

Appendix

Feynman rules

A.1 R_ξ and BFM gauges

The Feynman rules for QCD in R_ξ gauges are given in Figure A.1. In the case of the background field gauge, because the gauge-fixing term is quadratic in the quantum fields, apart from vertices involving ghost fields, only vertices containing exactly two quantum fields might differ from the conventional ones. Thus, the vertices $\Gamma_{\widehat{A}\psi\bar{\psi}}$ and $\Gamma_{\widehat{A}AAA}$ have, to lowest order, the same expression as the corresponding R_ξ vertices $\Gamma_{A\psi\bar{\psi}}$ and Γ_{AAAA} (to higher order, their relation is described by the corresponding BQIs). Feynman rules for background fields are shown in Figure A.2.

A.2 Antifields

The couplings of the antifields Φ^* with fields is entirely encoded in the BRST Lagrangian of Eq. (4.4). When choosing the BFM gauge, the additional coupling $gf^{amn}A_\mu^{*m}\widehat{A}_\nu^n c^a$ will arise in the BRST Lagrangian $\mathcal{L}_{\text{BRST}}$ as a consequence of the background field method splitting $A \rightarrow \widehat{A} + A$. One then gets the Feynman rules given in Figure A.3.

A.3 BFM sources

Feynman rules involving the background field source Ω_μ^m can be easily derived by the one involving the (gluon) antifield A_μ^{*m} through the replacements $A_\mu^{*m} \rightarrow \Omega_\mu^m$ and $c^m \rightarrow \bar{c}^m$.

$m, \mu \text{ } \sim \text{ } n, \nu$	$-i\delta^{mn} \frac{1}{q^2} \left[g_{\mu\nu} - (1 - \xi) \frac{q_\mu q_\nu}{q^2} \right]$
$m \text{ } \dashrightarrow \text{ } n$	$i\delta^{mn} \frac{1}{k^2}$
$i, f \text{ } \longrightarrow \text{ } j, f'$	$i\delta^{ij} \delta^{ff'} \frac{1}{k^\mu \gamma_\mu - m_f}$
	$gf^{amn} [g_{\mu\nu}(k_1 - k_2)_\alpha + g_{\alpha\nu}(k_2 - q)_\mu + g_{\alpha\mu}(q - k_1)_\nu]$
	$gf^{amn} k_{1\alpha}$
	$ig\gamma^\alpha t_{ij}^a$
	$-ig^2 [f^{mse} f^{ern} (g_{\mu\rho} g_{\nu\sigma} - g_{\mu\nu} g_{\rho\sigma}) + f^{mne} f^{esr} (g_{\mu\sigma} g_{\nu\rho} - g_{\mu\rho} g_{\nu\sigma}) + f^{mre} f^{esn} (g_{\mu\sigma} g_{\nu\rho} - g_{\mu\nu} g_{\rho\sigma})]$

Figure A.1. Feynman rules for QCD in the R_ξ gauges.

	$gf^{amn} \left[g_{\mu\nu}(k_1 - k_2)_\alpha + g_{\alpha\nu}(k_2 - q + \frac{1}{\xi_Q} k_1)_\mu + g_{\alpha\mu}(q - k_1 - \frac{1}{\xi_Q} k_2)_\nu \right]$
	$gf^{amn} (k_1 + k_2)_\alpha$
	$-ig^2 \left[f^{mse} f^{ern} \left(g_{\mu\rho} g_{\nu\sigma} - g_{\mu\nu} g_{\rho\sigma} + \frac{1}{\xi_Q} g_{\mu\sigma} g_{\nu\rho} \right) + f^{mne} f^{esr} \left(g_{\mu\sigma} g_{\nu\rho} - g_{\mu\rho} g_{\nu\sigma} - \frac{1}{\xi_Q} g_{\mu\nu} g_{\rho\sigma} \right) + f^{mre} f^{esn} \left(g_{\mu\sigma} g_{\nu\rho} - g_{\mu\nu} g_{\rho\sigma} \right) \right]$
	$-ig^2 g_{\alpha\rho} f^{mae} f^{ern}$
	$-ig^2 g_{\alpha\rho} (f^{mae} f^{ern} + f^{mre} f^{ean})$

Figure A.2. Feynman rules for QCD in the background field gauge. We include only those rules that are different from the R_ξ rules to lowest order. As usual, a shaded circle on a gluon line indicates a background field.

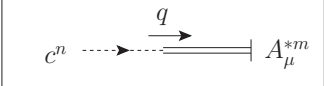
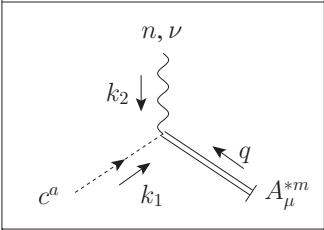
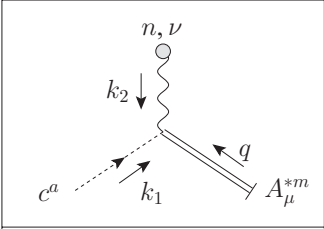
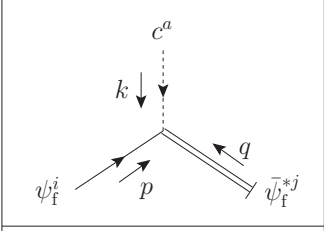
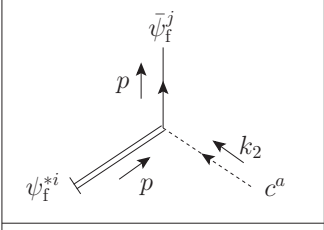
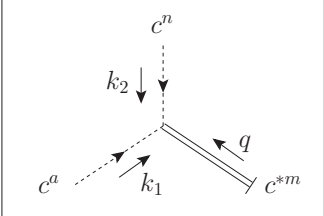
	$\delta^{mn} q_\mu$
	$igf^{amn} g_{\mu\nu}$
	$igf^{amn} g_{\mu\nu}$
	$-gt_{ji}^a$
	gt_{ji}^a
	$-igf^{amn}$

Figure A.3. Feynman rules for QCD antifields.