Resummation in a Hot Scalar Field Theory

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Abstract

A resummed perturbative expansion is used to obtain the self-energy in the high-temperature $g^2\phi^4$ field theory model up to order $g^4$. From this the zero momentum pole of the effective propagator is evaluated to determine the induced thermal mass and damping rate for the bosons in the plasma to order $g^3$. The calculations are performed in the imaginary time formalism and a simple diagrammatic analysis is used to identify the relevant diagrams at each order. Results are compared with similar real-time calculations found in the literature.
1 Introduction

A well known [1] problem in high-temperature ($T$) field theory is the breakdown of the conventional perturbative expansion at some order in the coupling constant ($g$). This happens because in the regime $T \gg gT \gg m_0$, where $m_0$ represents any intrinsic zero-temperature masses in the theory, the relevant cutoff for infrared (IR) singularities in loop diagrams is the thermal mass ($\sim gT$) rather than $m_0$. Higher loop diagrams then accumulate powers of $g$ in the denominator which can compensate for the usual factors of $g$ in the numerator coming from the Feynman rules. Therefore, to compute consistently to a given order in $g$, we have to take into account all the relevant higher loop graphs—these usually form an infinite set.

A practical solution is to resum the perturbation series by systematically including [2,3] all lower order radiative corrections that are significant (like the thermal mass) in higher order calculations. For gauge theories, the required resummation of the perturbative expansion into an effective expansion was developed recently by Braaten and Pisarski [3] to compute the gluon damping rate to leading ($\sim g^2T$) order. Subsequently, the effective expansion has been used to compute many other quantities [4]. In all these applications, only one-loop diagrams in the effective theory were considered.

To go beyond leading order, one must compute two-loop (and higher) diagrams in the effective expansion. Since this is a tedious exercise in gauge theories, I will in this paper deal with a toy model—the $g^2\phi^4$ theory—in order to explore some of the technical aspects of higher loop calculations within the resummation program. As will be discussed in Sec.2, for this model only the self-energy has to be resummed while the vertex can still be treated perturbatively as in the bare theory [3]. A two-loop calculation in the same model with partial resummation has been considered by Altherr [5]. More recently, a modified perturbation expansion for the model was proposed by Banerjee and Mallik [6] to enable the systematic calculation of the effective mass to higher orders. In [6] a mass parameter was introduced in the beginning and later determined by consistency conditions.

The main difference between [5,6] and this paper is that here the imaginary-time formulation (ITF) will be used to perform the calculations whereas the real-time formulation (RTF) was employed in [5] and [6]. In the ITF the diagrammatics is the same as at $T = 0$ and the power-counting of IR divergences is extremely simple. These conveniences of the ITF will be exploited to give a careful account of all the diagrams that can contribute to a given order in $g$ towards the self-energy. Also, instead of introducing a mass parameter as in [6], the resummation will be done in stages so as to make it easier to identify the relevant diagrams and ranges of momenta which can contribute to a particular order in the coupling constant. As an example of an explicit calculation, I will determine the thermal mass and damping rate, for
bosons at zero momentum, up to order $g^3$. The results will be compared with those obtained in the RTF. Of course, as the scalar model is quite popular, some of the formulae and results obtained in this paper, especially in Sec.2, may be found in other publications [3, 5-8].

The plan for the rest of the paper is as follows: in Sec.2 I will set up the notation and perform the first stage in the resummation of self-energy diagrams. This includes only one-loop one-particle irreducible (1PI) diagrams. At this stage, the self-energy is momentum independent so the induced thermal mass is easily obtained to order $g^2$. Although individual higher-loop 1PI self-energy diagrams in the effective expansion seem to contribute to this order, it is demonstrated that their sum does not. Thus perturbative computability is maintained in the effective expansion. The one-loop 4-point function is also considered in order to explain why the vertex corrections can be treated perturbatively. In Sec.3, the effective lagrangian of the previous section is used to perform the next stage of the resummation, which includes both one and two-loop diagrams. The thermal mass is obtained up to order $g^3$. Again, the sum of higher-loop diagrams is shown to cancel at this order. The imaginary part of the self-energy is also computed to determine the damping rate to lowest order. The conclusion and a summary is in Sec.4, while the appendix contains some technical details.

2 One-loop

The starting point is the following lagrangian for a hot scalar field (i.e. the intrinsic mass has been set to zero)

$$\mathcal{L}_0 = \frac{1}{2}(\partial_\mu \phi)^2 + g^2 \frac{\mu^{2\epsilon}}{4!} \phi^4$$  \hspace{1cm} (2.1)

The lagrangian has been written in $D$ dimensional Euclidean space, where $D = 4 - 2\epsilon$ and $\mu$ is the mass parameter of dimensional regularization. The renormalization counterterms, which have not been displayed, will be determined in the minimal subtraction scheme [9]. In the imaginary time formulation of finite-temperature field theory [10,11], the information about the temperature ($T$) is contained in the energies which are now discrete; for bosons, $p^0 = 2\pi j T$, where $j$ is an integer. The only change from the zero-temperature Feynman rules is then in the replacement (much of the notation is similar to [12])

$$\int d^D k/(2\pi)^D \longrightarrow \text{Tr}_k \equiv T \sum_{j=\pm\infty}^{+\infty} \int d^{D-1} k/(2\pi)^{D-1}$$  \hspace{1cm} (2.2)
The sum over the discrete frequencies inside loops is most efficiently performed using the “Saclay” method [12]. Real-time amplitudes are then obtained by analytically continuing the external energies, $p^0 \rightarrow -i\omega$. Let $\Delta(K)$ represent a bosonic propagator with mass $M$ and momentum $K^2 = (k^0)^2 + k^2$,

$$
\Delta(K) = \frac{1}{K^2 + M^2}.
$$

(2.3)

For the lagrangian $L_0$, the massless propagator will be denoted as $\Delta_0(K) = 1/K^2$. In the Saclay method, the propagators inside loops are replaced by their spectral representations

$$
\Delta(K) = \int_{0}^{1/T} d\tau e^{ik^0\tau} \Delta(\tau, k)
$$

$$
\Delta(\tau, k) = (1/2E_k)[(1 + n_k)e^{-E_k\tau} + n_k e^{E_k\tau}]
$$

(2.4)

Here, $E_k^2 = k^2 + M^2$ and $n_k = 1/(\exp(E_k/T) - 1)$ is the Bose-Einstein distribution function. The expression (2.4) for the noncovariant propagator is valid for $0 \leq \tau \leq 1/T$ and is defined to be periodic in $\tau$ with period $1/T$ outside that range. By using the spectral representation of the propagators, it is trivial to do the frequency sums followed by the $\tau$ integrals, leaving only the integrals over spatial momenta to be performed [12].

The main calculations in this paper will focus on obtaining consistently the pole of the effective propagator, $1/(P^2 - \Pi(p^0, \vec{p}))$, where $P^\mu = (p^0, \vec{p})$ is the external 4-momentum and $\Pi$ is the 1PI self-energy. For the theory described by (2.1), the diagram in Fig.1a can now be evaluated as described above to determine the self-energy to lowest order

$$
\Pi_0(p^\mu) = -\frac{g^2 \mu^{2\epsilon}}{2} \text{Tr}_k \Delta_0(K)
$$

$$
= -\frac{g^2 \mu^{2\epsilon}}{2} \left( \int \frac{d^{D-1}k}{(2\pi)^{D-1}} \frac{1}{2k} + 2 \int \frac{d^{D-1}k}{(2\pi)^{D-1}} \frac{n_k}{2k} \right).
$$

(2.5)
The first integral in (2.5) is the self-energy at $T = 0$. It vanishes in dimensional regularization \[9\], so there are no ultraviolet (UV) divergences to this order. The second integral in (2.5) represents the matter contribution and is UV finite because of the Bose-Einstein (BE) factor. Putting $\epsilon = 0$ then gives the result

$$\Pi_0(p^\mu) = -\frac{g^2 T^2}{24}. \quad (2.6)$$

In this paper, the induced thermal mass, $m$, is defined as the real part of the pole of the Minkowski propagator at zero momentum ($\vec{p} = 0$). Since the self-energy to this order is independent of momentum, one gets

$$m^2 \equiv -\Pi_0 = \frac{g^2 T^2}{24}. \quad (2.7)$$

To systematically include the effects of this thermal mass, the term $\frac{1}{2}m^2 \phi^2$ is added and subtracted \[2,3\] from (2.1) to define a new effective lagrangian

$$\mathcal{L}_2 = (\mathcal{L}_0 + \frac{1}{2}m^2 \phi^2) - \frac{1}{2}m^2 \phi^2. \quad (2.8)$$

The subscript ‘2’ on $\mathcal{L}_2$ is used to remind us that the new lagrangian now describes a theory with tree level mass $m$ with $(m/T)^2 \sim g^2$. In (2.8), the quantity in brackets defines a lagrangian with free propagator $\Delta_2(K) = 1/(K^2 + m^2)$. The subtracted term is treated as a new 2-point interaction (Fig.1c) of order $g^2$. The shifting of terms in $\mathcal{L}_0$ to form $\mathcal{L}_2$ corresponds to a resummation of the perturbative expansion.

The next step \[3\] is to use the effective lagrangian (2.8) to recalculate the self-energy. In addition to Fig.1a, a contribution from the new vertex (Fig.1c) must also be included,

$$\Pi_3(p^\mu) = m^2 - \frac{g^2 \mu^{2\epsilon}}{2} \text{Tr}_k \Delta_2(K)$$

$$= m^2 - \frac{g^2 m^2}{2 (4\pi)^2} \left(\frac{4\pi \mu^2}{m^2}\right)^\epsilon \Gamma(-1 + \epsilon) - \frac{g^2 \mu^{2\epsilon}}{2} \int \frac{d^{D-1}k}{(2\pi)^{D-1}} \frac{2n_k}{2E_k} \quad (2.9)$$

where now $E_k^2 = k^2 + m^2$. The second term in (2.9) is divergent as $\epsilon \to 0$. This UV divergence is similar to that in $T = 0$ field theory. The only difference is that
as a consequence of the resummation the thermal mass has been introduced into the perturbative calculations. This makes the above divergence temperature dependent [6], albeit in a trivial way—the structure of the divergence is the same as at $T = 0$, with the intrinsic mass $m_0$ replaced by the thermal mass $m$. Therefore the structure of the mass counterterm will still be the same as for $T = 0$, ensuring that the theory is renormalisable even though the counterterms are temperature dependent. (See however the discussion following (2.17)). Expanding the divergent term near $\epsilon = 0$ gives

$$
\frac{g^2}{2} \frac{m^2}{(4\pi)^2} \frac{1}{\epsilon} + \text{finite terms } \vartheta(g^2m^2 \ln \frac{\mu^2}{m^2})
$$

(2.10)

where, since $m^2 \sim (gT)^2$, the finite term is $\vartheta(g^4 \ln g)$. The mass counterterm vertex (Fig. 1b) is thereby fixed to be $-g^2m^2/32\pi^2\epsilon$ at lowest order. The one-loop renormalised self-energy in the theory defined by $L_2$ is then (See A.4)

$$
\Pi_3^{\text{ren}} = m^2 - \frac{g^2}{4\pi^2} \int_0^\infty dk \frac{k^2 n_k}{E_k}
$$

$$
= 3m^3/\pi T + \vartheta(g^4 \ln g).
$$

(2.11)

The corrected thermal mass, $M_3$, is given by,

$$
M_3^2 = m^2 - \Pi_3^{\text{ren}} = m^2(1 - 3m/\pi T) + \vartheta(g^4 \ln g).
$$

(2.12)

Calculating Fig.1a using the propagator $\Delta_2(K)$ is equivalent to summing the infinite set of “daisy” [13] diagrams of Fig.2 evaluated with the massless propagator $\Delta_0(K)$. This interpretation follows once $\Delta_2(K) = 1/(K^2+m^2)$ is expanded in a Taylor series in $m^2$ about $m^2 = 0$. Each of the diagrams of Fig.2 (for $N \geq 1$) is infrared divergent in the theory $L_0$ but their sum is, as we have seen, infrared finite. Thus summing an infinite set of IR divergent diagrams has given an IR finite correction of order $g^3$ to the mass. The nonanalytic (in $g^2$) behaviour of this correction is a sign of its nonperturbative nature (infinite resummation) when viewed in terms of the original lagrangian (2.1) [5,11].

Are there any other diagrams in the effective theory (2.1) which can contribute terms of order $g^3$ to the self-energy? The answer, at first sight, is yes. Even in the effective theory, there are infinitely many diagrams, other than those in Fig.1, which
can contribute at order $g^3$ but, fortunately for the consistency of the resummation, their *sum* is of order $g^4$ or higher! Let me term such diagrams “irrelevant” since eventually their finite contributions to the present order in $g$ cancels, though they might be relevant for the UV renormalisation of the theory.

Examples of irrelevant diagrams at order $g^3$ are given in Fig.3. Each of the diagrams there is $\vartheta(g^2)^2(\frac{1}{g}) \sim g^3$. The factor $(g^2)^2$ comes from the vertices while the $1/g$ comes from the bottom loops as their IR singularity is cutoff by the thermal mass. The simplest way to deduce the factor of $1/g$ is to note that the IR behaviour of bosonic propagators in loops is dominated by the $j = 0$ term in the frequency sum (2.2). That is, to get the leading IR behaviour of a diagram, set all the internal energies to zero and then take the $m \to 0$ limit. Consider for example Fig.3a. Its IR behaviour is

$$g^4 \text{Tr}_k \text{Tr}_q \left( \Delta_2(K) [\Delta_2(Q)]^2 \right) \sim g^4 \int \frac{d^3k}{k^2 + m^2} \int \frac{d^3q}{(q^2 + m^2)^2} \left[ \frac{d^3q}{(q^2 + m^2)^2} \right] \vartheta(g^4)(1) \frac{1}{g^3} = \vartheta(g^3).$$

(2.13)

However, the sum of graphs in Fig.3, with the proper combinatorial factors, is (using eqn.(2.11))

$$\frac{g^2 \mu^{2\epsilon}}{2} \text{Tr}_q [\Delta_2(Q)]^2 \left( \frac{g^2 \mu^{2\epsilon}}{2} \text{Tr}_k \Delta_2(K) - m^2 \right) = \frac{g^2 \mu^{2\epsilon}}{2} (\Pi_3) \text{Tr}_q [\Delta_2(Q)]^2 \sim \vartheta(g^2)(g^3)(1/g) = \vartheta(g^4).$$

(2.14)

The UV divergent parts of course cancel only when all the relevant two-loop and counterterm diagrams are summed (Sec.3). Similarly, although each of the daisy-like diagrams shown in Fig.4 is $\vartheta(g^2)^3(1/g^3) \sim g^3$, their sum is easily shown to be

$$-\frac{g^2 \mu^{2\epsilon}}{2} \text{Tr}_q [\Delta_2(Q)]^3 \left( \frac{g^2 \mu^{2\epsilon}}{2} \text{Tr}_k \Delta_2(K) - m^2 \right)^2 \sim \vartheta(g^2)(1/g^3)(g^3)^2 = \vartheta(g^5).$$

(2.15)

In general each of the daisy-like diagrams in Fig.5 with a fixed number $N \geq 2$ of “bubbles” (Fig.1a) + “blobs” (Fig.1c) is $\vartheta(g^3)$ but their sum is
\[-g^2 \mu^2 \epsilon \text{Tr}_q \left[ \Delta_2(Q) \right] \sum_{p=0}^{N+1} \frac{\left[ -g^2 \mu^2 \epsilon \text{Tr}_k \Delta_2(K) \right]^p}{2^p p!} (m^2)^{N-p} \frac{1}{(N-p)!} \]

\[= -\frac{g^2 \mu^2 \epsilon}{N!} \text{Tr}_q \left[ \Delta_2(Q) \right] \left( m^2 - \frac{g^2 \mu^2 \epsilon}{2} \text{Tr}_k \Delta_2(K) \right)^N \]

\[\sim \vartheta(g^2) \left( \frac{1}{g^{2N-1}} \right) (g^{3N}) = \vartheta(g^{N+3}) \]  

Thus the set of all daisy-like diagrams with \( N \geq 2 \) is completely irrelevant for the calculations in this paper which will be performed up to order \( g^4 \). It is clear from the above analysis that the presence of the 2-point interaction (Fig.1c) is essential. Recall that it was introduced (2.8) to keep us in the same fundamental theory while performing the resummation. We see now how, in the cancellation of contributions from the infinite set of daisy diagrams, it prevents an overcounting of diagrams.

The \( N = 1 \) daisies of Fig.3 which seem to be relevant at order \( g^4 \) will be discussed further in the next section. It is left as an exercise for the interested reader to verify, using the simple power counting rules for IR singularities illustrated above, that any other 1PI self-energy diagram is individually of order \( g^4 \) or higher.

To summarise, the thermal mass-squared including all subleading corrections of order \( g^3 \) is completely given by (2.12).

So far, all the results have been written in terms of the renormalised coupling \( g \). The ‘physical’ coupling is determined by evaluating the diagrams of Fig.6 on shell, which corresponds to soft (\( \sim gT \)) external momenta. Using the by now familiar power counting, it is seen that each of the diagrams is \( \vartheta(g^3) \) and hence the radiative correction to the basic 4-point vertex is down by a factor of \( g \) [7]. Therefore, vertex corrections can be treated perturbatively instead of resumming the corrections to form effective 4-point vertices. Contrast this with the thermal mass, \( m \), which is of the same order as the bare inverse propagator \( \Delta_0^{-1}(K) \) for soft momenta and therefore has to be resummed. In the language of [3], for the scalar theory, the only “hard thermal loops” are in the self-energy. In this paper, all the results will be left in terms of the renormalised coupling \( g \).

To obtain the complete effective lagrangian to order \( g^3 \) the vertex renormalisation counterterm is needed. This is determined as usual by calculating Fig.(6a) (plus the usual crossed diagrams) at \( T=0 \). Including first all the counterterms in (2.8) gives
\[ \mathcal{L}_2 \rightarrow \mathcal{L}'_2 = (\mathcal{L}_0 + m^2 \phi^2 / 2) + \frac{\phi^2}{2!} \left( \frac{g^2 m^2}{(4\pi)^2} \frac{1}{2\epsilon} \right) + \frac{g^2 \mu^{2\epsilon}}{4!} \phi^4 \left( \frac{3g^2}{(4\pi)^2} \frac{1}{2\epsilon} \right) \]

\[ - \left( m^2 \phi^2 / 2 + \frac{\phi^2 g^2 m^2}{2! (4\pi)^2} \frac{1}{2\epsilon} \right). \] (2.17)

 Included in \( \mathcal{L}'_2 \) is the counterterm (Fig.7a) for loop corrections to the 2-point interaction. Note that the net lagrangian does not contain temperature dependent counterterms though pieces of it do because of the resummation [16].

Then, as before, the effects of the thermal mass to order \( g^3 \) are included by shifting the mass term in (2.17),

\[ \mathcal{L}_3 = (\mathcal{L}_0 + M^2_3 \phi^2 / 2) + \frac{\phi^2}{2!} \left( \frac{g^2 M^2_3}{(4\pi)^2} \frac{1}{2\epsilon} \right) + \frac{g^2 \mu^{2\epsilon}}{4!} \phi^4 \left( \frac{3g^2}{(4\pi)^2} \frac{1}{2\epsilon} \right) \]

\[ - \left( M^2_3 \phi^2 / 2 + \frac{\phi^2 g^2 M^2_3}{2! (4\pi)^2} \frac{1}{2\epsilon} \right). \] (2.18)

Notice that for consistency, the mass in the UV counterterms has also been shifted to \( M_3 \) in order to cancel the divergences in loop calculations. The lagrangian (2.18) will be used in the next section to obtain the self-energy up to order \( g^4 \). Strictly speaking, the further resummation to obtain \( \mathcal{L}_3 \) is unnecessary as the \( \vartheta(g^3) \) correction to \( m^2 \) is a perturbative correction, just like the \( \vartheta(g^3) \) correction to the 4-point vertex. However, no harm is done by this additional resummation, all that happens is a redistribution among the diagrams of the next correction at order \( g^4 \), as we will soon see.

3 Two-loop

The basic diagrams that must be considered to evaluate the self-energy to order \( g^4 \) using \( \mathcal{L}_3 \) are in Figs.1,3,7 and 8. Before delving into the calculations, let us make some observations. Just as for \( T = 0 \), the sum of graphs in Fig.1 must be UV finite.
Also, as for $T = 0$, Figs. 7b and 7c are the mass and vertex counterterm diagrams that are required to cancel the subdivergences arising from the two-loop diagrams Fig.3a and Fig.8. A ‘new’ [6] feature of the resummation is the counterterm of Fig.7a which is needed to cancel UV divergences generated by loop corrections (Fig.3b) to the 2-point vertex (Fig.1c).

The sum of diagrams in Fig.1, evaluated from the lagrangian $L_3$ is,

$$\Pi_4^{(1)}(p^\mu) = M_3^2 - \frac{g^2 \mu^{2\epsilon}}{2} \text{Tr}_k \Delta_3(K) - \frac{g^2}{2} \frac{M_3^2}{(4\pi)^2} \frac{1}{\epsilon}$$

$$= M_3^2 - m^2 \left[ 1 - \frac{3m}{\pi T} - \frac{3}{4\pi^2} \left( \frac{m}{T} \right)^2 \ln \left( \frac{m}{T} \right) - \frac{3}{\pi} \left( \frac{m}{T} \right)^2 \left( C_1 - \frac{3}{2\pi} \right) \right]$$

$$+ \left( \frac{gm}{4\pi} \right)^2 \left[ \ln \left( \frac{4\pi \mu^2}{m^2} \right) + (1 - \gamma_E) \right] + \vartheta(g^5 \ln g), \quad (3.1)$$

where $\gamma_E$ is the Euler constant and $C_1 = \frac{1}{4}(2\gamma_E - 2\ln 4\pi - 1)$. Eqns.(2.12) and (A.4) were used to get the final form (3.1).

Fig.3 contributes

$$\Pi_4^{(3)}(p^\mu) = g^2 \mu^{2\epsilon} \text{Tr}_q \left[ \Delta_3(Q) \right]^2 \left( \frac{g^2 \mu^{2\epsilon}}{2} \text{Tr}_k \Delta_3(K) - M_3^2 \right). \quad (3.2)$$

Since $(g^2/2)\text{Tr}_k \Delta_3(K) = M_3^2 + \vartheta(g^4 \ln g)$, therefore the finite part of (3.2) is $\vartheta(g^5 \ln g)$. In the last section, working with $L_2$, it was shown that the same diagrams sum to $\vartheta(g^4)$. The sum has now been pushed to higher order because of the further resummation performed to obtain $L_3$. This is an example of the ‘redistribution’ mentioned at the end of the last section —the ‘lost’ contribution from Fig.3 has been picked up by Fig.1a: this is indicated in (3.1) by the presence of the factor $(C_1 - 3/2\pi)$ rather than $C_1$, the latter factor being the contribution if $L_2$ were used in calculating Fig.1. The diagrams of Fig.3 are thus only needed to complete the UV renormalisation of the theory which, as usual, is performed loop-wise.

The only other graph that is relevant for discussion is given in Fig.8; it will be considered later. The daisy-like diagrams (with $N \geq 2$) were already shown in the last section to be irrelevant at $\vartheta(g^4)$. However now a new infinite set of graphs must be analysed, the simplest of which are shown in Fig.9. Each of the diagrams in Fig.9 is of order $g^4$ by power counting but their sum is clearly $\vartheta(g^6 \ln g)$. Extending diagram (9a) by adding a bubble (or blob) to its top gives a graph of order $g^5$. So one only
needs to consider adding \( N \) number of bubbles + blobs to the middle loop and \( M \) bubbles + blobs to the bottom loop of Fig.9a to create the general “cactus” diagram of order \( g^4 \) shown in Fig.10. It is sufficient to show that the sum of all such cactus diagrams is of order \( g^5 \) or higher: first consider Fig.10 with the bottom loop and its \( M \) attachments fixed in a particular configuration. Then any subdiagram (with fixed \( N \geq 0 \)) above the bottom loop is precisely a daisy diagram and these have been shown to sum to \( \vartheta(g^5) \) at most. For any \( M \geq 0 \) the bottom loop in Fig.10 contributes a factor \( g^2 (1/g) = g \). Hence the sum of all possible cactus diagrams is at most of order \( g^6 \). This completes the proof.

Adding bubbles or blobs to Fig.8 creates diagrams like those shown in Fig.11. These sum to order \( g^6 \ln g \). All other diagrams are individually of order \( g^5 \ln g \) or higher.

Having accounted for all the relevant diagrams, let us return to some explicit results. The counterterms in Fig.7 contribute

\[
\Pi_{4}^{(7)} = \left( \frac{gM_3}{4\pi} \right)^2 \frac{1}{2\epsilon} + \frac{g^2\mu^{2\epsilon}}{2} \left[ \left( \frac{gM_3}{4\pi} \right)^2 \frac{1}{2\epsilon} \right] \text{Tr}_k \left[ \Delta_3(K) \right]^2
\]

\[
-\frac{g^2\mu^{2\epsilon}}{2} \left[ \frac{3g^2}{(4\pi)^2} \frac{1}{2\epsilon} \right] \text{Tr}_k \Delta_3(K).
\]

(3.3)

Summing (3.2) and (3.3) gives

\[
\Pi_{4}^{(3,7)} = -\frac{g^4 I_5(M_3)}{2\epsilon (4\pi)^2} \left( \frac{g^4}{2\epsilon} \frac{M_3^2}{(4\pi)^4} \left[ \gamma_E - 1 - \ln \left( \frac{4\pi\mu^2}{M_3^2} \right) \right] \right) + \frac{3g^4 M_3^2}{4\epsilon^2 (4\pi)^4} + \text{finite terms } \vartheta(g^5 \ln g),
\]

(3.4)

where \( I_5(M_3) \equiv \mu^{2\epsilon} \int \frac{d^{D-1}k}{(2\pi)^{D-1}} \frac{n_k}{E_k} \).

The first line in (3.4) is a nonrenormalisable temperature dependent infinity generated by diagrams (3a) and (7c). It will cancel [8] when the two-loop overlapping
diagram of Fig.8 is added. This last diagram is the only relevant diagram which depends on the external momentum \((p^0, \vec{p})\),

\[
\Pi_4^{(8)}(p^0, \vec{p}) = \frac{g^4 \mu^4 \epsilon}{3!} \text{Tr}_k \text{Tr}_q [\Delta_3(K)\Delta_3(Q)\Delta_3(P-K-Q)]
\]

\[
= G_0(p^0, \vec{p}) + G_1(p^0, \vec{p}) + G_2(p^0, \vec{p}) \quad (3.5)
\]

where

\[
G_0(p^0, \vec{p}) = \int d[k, q] S(E_k, E_q, E_r) \quad (3.6)
\]

\[
G_1(p^0, \vec{p}) = 3 \int d[k, q] n_k [S(E_k, E_q, E_r) + S(-E_k, E_q, E_r)] \quad (3.7)
\]

\[
G_2(p^0, \vec{p}) = 3 \int d[k, q] n_k n_q [S(E_k, E_q, E_r) + S(-E_k, E_q, E_r) + S(E_k, -E_q, E_r) - S(E_k, E_q, -E_r)] \quad (3.8)
\]

with the definitions

\[
S(E_k, E_q, E_r) = \left(\frac{1}{ip^0 + E_k + E_q + E_r} + \frac{1}{-ip^0 + E_k + E_q + E_r}\right)
\]

\[
d[k, q] = \frac{g^4 \mu^4 \epsilon}{3!} \frac{d^{D-1}k}{(2\pi)^{D-1}} \frac{d^{D-1}q}{(2\pi)^{D-1}} \frac{1}{8E_kE_qE_r}
\]

\[
r = |\vec{k} + \vec{q} - \vec{p}|
\]

\[
E_l^2 = l^2 + M_3^2, \quad l = k, q, r
\]

and \(n_l\) the usual BE factor. The real-time retarded self-energy follows by making the analytic continuation \(p^0 \to -i\omega + \xi\) with \(\xi = 0^+ [10]\). Then the prescription
\[
\frac{1}{A \pm i\xi} = P \left( \frac{1}{A} \right) \mp i\pi\delta(A) \tag{3.9}
\]
gives the real and imaginary parts of the diagram [14]. Consider first the real part. Since \( G_0 \) does not contain any Bose-Einstein factors, it must be the expression for diagram (8) obtained using \( T = 0 \) Feynman rules and with the energy integrals done. In covariant (i.e. with \( P^2 = -\omega^2 + (\vec{p})^2 \)) notation one gets [15]

\[
\text{Re } G_0(P^2) = \text{Re } \frac{g^4 \mu^4 e}{3!} \int \frac{d^D k}{(2\pi)^D} \int \frac{d^D q}{(2\pi)^D} \frac{1}{K^2 + M_3^2} \frac{1}{Q^2 + M_3^2} \frac{1}{(K + Q - P)^2 + M_3^2} (3.10)
\]

For soft external momenta \( (P^2 \sim m^2) \), the region of interest, the finite terms are of order \( g^6 \) and so do not contribute to the self-energy at order \( g^4 \).

\( G_1 \) represents the mixing of the \( T = 0 \) piece from one loop with the \( T \neq 0 \) piece from the second loop. This is clear from the expression (3.7) which contains only one BE factor, making one of the loop integrals UV finite while the other loop integral has a UV divergence. Specialising to the case \( \vec{p} = 0 \) in order to do the angular integrals, gives (See Appendix)

\[
\text{Re } G_1(-i\omega, 0) = F_0 + F_1 + F_2(\omega^2) \tag{3.11}
\]

where \( F_0 = \frac{g^4 I_\beta(M_3)}{2} \left( \frac{1}{(4\pi)^2} \right) \frac{1}{\epsilon} \) \tag{3.12}

\[
F_1 = \frac{g^4 I_{\beta=0}(M_3)}{2} \left( \frac{1}{(4\pi)^2} \right) \left( \ln \left( \frac{4\pi\mu^2}{M_3^2} \right) + 2 - \gamma_E \right) \tag{3.13}
\]

and \( F_2(\omega^2) = \frac{g^4}{8(2\pi)^4} \int_0^\infty dk \frac{k^2 n_k}{E_k} \int_0^\infty dq \frac{q}{E_q} \ln \left( \frac{X_+}{X_-} \right) - 4k \) \tag{3.14}
with \( X_\pm = \left[ \omega^2 - (E_k + E_q + E_{k\pm q})^2 \right] \left[ \omega^2 - (E_q - E_k + E_{k\pm q})^2 \right]. \)

The temperature dependent infinity \( F_0 \) is actually independent of the external momenta \( p^\mu \) and cancels precisely against a similar term found earlier in eqn.(3.4).

Finally, \( G_2 \) contains a BE factor for each loop and so is UV finite. It however has a logarithmic IR divergence as \( m, \omega \to 0 \). One obtains

\[
H(\omega^2) \equiv \text{Re} G_2(-i\omega, 0) = \frac{g^4}{8(2\pi)^2} \int_0^\infty dk \frac{k n_k}{E_k} \int_0^\infty dq \frac{q n_q}{E_q} \ln \left| \frac{Y_+}{Y_-} \right| \tag{3.15}
\]

where

\[
Y_\pm = \left[ \omega^2 - (E_k + E_q + E_{k\pm q})^2 \right] \left[ \omega^2 - (E_q - E_k + E_{k\pm q})^2 \right] \times \left[ \omega^2 - (E_k - E_q + E_{k\pm q})^2 \right] \left[ \omega^2 - (E_k + E_q - E_{k\pm q})^2 \right]. \tag{3.16}
\]

The sum of all UV divergent terms from eqns.(3.4, 3.10, 3.12) gives

\[
\left( \frac{g^2}{16\pi^2} \right)^2 M_3^2 \left( \frac{1}{2\epsilon^2} - \frac{1}{4\epsilon} \right) - \left( \frac{g^2}{16\pi^2} \right)^2 \frac{P^2}{24\epsilon}. \tag{3.17}
\]

These are cancelled by the two-loop wave-function and mass renormalisation counterterms

\[-\frac{1}{2} \left( \partial_{\mu} \phi \right)^2 \left[ \left( \frac{g^2}{16\pi^2} \right)^2 \frac{1}{24\epsilon} \right] + \frac{M_3^2}{2} \left[ \left( \frac{g^2}{16\pi^2} \right)^2 \left( \frac{1}{2\epsilon^2} - \frac{1}{4\epsilon} \right) \right]. \tag{3.18}\]

The temperature dependent UV mass counterterm in (3.18) is \( \vartheta(g^6) \). As before, it will precisely compensate [16] the \( \vartheta(g^6) \) temperature dependent UV counterterm for the 2-point interaction (the diagrams that require the latter counterterm are formed by adding a blob to Figs. 3a, 7b, 7c and 8).

The real part of the renormalised self-energy for \( \mathcal{L}_3 \) is therefore (3.1,13-15)

\[
R(\omega^2) \equiv \text{Re} \Pi_3^{\text{ren}}(-i\omega, 0) = \Pi_3^{(1)} + F_1 + F_2(\omega^2) + H(\omega^2) + \text{terms of order } (g^5 \ln g). \tag{3.19}
\]
This expression contains all corrections at order $g^4$. It also contains some effects at order $g^5$ and higher in the energy dependent terms $F_2$ and $H$. For general $\omega$, the expressions $F_2(\omega)$ and $H(\omega)$ are too complicated to evaluate in closed form. However since only contributions to $\vartheta(g^4)$ are required, something can be said. Note that because of the explicit factor of $g^4$, it is only necessary to identify the IR behaviour of the integrals in eqns.(3.14-15) to obtain information about the leading contribution. Clearly, the $\omega$ dependence of any IR behaviour in $F_2$ or $H$ can only be possible for $\omega$ soft ($\sim m$). Consider first $F_2(\omega^2)$. It is easy to see that the logarithmic IR singularity as $m, \omega \to 0$ is due to the second factor in the term $X$ in the region $k \geq q$. So one is led to investigate the piece

$$
\int_0^\infty \frac{xdx}{E^x} \int_0^x \frac{ydy}{E^y} \ln \left[ \left( E^y + E^{x-y} - E^x \right)^2 - \sigma^2 \right], \quad (3.20)
$$

where I have factored out $T^2$ and defined the set of dimensionless variables $\{x, y, a, \sigma\}$ by scaling the quantities $\{k, q, m, \omega\}$ respectively by $1/T$. Now, for $a \to 0$ the estimate $$(E^y + E^{x-y} - E^x)^2 \sim \vartheta(a^4)(1/y + 1/(x-y) - 1/x)^2$$ holds. From this it can be deduced that for $\sigma \sim a^n \sim g^n$ the ‘leading log’ contribution from (3.20) goes like $2 \ln a^2$ for $n > 2$ and like $n \ln a^2$ for $n < 2$. For $H(\omega^2)$, the logarithmic IR singularity is caused by the extra BE factor while the magnitude of its contribution is controlled by the $\ln(Y_+/Y_-)$ term. Writing

$$
\frac{Y_\pm}{T^8} = -(8xy)^2(x \pm y)^2 \sigma^2 + (a^2 - \sigma^2)^2 Z_\pm \quad (3.21)
$$

where $Z_\pm = 16 \left[ (x \pm y)^2 (x^2 + y^2) + (xy)^2 + a^2 (x^2 + y^2 \pm xy) \right]$

$$
+ 8(a^2 - \sigma^2) (x^2 + y^2 + a^2 \pm xy) + (a^2 - \sigma^2)^2,
$$

shows that the first term in (3.21) dominates for $\sigma \sim a$, while the transition to more complicated behaviour is again at $\sigma \sim ga \sim g^2$.

To get the full $g^4$ dependence from $F_2$ and $H$, the constant under the leading $g^4 \ln g$ contribution is also needed. This can be done for specific values of $\omega$ when it is possible to isolate clearly the $\vartheta(g^4)$ pieces from the partial higher order effects. A calculation, which is sketched in the appendix, gives (with corrections at $\vartheta(g^5)$
\[ F_2(0) = \lambda \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}} \]
\[ H(0) = \lambda \left[ \ln \left( \frac{m}{T} \right)^2 + 3.48871... \right] \]

\[ F_2(M_3^2) = \lambda \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \ln \left( \frac{m}{T} \right)^2 + 0.54597... \right] \]
\[ H(M_3^2) = \lambda \left[ \frac{3}{2} \ln \left( \frac{m}{T} \right)^2 + 4.52097... \right], \]

from which follows

\[ F_2(0) + H(0) = \lambda \left[ \ln \left( \frac{m}{T} \right)^2 + 5.3025... \right] \]

\[ F_2(M_3^2) + H(M_3^2) = \lambda \left[ \ln \left( \frac{m}{T} \right)^2 + 5.0669... \right], \]

where \( \lambda = -(gm/4\pi)^2 \). Surprisingly, from (3.23) it appears that the coefficient in front of the total \( \vartheta(g^4 \ln g) \) contribution to the real self-energy (3.19) from the energy-dependent part is the same on-shell as for zero external 4-momentum. Let me now proceed to the determination of the pole of the effective propagator. The complex pole, \( \Omega \), at zero-momentum (\( \vec{p} = 0 \)) is the zero of the equation

\[ -\Omega^2 + M_4^2 - \Pi_{4}^{ren}(-i\omega, 0) = 0. \]  

(3.24)

Since \( \text{Im} \Pi_{4}(-i\Omega, 0) \) is \( \vartheta(g^4) \) (see later), then by writing \( \Omega = \omega - i\gamma \), the real part of the pole up to \( \vartheta(g^4) \) is determined by

\[ -\omega^2 + M_4^2 - R(\omega^2) = 0. \]

(3.25)

The above equation may be solved by iteration (See Appendix) to give the thermal mass \( M_4 \) up to order \( g^4 \).
\[ M_4^2 = M_3^2 - R(M_3^2), \quad (3.26) \]

where the right hand side must be expanded up to order \( g^4 \). Using the values for \( F_2(M_3^2) \) and \( H(M_3^2) \) given in (3.23), together with eqns. (3.1), (3.13) and (3.19), in (3.26) above gives the final answer

\[ M_4^2 = m^2 \left( 1 - \frac{3m}{\pi T} \right) + \left( \frac{gm}{4\pi} \right)^2 \left[ \frac{3}{2}\ln \frac{T^2}{4\pi \mu^2} + 2\ln \left( \frac{m}{T} \right) \right] + \alpha \left( \frac{gm}{4\pi} \right)^2 \quad (3.27) \]

where \( \alpha = 14.1416 \ldots \) and \( m^2 \) is defined by eqn.(2.7). Taking the square root of the above expression gives the complete thermal mass up to order \( g^3 \).

The imaginary part [14] of the self-energy to order \( g^4 \) is due only to the two-loop diagram of Fig.8. From (3.5-9), it is relatively simple to obtain the imaginary part at zero-momentum and on-shell,

\[ \text{Im } \Pi_4^{(8)}(-iM_3, 0) = \frac{g^4}{16} \left( \frac{1}{2\pi} \right)^3 \int_0^\infty dk \frac{k\eta_k}{E_k} \int_0^k dq \frac{q \eta_k}{E_q} \]

\[ = \frac{g^2m^2}{32\pi} + \vartheta(g^5). \quad (3.28) \]

The result, as expected on general grounds [12], is positive. The imaginary part could also have been obtained directly, without using the prescription (3.9), by keeping the full logarithm in (3.14-15) instead of only its principal value. Finally, the damping rate follows from (3.24),

\[ \gamma = \frac{\text{Im } \Pi_4^{(8)}(-iM_3, 0)}{2M_3} \]

\[ = \frac{g^2m}{64\pi} + \vartheta(g^4). \quad (3.29) \]
4 Conclusion

To summarise, the effective expansion created by a resummation in the original theory was used to obtain the zero momentum pole of the propagator in the energy plane consistently to order $g^3$. Working order by order in the effective expansion, the relevant diagrams were identified and perturbative computability was shown to hold by explicitly verifying the cancellation of contributions from an infinite class of diagrams.

The first resummation of self-energy diagrams to get the effective lagrangian $L_2$ was essential because the thermal mass at lowest order, $m$, is as large as the inverse massless propagator at soft momenta. That is, the thermal mass could not be treated as a perturbation. As pointed out in the text, the second resummation to form $L_3$ was not really necessary since the order $g^3$ correction to $m^2$ is a perturbative effect. The consequence of the second resummation was simply to change the individual contributions from some of the diagrams at $\vartheta(g^4)$. In particular, whereas the diagrams in Fig.3 would have been relevant if we had continued using $L_2$, they became irrelevant when $L_3$ was used—this ‘lost’ contribution was compensated by new subleading contributions from the diagrams in Fig.1. In short, though the reader could have been spared any mention of $L_3$, nevertheless the author feels that some insight into the effects of resummation was gained by the exercise.

Let me now make some comparisons with results in the literature. In [6], a mass parameter was introduced in the beginning and the effective mass was defined by requiring that the corrections to the free inverse propagator vanish at zero external 4-momenta. Translating that into the language of this paper, simply amounts to using $R(0)$ on the right-hand side of (3.26) rather than $R(M_3^2)$. In general, by definition, this does not give the pole in the propagator. From (3.23) we see that the difference between the two definitions shows up in the constant under the logarithm at order $g^4 \ln g$ (in the appendix I explain the difference). I do not know however whether it is a coincidence that the coefficients of the ‘logs’ in (3.23) are the same. The imaginary part of the self-energy of course vanishes for $\omega = 0$, as is apparent from (3.5-9) or from more general arguments [12], but is given on-shell by (3.28).

Clearly, any quantity calculated in either the RTF or ITF must give the same result even though some of the intermediate expressions may look different because of the differences in approach. For completeness, I have checked (using the real-time expressions found in [5] and [6]) up to order $g^4$ that the two formalisms give identical answers for the pole of the propagator; and also when used to calculate the effective mass as defined in [6].

For gauge theories, both the one-loop self-energy and vertices must be resummed into effective quantities [3]. Since these quantities are momentum dependent, the
effective expansion is quite involved even at one-loop order. Nevertheless, one expects that some of the features of two-loop calculations studied here in a simpler context will also manifest themselves in gauge theories.
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A Appendix

(1) The basic expression appearing in one-loop diagrams is

$$\mu^{2\epsilon} \text{Tr} \Delta_k(K) \equiv I_0(M) + I_\beta(M)$$  \hspace{1cm} (A.1)

with

$$I_0(M) = \mu^{2\epsilon} \int \frac{d^{D-1}k}{(2\pi)^{D-1}} \frac{1}{2E_k} \left( \frac{M^2}{4\pi \mu^2} \right)^\epsilon \frac{1}{M^2} \left( \frac{4\pi \mu^2}{M^2} \right) \Gamma(-1 + \epsilon)$$  \hspace{1cm} (A.2)

$$I_\beta(M) = \mu^{2\epsilon} \int \frac{d^{D-1}k}{(2\pi)^{D-1}} \frac{n_k}{E_k}$$  \hspace{1cm} (A.3)

For \((M/T) \ll 1\), we have the expansion [13],

$$I_\beta = 0(M) = \frac{T^2}{12} \left[ 1 - \frac{3M}{\pi T} - \frac{3}{4\pi^2} \left( \frac{M}{T} \right)^2 \ln \left( \frac{M}{T} \right)^2 - \frac{3}{\pi} \left( \frac{M}{T} \right)^2 \left( \frac{\gamma_E}{2} - \frac{\ln 4\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \right) \cdots \right]$$  \hspace{1cm} (A.4)

The expression \(\mu^{2\epsilon} \text{Tr} [\Delta(K)]^2\) can be obtained by differentiating (A.1-3) with respect to \(M^2\).

2. To get (3.11-14).
Consider the \(q\) integrals in (3.7). For \(\vec{p} = 0\) the only nontrivial angular integral in \((D-1)\) dimensions is for the angle \(\theta\) between \(\vec{k}\) and \(\vec{q}\). Choose \(\vec{k}\) to define the polar axis, and first do the trivial angular integrals for the \(q\)-variables (see [9], for example, for the correct measure for the integrals in \(D\) dimensions). Then one is left with the following integral \((t = \cos \theta)\),

$$\int_0^\infty dq \frac{q^{1-2\epsilon}}{E_q} L(k, q)$$  \hspace{1cm} (A.5)

where

$$L(k, q) = \int_{-1}^1 dt \frac{1}{(1-t^2)^\epsilon} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left( \ln \left[ \omega^2 - (E_q + E_r - E_k)^2 \right] \left[ \omega^2 - (E_q + E_r + E_k)^2 \right] \right)$$  \hspace{1cm} (A.6)

The simplest way to proceed is to subtract the UV divergent part of (A.5). As \(q \to \infty\), \(\frac{\partial}{\partial t}() \to 2k/q\). Subtracting and adding this term at the appropriate place in (A.6), substituting everything back in (A.5), (3.7) and then doing the obvious simplification gives the result quoted in the text.

3. Solving Eqn.(3.25).
Since \(M^2_3 \sim \vartheta(g^2)\), and \(R(\omega^2) \sim \vartheta(g^4)\), a consistent way to solve (3.25) is by iterating
the lowest order solution $\omega_0^2 = M_3^2$. The next iteration gives the result in the text (3.26) while further iteration will give a correction at $\vartheta(g^6)$. Essentially then, the pole is determined by the self-energy on mass-shell. Now consider a Taylor expansion of $R(\omega^2)$ about $\omega^2 = 0$. Since $R$ has a logarithmic IR singularity as $\omega, m \to 0$ (see text), therefore

$$R(\omega^2) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\omega^2)^n}{n!} \frac{\partial^n R(\omega^2)}{\partial (\omega^2)^n} |_{\omega^2=0} \sim g^4 \vartheta \left( \sum_n \frac{\omega^{2n}}{(m^{2n})n!} \right)$$

(A.7)

For $\omega$ soft ($\sim m$), the Taylor expansion is not an expansion in $g$ as each term is of order $g^4$. So one should expect $R(0)$ and $R(\omega^2)$ to differ by an amount $\vartheta(g^4)$ (see (3.23)). The same argument explains why it would be difficult to obtain the full order $g^4$ contribution to the self-energy at soft non-zero external momentum ($\vec{p}$) by doing a Taylor expansion about $\vec{p} = 0$.

4. To obtain (3.22).

To extract the leading “$\ln g +$ constant” contribution from the integrals appearing in (3.14-15), the following procedure is adopted: identify the terms which will contribute the $\ln m$ singularities, isolate them and then set $m = 0$ in the regular terms to get pieces of the $\vartheta(g^4)$ contribution. Next, simplify the potentially singular terms and keep repeating the above procedure until all the “log + constant” pieces have been explicitly obtained. Consider for example $F_2(\omega^2 = M_3^2)$. The term within braces in (3.14) is simplified (for $\omega$ on-shell) and written (replacing $M_3$ with $m$ in the expressions $F_2$ and $H$ ignores a correction of order $g^5$) as follows

$$q \ln \left[ \left( \frac{q + k}{q - k} \right) \left( \frac{m^2 + q(q + k) + E_q E_{q+k}}{T^2} \right) \right] +$$

(A.8)

$$-q \ln \left[ \frac{m^2 + q(q - k) + E_q E_{k-q}}{T^2} \right] +$$

(A.9)

$$-4k$$

(A.10)

As discussed in the text, there are no IR singularities in the region $q \geq k$, so one may set $m = 0$ in the above expressions in that range of integration. For the $q \leq k$ sector, (A.9) and (A.10) both contribute ‘logs’ while (A.8) gives a finite piece in the massless limit. For the piece in (A.10), the $q$ integral is easily done explicitly, then the $\ln m$ piece isolated and the finite terms determined. For (A.9), multiply the argument of the logarithm by $(m^2 + q(q - k) - E_q E_{k-q})$ in the numerator and denominator, simplify, isolate the ‘log’ piece and set $m = 0$ in the rest to get the constants. Collecting all
the terms gives

\[ F_2(M_3^2) = \frac{g^4}{6} \frac{T^2}{64\pi^2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{m}{T}\right)^2 - \ln 2 - \frac{6}{\pi^2} \int_0^\infty dx \frac{x \ln x}{e^x - 1} \right] + \vartheta(g^5 \ln g) \tag{A.11} \]

The integral in the final answer (A.11) is a pure number. It may be computed numerically if required. The concise result is given in the text (3.22).

For a different example, consider

\[ H(M_3^2) = 2 \frac{g^4}{64\pi^4} \int_0^\infty dk \frac{k n_k}{E_k} \int_0^k dq \frac{q n_q}{E_q} \ln \left| \frac{k + q}{k - q} \right|, \tag{A.12} \]

where the symmetry of the integrand under \( k \leftrightarrow q \) interchange has been exploited to restrict the range of one of the integrals. As the IR singularity is now due to the extra BE factor rather than the explicit logarithm, the ‘log + constant’ pieces can be obtained by using an arbitrary soft cutoff \( \Lambda \) (I thank R. D. Pisarski for suggesting this technique) to divide the region of integration for the \( k \) variable. For \( k \leq \Lambda \), the appropriate approximations can be made (e.g. \( n_k = 1/E_k \)) to simplify the integrations. In the limit \( a \to 0 \), one gets for \( k \leq \Lambda \) in (A.12),

\[ T^2 \left[ -\frac{\pi^2}{4} \ln\left(\frac{m}{T}\right) + \frac{\pi^2}{4} \ln\left(\frac{\Lambda}{T}\right) + \int_0^1 dt \ln \left| \frac{1 + t}{1 - t} \right| \ln t \right] + \vartheta(m) + \vartheta(\Lambda) \tag{A.13} \]

For the region \( k \geq \Lambda \), one can put the mass to zero because there are no \( \ln m \) singularities. Next isolate the \( \ln \Lambda \) factor (for \( \Lambda \to 0 \)) by doing a subtraction of the leading IR part of one of the BE factors, to get finally for \( k \geq \Lambda \) in (A.12),

\[ T^2 \left[ -\frac{\pi^2}{4} \ln\left(\frac{\Lambda}{T}\right) + \int_0^1 dt \int_0^\infty dx \frac{x}{e^x - 1} \left( \frac{1}{e^{xt} - 1} - \frac{1}{xt} \right) \ln \left| \frac{1 + t}{1 - t} \right| \right] + \vartheta(m) + \vartheta(\Lambda) \tag{A.14} \]

In the limit \( \Lambda \to 0 \), the sum of (A.13) and (A.14) gives the final answer for (A.12), with neglected terms of order \( g^5 \). The cancellation of the \( \ln \Lambda \) terms in the sum removes the ambiguity coming from the cutoff.

Similar considerations as above give
\[ F_2(0) = \frac{g^4}{6} \frac{T^2}{64\pi^2} \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}} + \vartheta(g^5), \quad (A.15) \]

\[
H(0) = -\frac{g^4}{6} \frac{T^2}{64\pi^2} \ln\left(\frac{m}{T}\right)^2 \\
+ \frac{g^4 T^2}{32\pi^4} \int_0^1 dt \frac{\ln t}{(t-t^3)} \ln \left(\frac{1+t+t^2}{1-t+t^2}\right) \\
+ \frac{g^4 T^2}{32\pi^4} \int_0^1 dt \int_0^\infty dx \frac{x}{e^x-1} \frac{1}{e^{xt}-1} - \frac{1}{xt} \ln \left(\frac{1+t+t^2}{1-t+t^2}\right) \\
+ \frac{g^4 T^2}{32\pi^4} \int_0^1 dt \int_0^\infty dx \frac{t x^3}{(x^2+1)(x^2 t^2+1)} \ln \left[ \frac{4x^2 + \frac{3}{(1+t+t^2)}}{4x^2 + \frac{3}{(1-t+t^2)}} \right] \\
+ \vartheta(g^5). \quad (A.16)
\]

Again, if necessary, the constant integrals appearing above can be done numerically to give the result in (3.22).
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It is well known that no temperature dependent counterterms are required in bare perturbation theory [8]. The same is true for the net lagrangian (even with a possible nonzero $T = 0$ mass) in the resummed expansion if a mass-independent renormalisation scheme is used. The latter fact is transparent in the approach used in [6].
Figure Captions

Fig.1:
Fig.1a is the one-loop self-energy diagram, also called the “bubble”. Fig.1b shows the ultraviolet mass counterterm while Fig.1c is the finite 2-point interaction (“blob”) counterterm induced by the resummation.

Fig.2:
Fig.2 is the “daisy” diagram with \( N \geq 1 \) attachment of bubbles.

Fig.3:
The set of \( N = 1 \) daisy-like diagrams; Fig.3a is the \( N = 1 \) daisy while Fig.3b has an insertion of the finite 2-point interaction (blob) into the one-loop self-energy (bubble) diagram.

Fig.4:
The set of \( N = 2 \) daisy-like diagrams.

Fig.5:
A general daisy-like diagram with \( N \geq 1 \) bubbles + blobs attached.

Fig.6:
Fig.6a is the one-loop correction to the 4-point vertex, the diagrams in the crossed channels are not shown. Fig.6b is the UV vertex counterterm.

Fig.7:
Renormalisation counterterms for second order calculations. Fig.7a is the counterterm for Fig.3b. The mass and vertex counterterms are Figs.7b and (7c) respectively.

Fig.8:
Overlapping two-loop self-energy diagram.

Fig.9:
Diagrams which are individually of order \( g^4 \) but sum to higher order.

Fig.10:
A general “cactus” diagram. \( N \geq 0 \) bubbles + blobs are attached to the middle loop while \( M \geq 0 \) bubbles + blobs are attached to the bottom loop.

Fig.11:
More complicated self-energy diagrams which are individually of order \( g^4 \) but sum to higher order.