymbol{\sigma}_1 + \left(2 + \frac{m_1}{m_2} \right) \boldsymbol{\sigma}_2 \right] \cdot (\mathbf{x} \times \mathbf{p}) \right\}, \quad (18)$$

夸克、胶子和鬼场凝聚对夸克相互作用势的修正形式可表述为

$$U_{\text{qq}}^{\text{NP}}(x) = \delta(t) \frac{\lambda_1^a \lambda_2^a}{4} \pi \alpha_s^2 \left[A_3 |\mathbf{x}|^3 + (A_1 + 2C_1) |\mathbf{x}| + 2C_{-1} |\mathbf{x}|^{-1} + 2 \sum_f (\tilde{C}_0^{(f)} + \tilde{C}_{-1}^{(f)} |\mathbf{x}|^{-1}) e^{-m_f |\mathbf{x}|} \right]. \quad (19)$$

$$\text{其中:} \quad A_3 = \frac{17N_c \langle 0 | G^2 | 0 \rangle}{108(N_c^2 - 1)} \left(1 + \frac{|\mathbf{p}|^2}{m_1 m_2} \right), \quad (20)$$

$$= \frac{17N_c \langle 0 | G^2 | 0 \rangle}{72(N_c^2 - 1)} \left(\frac{1}{m_1} + \frac{1}{m_2} \right)^2 + \frac{17N_c \langle 0 | G^2 | 0 \rangle}{432m_1m_2(N_c^2 - 1)} (8\boldsymbol{\sigma}_1 \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}_2 - S_{12}) + \frac{17N_c \langle 0 | G^2 | 0 \rangle}{144m_1m_2(N_c^2 - 1)} \left[\left(2 + \frac{m_2}{m_1} \right) \boldsymbol{\sigma}_1 + \left(2 + \frac{m_1}{m_2} \right) \boldsymbol{\sigma}_2 \right] \cdot (\mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{p}), \quad (21)$$

$$C_1 = \left(1 + \frac{|\mathbf{p}|^2}{m_1m_2} \right) \sum_f \frac{\langle 0 | \bar{q}_f q_f | 0 \rangle}{N_c m_f}, \quad (22)$$

$$C_{-1} = \frac{1}{4N_c m_1 m_2} \sum_f \frac{\langle 0 | \bar{q}_f q_f | 0 \rangle}{m_f} \left\{ \frac{(m_1 + m_2)^2}{m_1 m_2} + \frac{S_{12}}{3} + \frac{4}{3} \boldsymbol{\sigma}_1 \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}_2 + \left[\left(2 + \frac{m_2}{m_1} \right) \boldsymbol{\sigma}_1 + \left(2 + \frac{m_1}{m_2} \right) \boldsymbol{\sigma}_2 \right] \cdot (\mathbf{x} \times \mathbf{p}) \right\}, \quad (23)$$

$$\tilde{C}_0^{(f)} = \frac{2}{N_c} \frac{\langle 0 | \bar{q}_f q_f | 0 \rangle}{m_f} \left[\frac{1}{2m_f} \left(1 + \frac{|\mathbf{p}|^2}{m_1m_2} \right) + \frac{m_f(m_1 + m_2)^2}{16m_1^2 m_2^2} - \frac{m_f}{24m_1m_2} S_{12} + \frac{m_f}{12m_1m_2} \boldsymbol{\sigma}_1 \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}_2 \right], \quad (24)$$

$$\tilde{C}_{-1}^{(f)} = -\frac{2}{N_c} \frac{\langle 0 | \bar{q}_f q_f | 0 \rangle}{m_f} \left\{ \frac{(m_1 + m_2)^2}{8m_1^2 m_2^2} + \frac{S_{12}}{6m_1m_2} + \frac{1}{6m_1m_2} \boldsymbol{\sigma}_1 \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}_2 - \frac{3}{24m_1m_2} \left[\left(2 + \frac{m_2}{m_1} \right) \boldsymbol{\sigma}_1 + \left(2 + \frac{m_1}{m_2} \right) \boldsymbol{\sigma}_2 \right] \cdot (\mathbf{x} \times \mathbf{p}) \right\}, \quad (25)$$

及 $S_{12} = 3(\boldsymbol{\sigma}_1 \cdot \mathbf{n})(\boldsymbol{\sigma}_2 \cdot \mathbf{n}) - \boldsymbol{\sigma}_1 \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}_2$ 和 $\mathbf{n} = \mathbf{x}/|\mathbf{x}|$.

对于重夸克素系统,通常需要夸克-反夸克相互作用势,这仅需将 $U_{\text{q}\bar{\text{q}}}(x)$ 中的一个色生成元换成反夸克的就行了,即: $U_{\text{q}\bar{\text{q}}}^{\text{Direct}}(x) = U_{\text{q}\bar{\text{q}}}(x) |_{\lambda_1^a, \lambda_2^a \rightarrow -\lambda_1^a, (\lambda_2^a)^T}$. (26)

然而,当两夸克具有相同味时,还得要考虑湮没机制. 为此,给出了含非微扰修正在内的夸克湮没相互作用势, $U_{\text{q}\bar{\text{q}}}^{\text{Ann(Total)}}(x) = U_{\text{q}\bar{\text{q}}}^{\text{Ann}}(x) + U_{\text{q}\bar{\text{q}}}^{\text{Ann(NP)}}(x)$, (27)

其中 $U_{\text{q}\bar{\text{q}}}^{\text{Ann}}(x)$ 为微扰 $q\bar{q}$ -对湮没势

$$U_{\text{q}\bar{\text{q}}}^{\text{Ann}}(x) = \delta(t) \frac{\alpha_s}{4} \frac{\pi}{16N_c m^2} (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2^T)^2 (1 - \boldsymbol{\tau}_1 \cdot \boldsymbol{\tau}_2) \times \left\{ (\boldsymbol{\sigma}_1 + \boldsymbol{\sigma}_2)^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{3m^2} \nabla^2 \right) \delta(x) - \frac{4}{m^2} [(\boldsymbol{\sigma}_1 \cdot \nabla)(\boldsymbol{\sigma}_2 \cdot \nabla) - \frac{1}{3} \boldsymbol{\sigma}_1 \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}_2 \nabla^2] \delta(x) \right\} \quad (28)$$

及
$$U_{\text{q}\bar{\text{q}}}^{\text{Ann(NP)}}(x) = \frac{\pi\alpha_s}{m^2} \left\{ \frac{N_c}{(N_c^2 - 1)} \frac{17\langle 0 | G^2 | 0 \rangle}{72m^2} + \frac{1}{N_c} \sum_f \frac{m_f \langle 0 | \bar{q}_f q_f | 0 \rangle}{(4m^2 - m_f^2)^2} (8m^2 - m_f^2) \right\} U_{\text{q}\bar{\text{q}}}^{\text{Ann}}(x). \quad (29)$$

此外,还计算了非微扰效应对夸克对激发势的影响,获得了总的夸克对激发势. 类似于文献[13]的处理,分两种情况取近似:情况 A 中,取胶子传递动量 q 为 $q^2 = \omega_q^2 - \mathbf{q}^2$, $\omega_q = 0$;情况 B 中,取 $\omega_q = 2m_2$, $\mathbf{q} \simeq 0$.

对于情况 A, 有:
$$U_{\text{Total}}^{(A)q \rightarrow q\bar{q}}(x) = U^{(A)q \rightarrow q\bar{q}}(x) + U^{(A)q \rightarrow q\bar{q}(\text{NP})}(x), \quad (30)$$

其中:
$$U^{(A)q \rightarrow q\bar{q}}(x) = -\delta(t) i \alpha_s \frac{\lambda_1^a \lambda_2^a}{4} \frac{1}{2|x|} \left\{ \left[\left(\frac{1}{m_1} + \frac{1}{m_2} \right) \boldsymbol{\sigma}_2 - \frac{i(\boldsymbol{\sigma}_1 \times \boldsymbol{\sigma}_2)}{m_1} \right] \cdot \frac{\mathbf{x}}{|\mathbf{x}|^2} - \frac{2i\boldsymbol{\sigma}_2 \cdot \mathbf{p}_1}{m_1} \right\}, \quad (31)$$

及
$$U^{(A)q \rightarrow q\bar{q}}(x) = \delta(t) \frac{\lambda_1^a \lambda_2^a}{4} 4\pi\alpha_s [D_3 |\mathbf{x}|^3 + D_2 |\mathbf{x}|^2 + F_1 |\mathbf{x}| + F_0 \sum_f \tilde{F}_0^{(f)} e^{-m_f |\mathbf{x}|}], \quad (32)$$

其中:
$$D_3 = -\frac{N_c \langle 0 | G^2 | 0 \rangle}{432(N_c^2 - 1) m_1} \boldsymbol{\sigma}_2 \cdot \mathbf{p}_1, \quad (33)$$

$$D_2 = \frac{17N_c \langle 0 | G^2 | 0 \rangle}{288(N_c^2 - 1)} \left[\frac{\mathbf{n} \cdot (\boldsymbol{\sigma}_1 \times \boldsymbol{\sigma}_2)}{m_1} + i \left(\frac{1}{m_1} + \frac{1}{m_2} \right) (\boldsymbol{\sigma}_2 \cdot \mathbf{n}) \right], \quad (34)$$

$$F_1 = \frac{\mathbf{p}_1 \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}_2}{4N_c m_1} \sum_f \frac{\langle 0 | \bar{q}_f q_f | 0 \rangle}{m_f}, \quad (35)$$

$$F_0 = \frac{i}{8N_c} \sum_f \frac{\langle 0 | \bar{q}_f q_f | 0 \rangle}{m_f} \left[\frac{i}{m_1} \mathbf{n} \cdot (\boldsymbol{\sigma}_1 \times \boldsymbol{\sigma}_2) - \left(\frac{1}{m_1} + \frac{1}{m_2} \right) (\mathbf{n} \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}_2) \right], \quad (36)$$

$$\tilde{F}_0^{(f)} = \frac{\mathbf{p}_1 \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}_2}{8N_c m_1} \frac{\langle 0 | \bar{q}_f q_f | 0 \rangle}{m_f} - \frac{i}{16N_c} \frac{\langle 0 | \bar{q}_f q_f | 0 \rangle}{m_f} \left[\frac{i}{m_1} \mathbf{n} \cdot (\boldsymbol{\sigma}_1 \times \boldsymbol{\sigma}_2) - \left(\frac{1}{m_1} + \frac{1}{m_2} \right) (\mathbf{n} \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}_2) \right]. \quad (37)$$

对于情况 B, 有:
$$U_{\text{Total}}^{(B)q \rightarrow q\bar{q}}(x) = U^{(B)q \rightarrow q\bar{q}}(x) + U^{(B)q \rightarrow q\bar{q}(\text{NP})}(x), \quad (38)$$

其中:
$$U^{(B)q \rightarrow q\bar{q}}(x) = -\frac{i\delta(t) \lambda_1^a \lambda_2^a}{2m_2^2} \frac{1}{4} \pi\alpha_s \left\{ \nabla_x \cdot \left[\frac{\boldsymbol{\sigma}_2}{m_1} + \frac{\boldsymbol{\sigma}_2}{m_2} - \frac{i(\boldsymbol{\sigma}_1 \times \boldsymbol{\sigma}_2)}{m_1} \right] \delta(\mathbf{x}) + \frac{2i\boldsymbol{\sigma}_2 \cdot \mathbf{p}_1}{m_1} \delta(\mathbf{x}) \right\}, \quad (39)$$

$U^{(B)q \rightarrow q\bar{q}(\text{NP})}$ 为 QCD 真空凝聚对夸克对激发的贡献

$$U^{(B)q \rightarrow q\bar{q}(\text{NP})}(x) = \frac{\pi\alpha_s}{m_2^2} \left\{ \frac{N_c}{(N_c^2 - 1)} \left(\frac{17\langle 0 | G^2 | 0 \rangle}{72m_2^2} \right) + \frac{1}{N_c} \sum_f \frac{m_f \langle 0 | \bar{q}_f q_f | 0 \rangle}{(4m_2^2 - m_f^2)} \left[1 + \frac{m_f^2}{2(4m_2^2 - m_f^2)} \right] \right\} \times U^{(B)q \rightarrow q\bar{q}}(x). \quad (40)$$

4 小结

在推导单胶子相互作用势的过程中, 胶子传播子是关键. 本文首先对固定点规范和协变规范下的非微扰胶子传播子作了分析. 我们发现, 在固定点规范条件下, 非微扰胶子

传播子存在两点缺陷:(1)不能保证 Goleman 和 Weinberg 等效势规范不变;(2)不能保证夸克散射幅在任意规范参数 ξ 下的么正性. 而协变规范条件下的非微扰胶子传播子完全克服了上述缺陷. 而且,我们利用协变规范条件下的胶子传播子给出了对单胶子交换势的非微扰修正形式.

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Study of Nonperturbative Corrections to the One-Gluon-Exchange Potential*

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Abstract In this paper, the nonperturbative corrections to the one-gluon-exchange potential is studied. The results show that it is essential to adopt covariant gauges for the QCD vacuum gluon fields in order to obtain a gauge-invariant nonperturbative corrections. The new forms of the nonperturbative corrections to the one-gluon-exchange potential are presented.

Key words quark condensate, gluon condensate, nonperturbative correction, one-gluon-exchange potential

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