

Unitary Scattering in Asymptotic Safety

Angelo P. Chiesa

based on

[APC, Pawłowski,
Reichert 2603.10168]

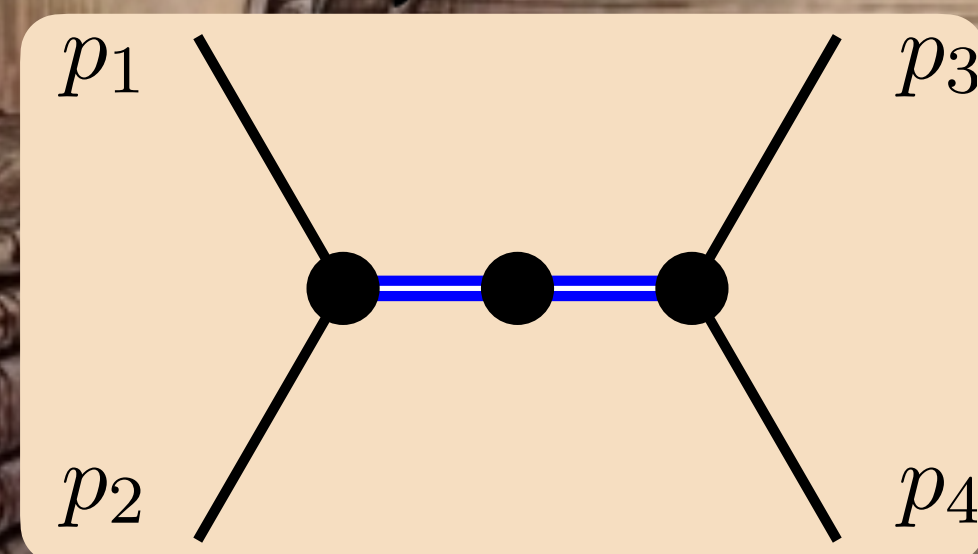
[APC, Reichert
261X.XXXXX]

“13th ERG Conference” @Sussex - 03/09/2026

Overview

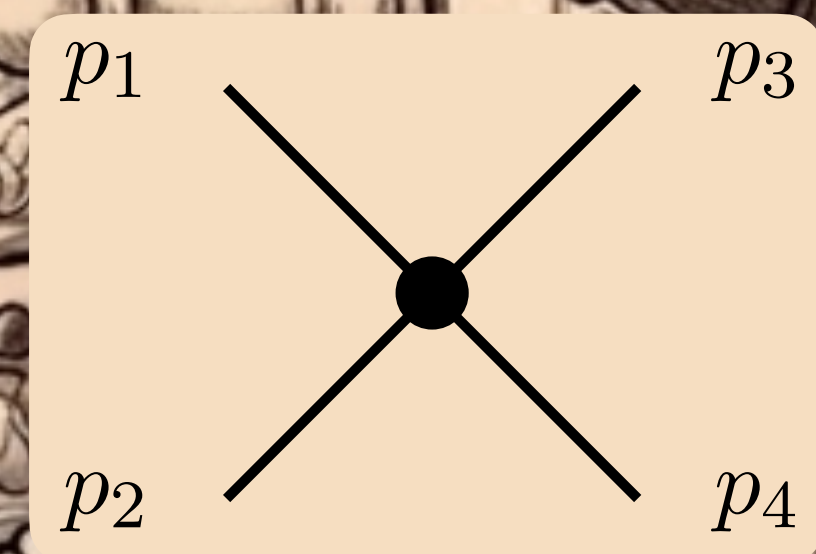
Euclidean:

[APC, Pawlowski, Reichert 2603.10168]

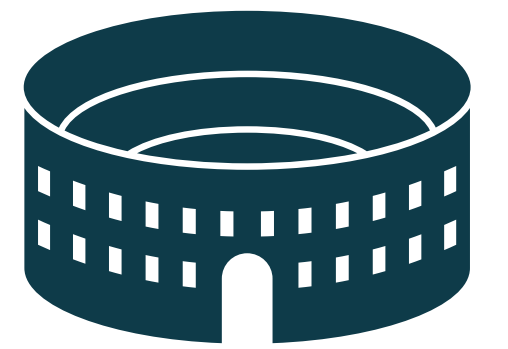


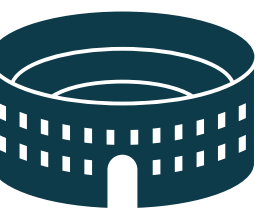
Lorentzian:

[APC, Reichert 261XX.XXXXXX]



THE STAGE

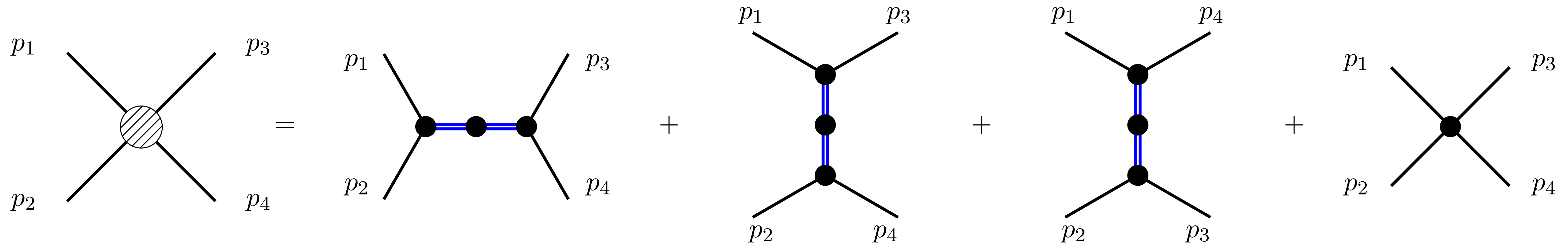


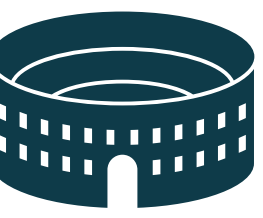


Scattering in QG

$\phi\phi \rightarrow \phi\phi$ tree level diagrams

$$\Gamma_k = S_{EH} + S_{gf} + S_{gh} + \frac{1}{2} \int d^4x \sqrt{g} \partial_\mu \phi \partial^\mu \phi$$

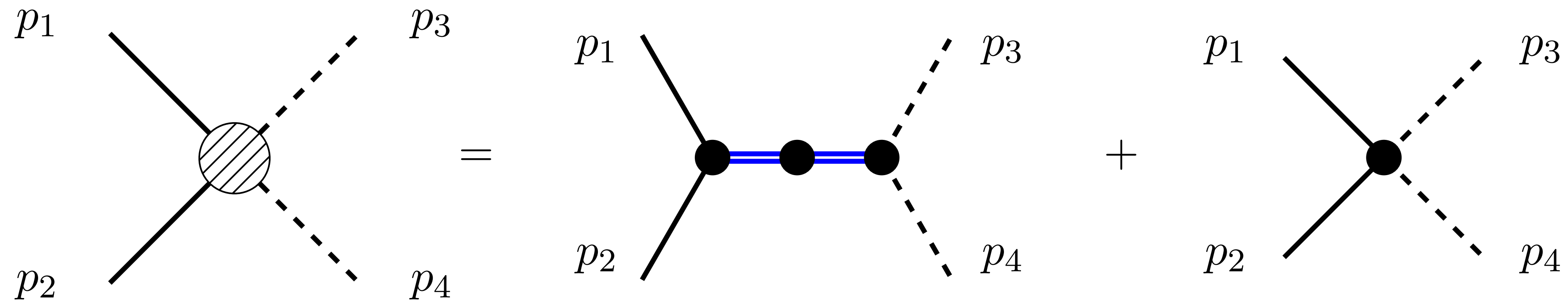


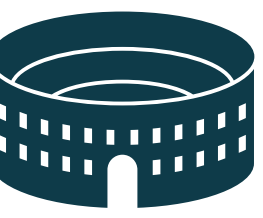


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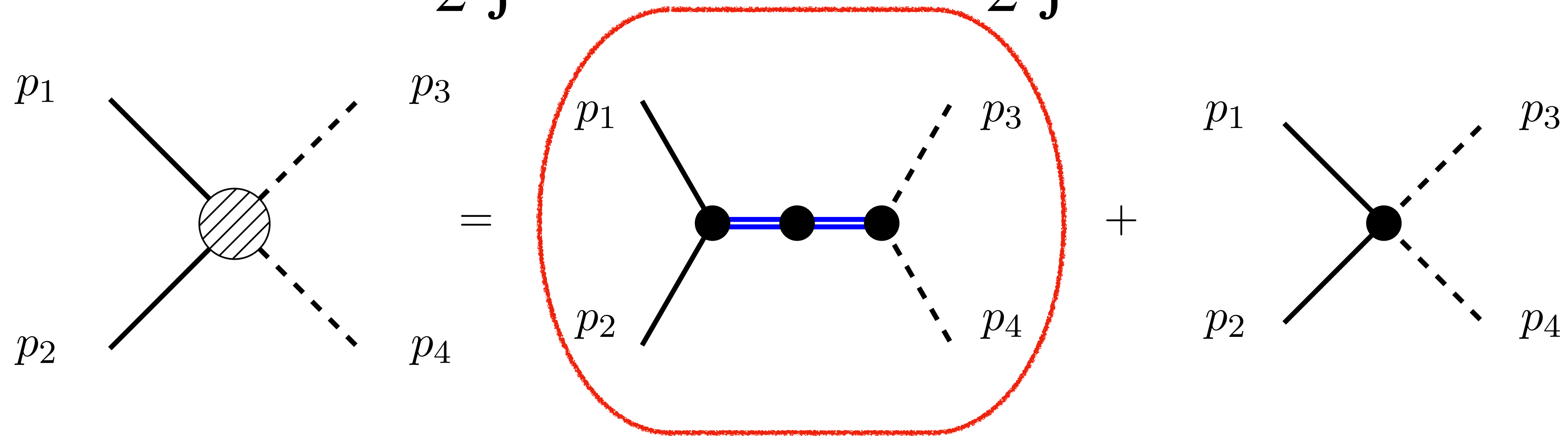




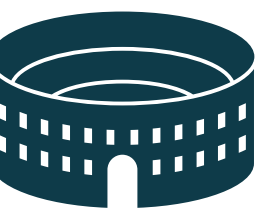
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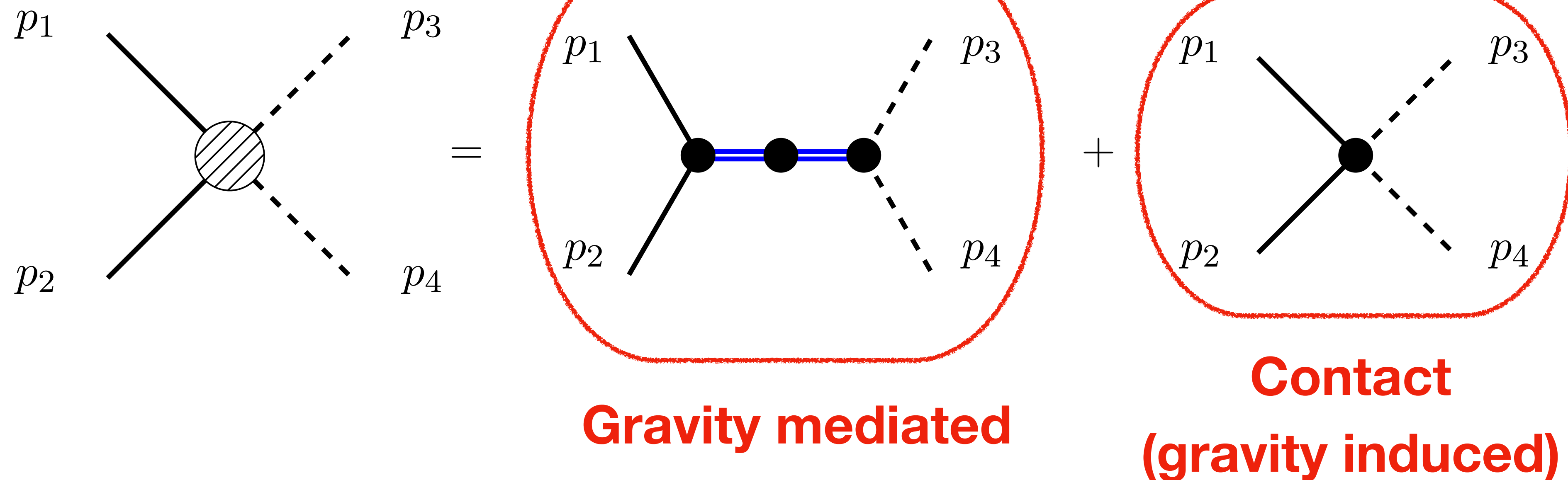
Gravity mediated

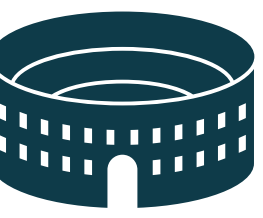


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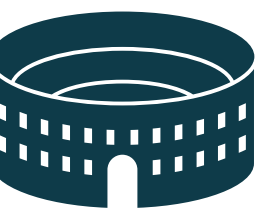
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Scattering in QG

The cartoon

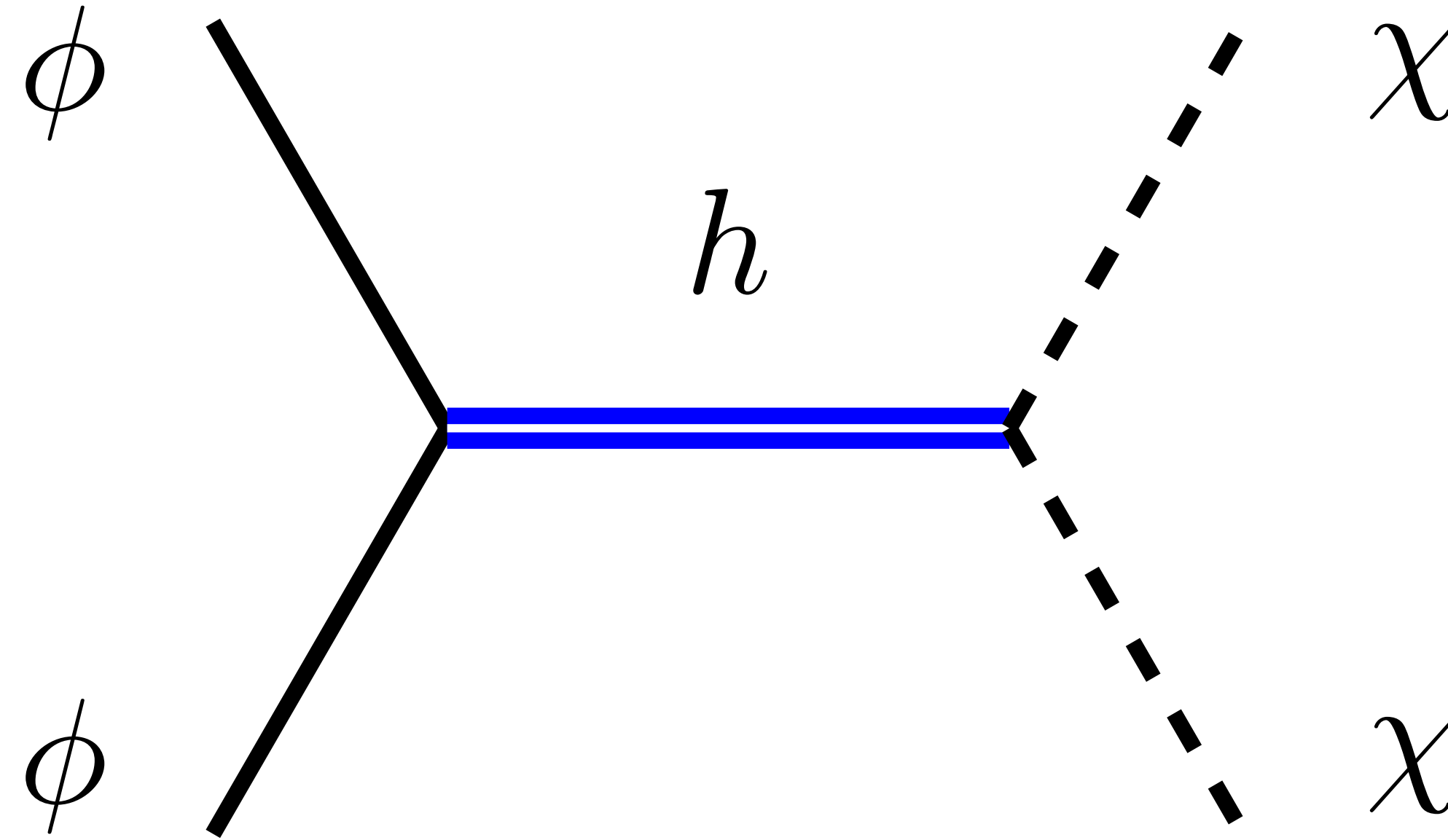


Scattering in QG

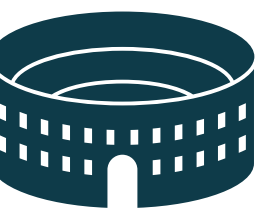
The cartoon

Graviton mediated process

$$\phi\phi \rightarrow \chi\chi$$



Classical $\mathcal{A} \sim$



Scattering in QG

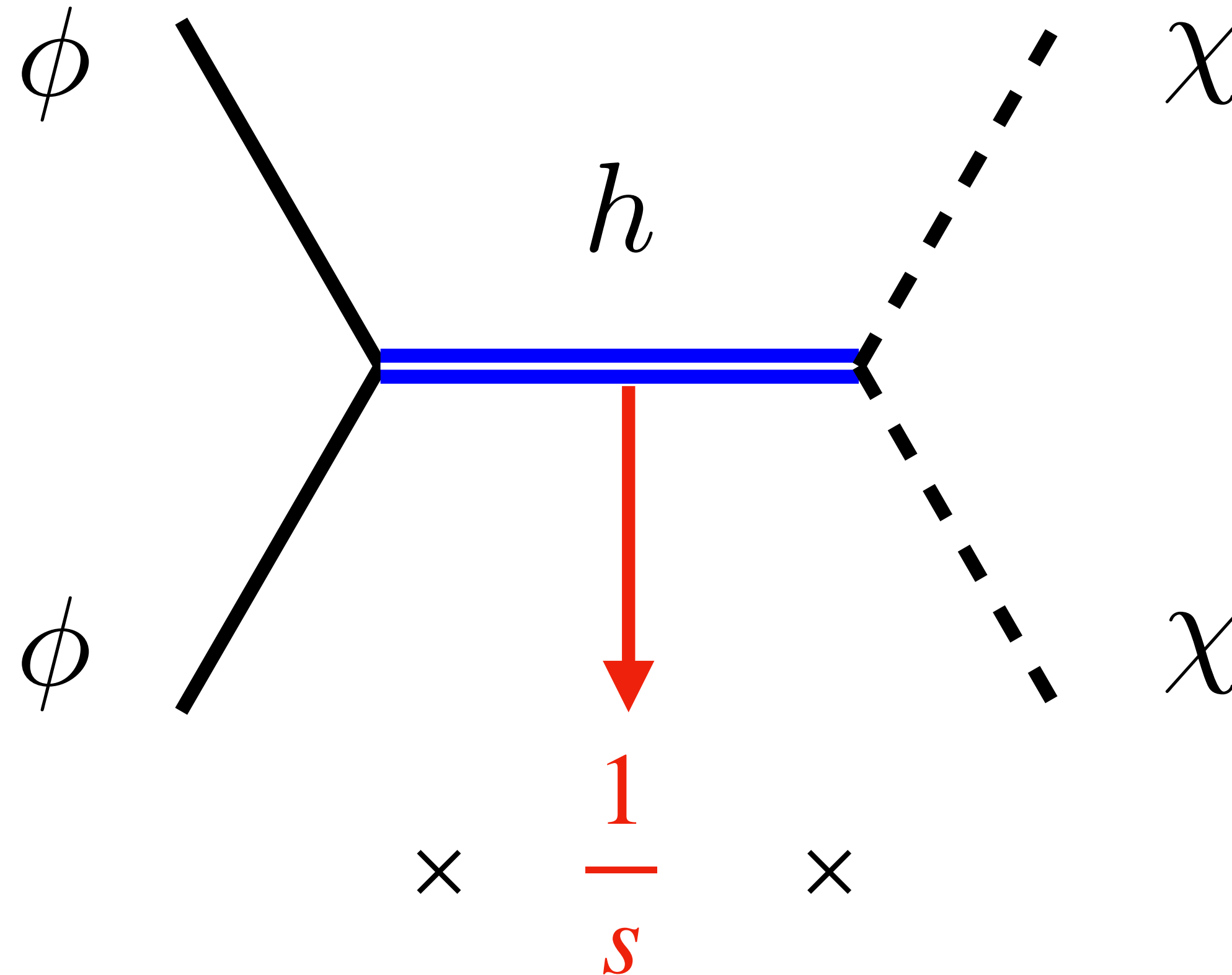
The cartoon

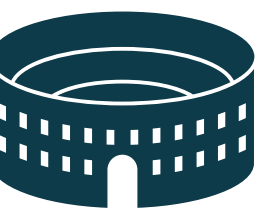
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Scattering in QG

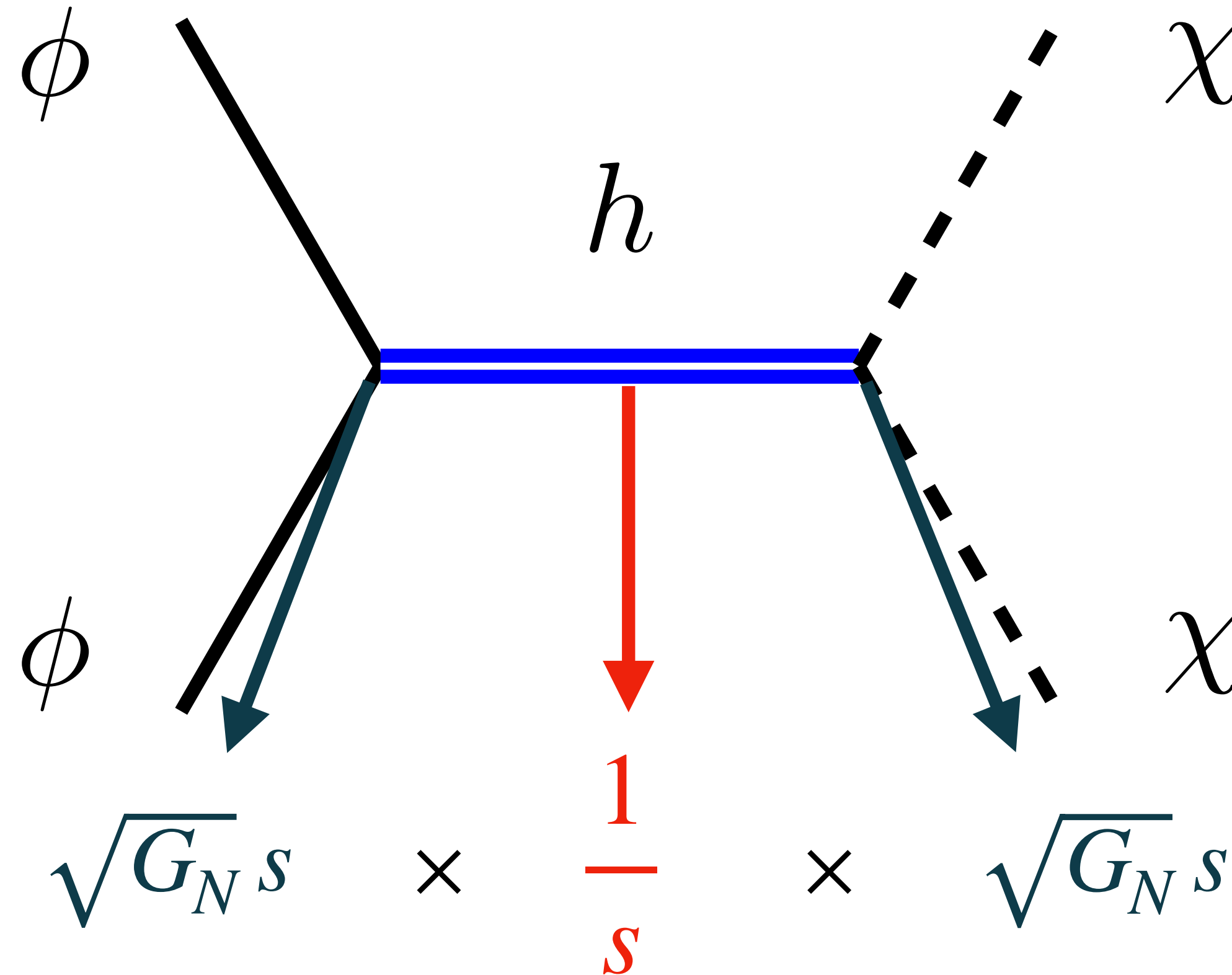
The cartoon

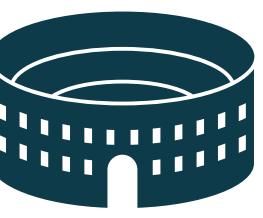
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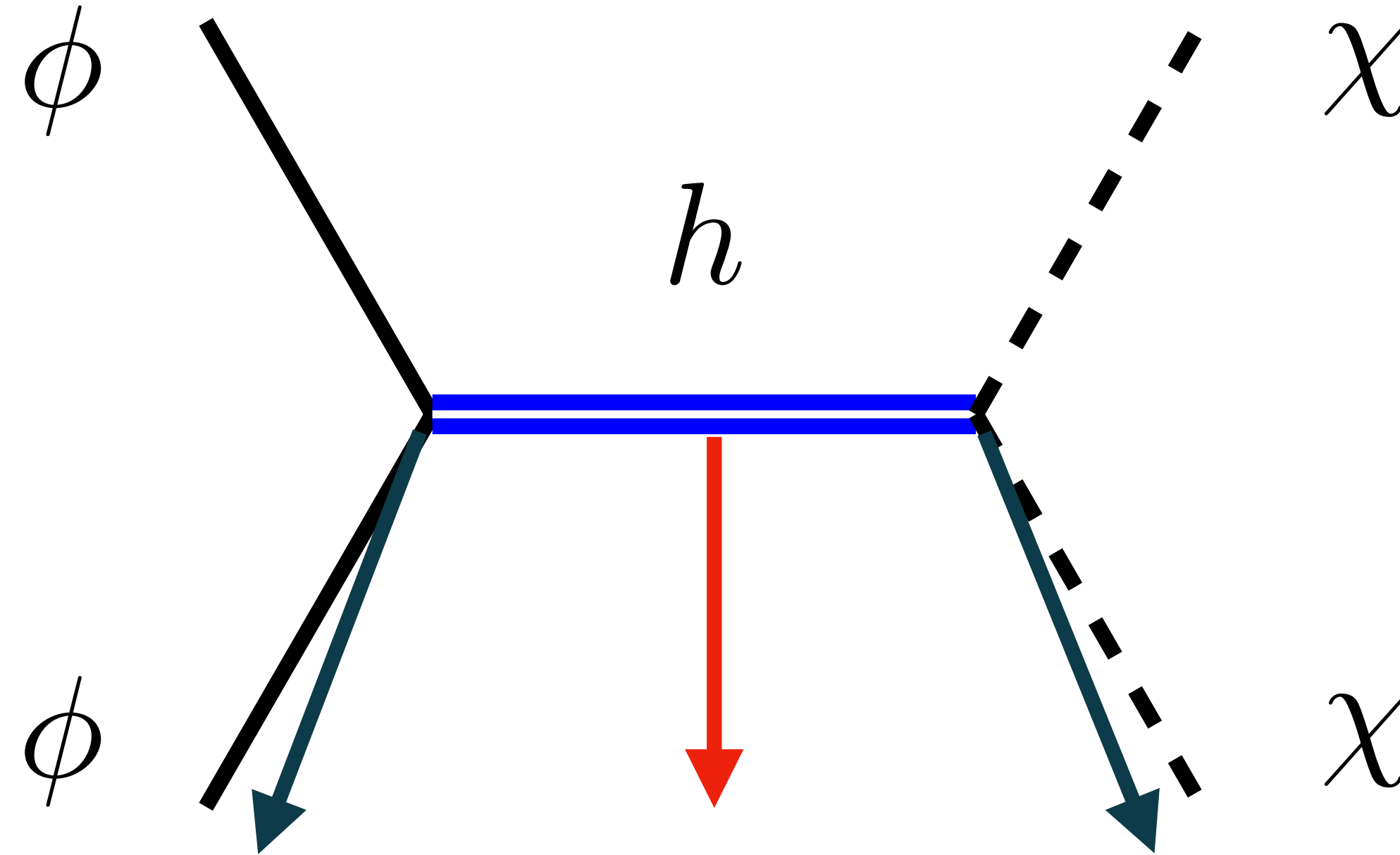


Scattering in QG

The cartoon

Graviton mediated process

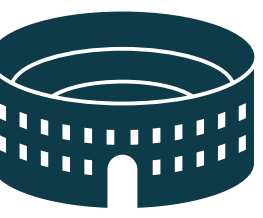
$$\phi\phi \rightarrow \chi\chi$$



Classical

$$\mathcal{A} \sim$$

$$\sqrt{G_N s} \times \frac{1}{s} \times \sqrt{G_N s} \sim G_N s \text{ ⚡ Unitarity at stake!!!}$$

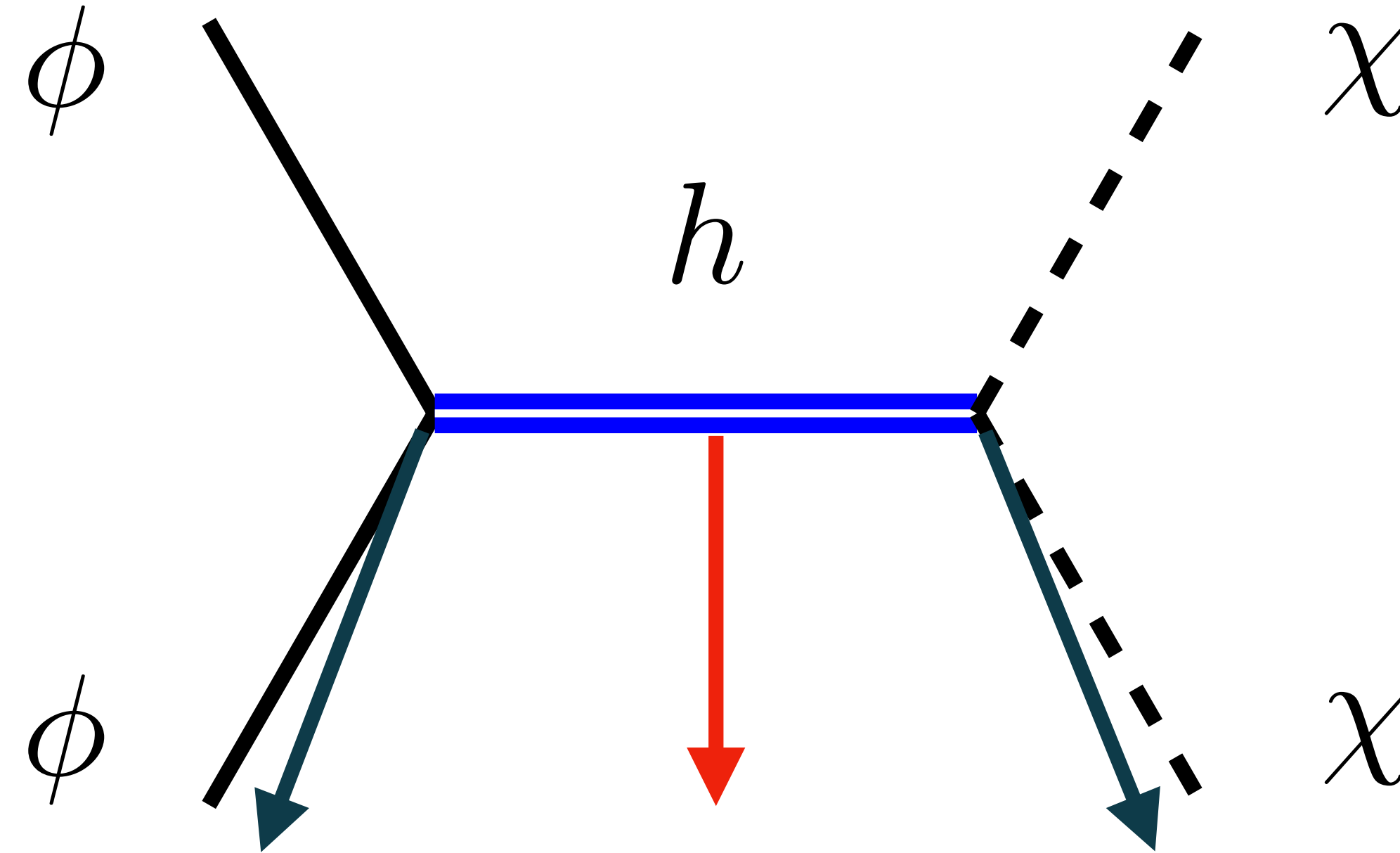


Scattering in QG

The cartoon

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Classical

$$\mathcal{A} \sim$$

$$\sqrt{G_N} s$$

$\times$

$$\frac{1}{s}$$

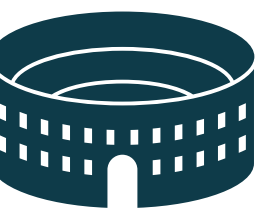
$\times$

$$\sqrt{G_N} s$$

$$\sim G_N s$$

Unitarity at stake!!!

“The cure” $G_N = G_N(k) \sim \frac{1}{k^2}$ for $k > M_{pl}$ $\longrightarrow$ $\mathcal{A}$ has a chance to be finite!



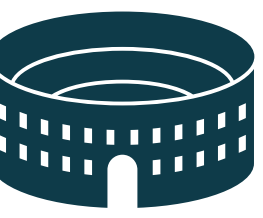
Scattering in QG

The cartoon upgraded

1PI diagrams

$$\phi\phi \rightarrow \chi\chi$$

1PI version $\mathcal{A} \sim$



Scattering in QG

The cartoon upgraded

1PI diagrams

$$\phi\phi \rightarrow \chi\chi$$

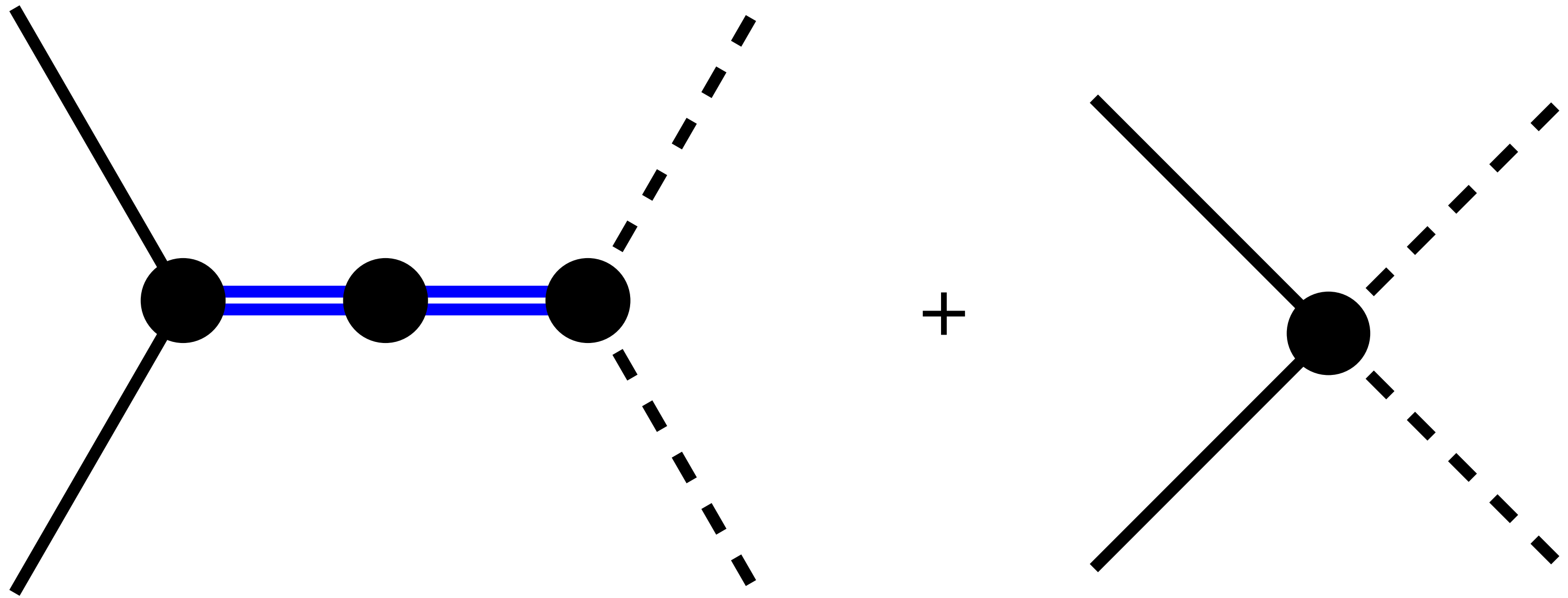
Fluctuation Approach

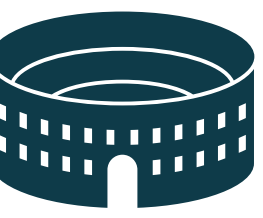
[Pawlowski, Reichert '21] [Pawlowski, Reichert '23]

Form Factor Approach

[Knorr, Saueressig '18] [Draper, Knorr, Ripken,
Saueressig '20]

1PI version $\mathcal{A} \sim$





Scattering in QG

The cartoon upgraded

1PI diagrams

$$\phi\phi \rightarrow \chi\chi$$

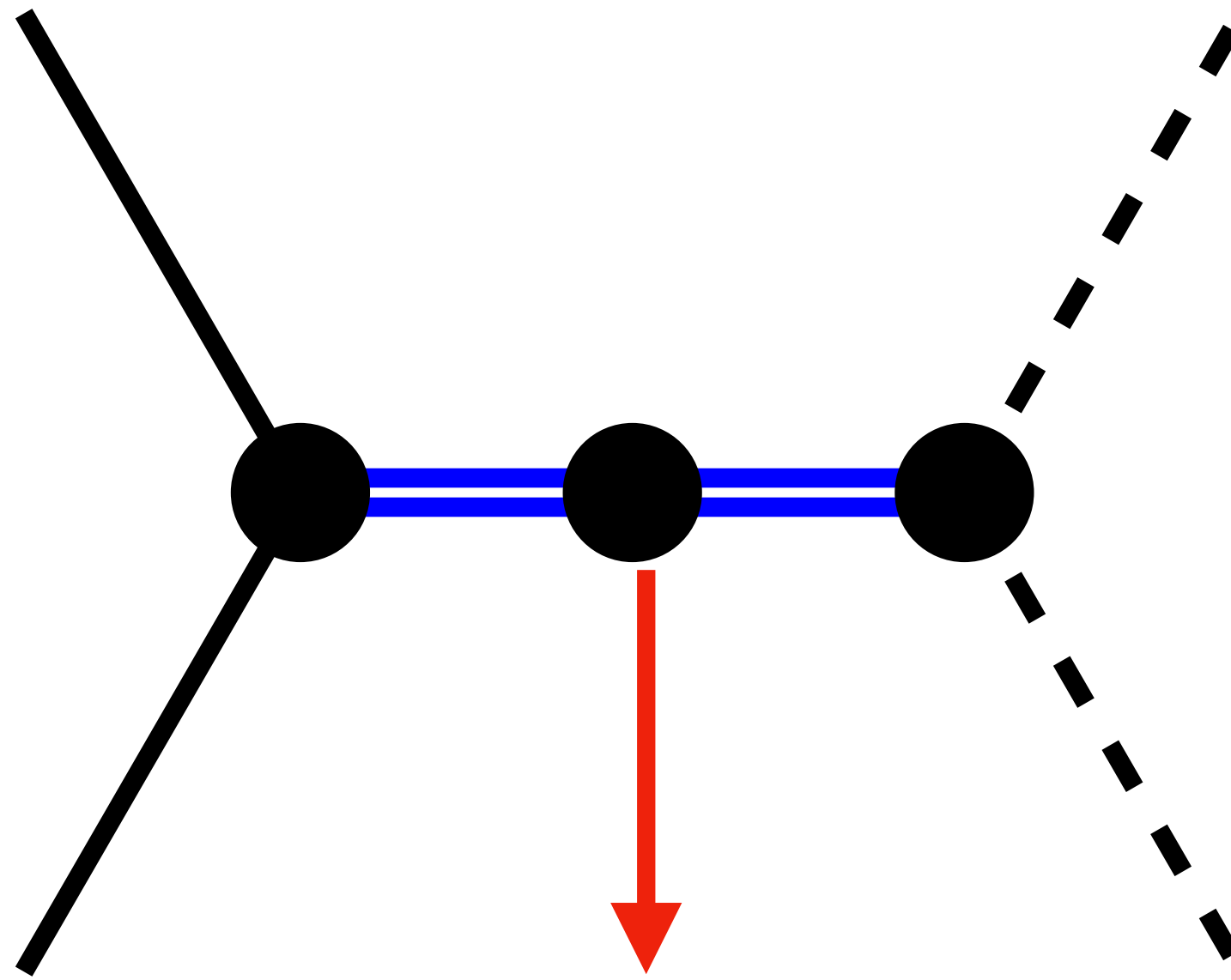
Fluctuation Approach

[Pawlowski, Reichert '21] [Pawlowski, Reichert '23]

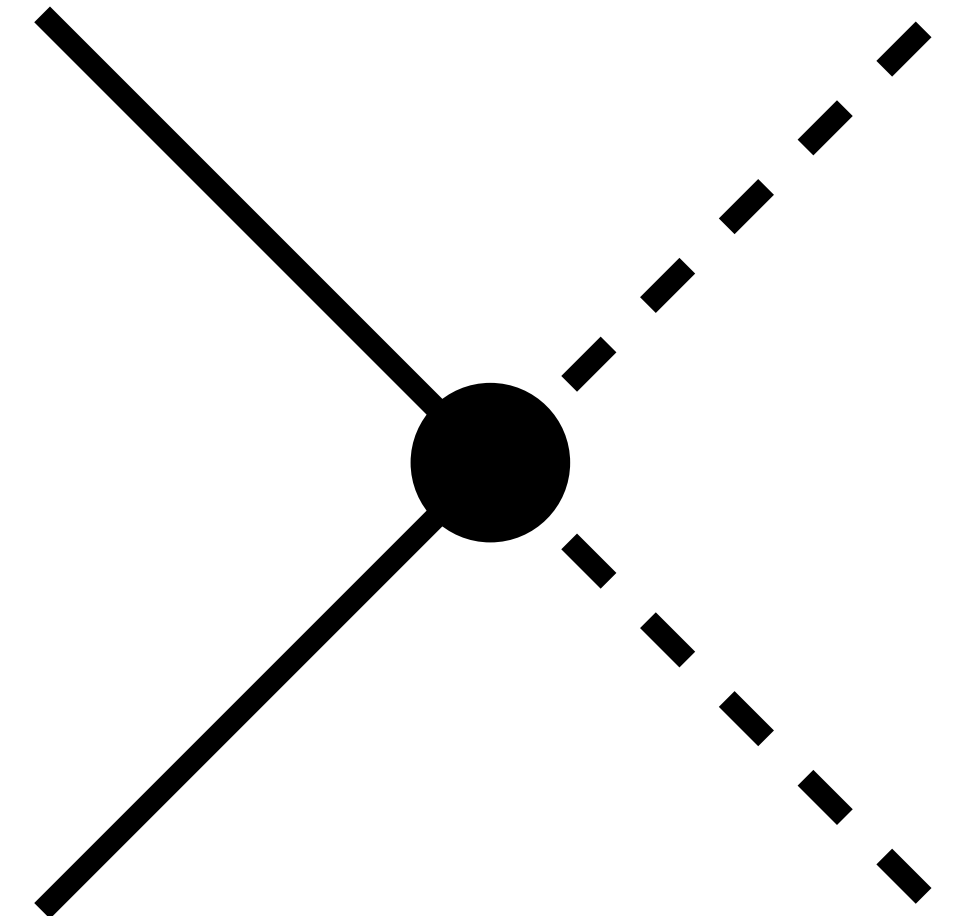
Form Factor Approach

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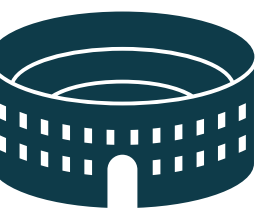
1PI version $\mathcal{A} \sim$



+



$\times \bar{\mathcal{G}}_{hh} \times$



Scattering in QG

The cartoon upgraded

1PI diagrams

$$\phi\phi \rightarrow \chi\chi$$

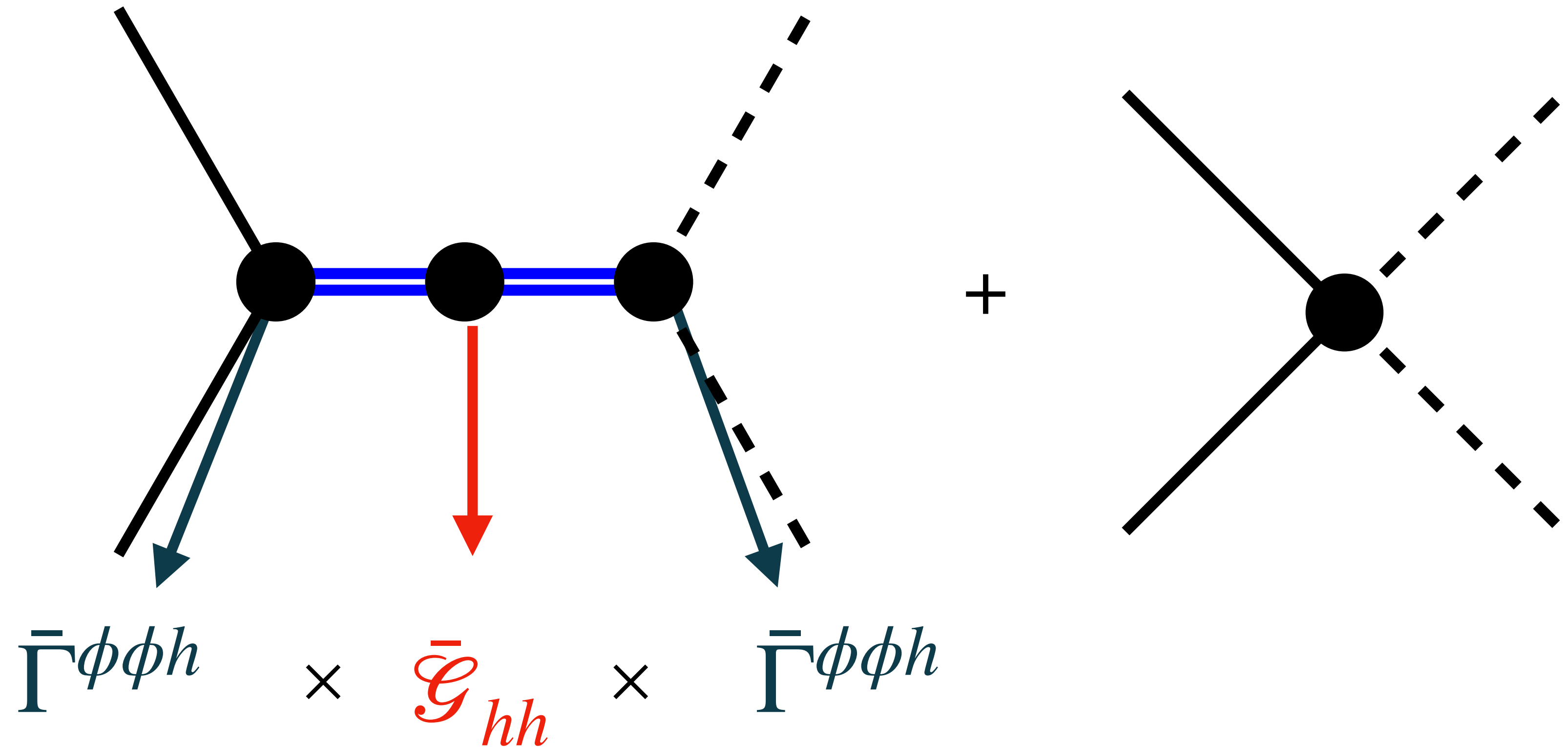
Fluctuation Approach

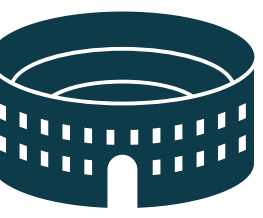
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Form Factor Approach

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1PI version $\mathcal{A} \sim$





Scattering in QG

The cartoon upgraded

1PI diagrams

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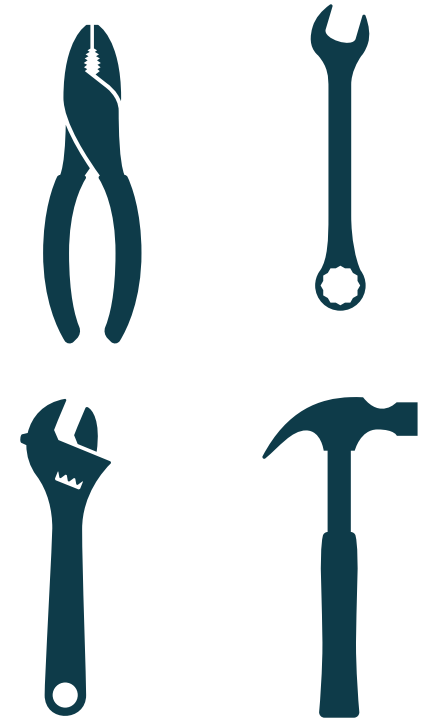
[Knorr, Saueressig '18] [Draper, Knorr, Ripken, Saueressig '20]

1PI version $\mathcal{A} \sim$

$$\bar{\Gamma}\phi\phi h \times \bar{\mathcal{G}}_{hh} \times \bar{\Gamma}\phi\phi h$$

$$= V(s) \frac{1}{s} (t^2 - 4tu + u^2 - s^2) + \bar{\Gamma}^{(4)}(s, t)$$

HOW TO



Euclidean

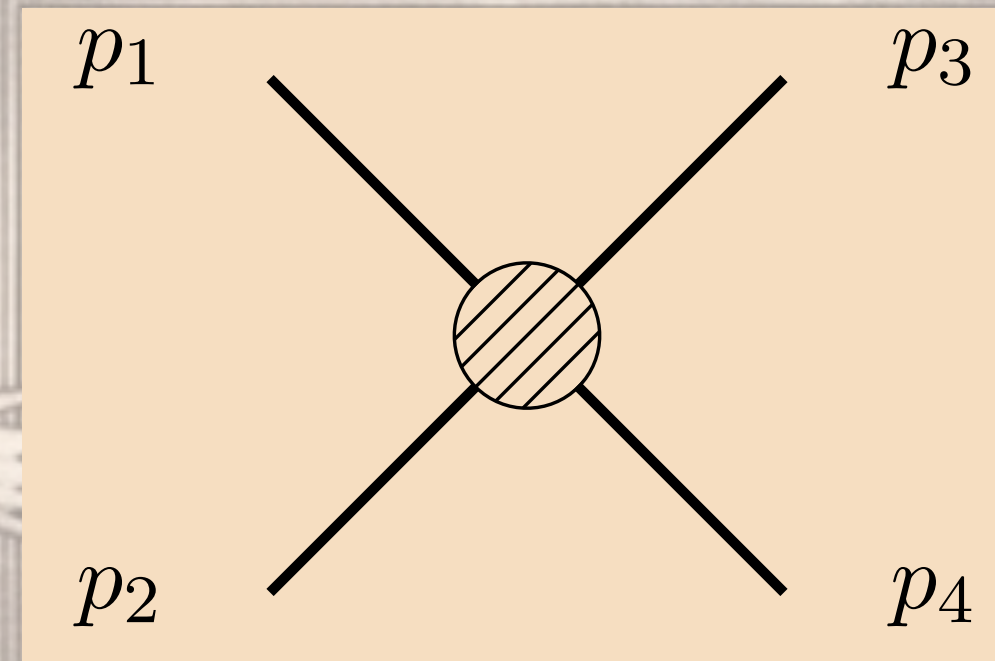


**Regulators
Zoo**

Numerical

30+ years

**Wick
Rotation**



Analytical

Only $R_k = k^2$

On-shell!

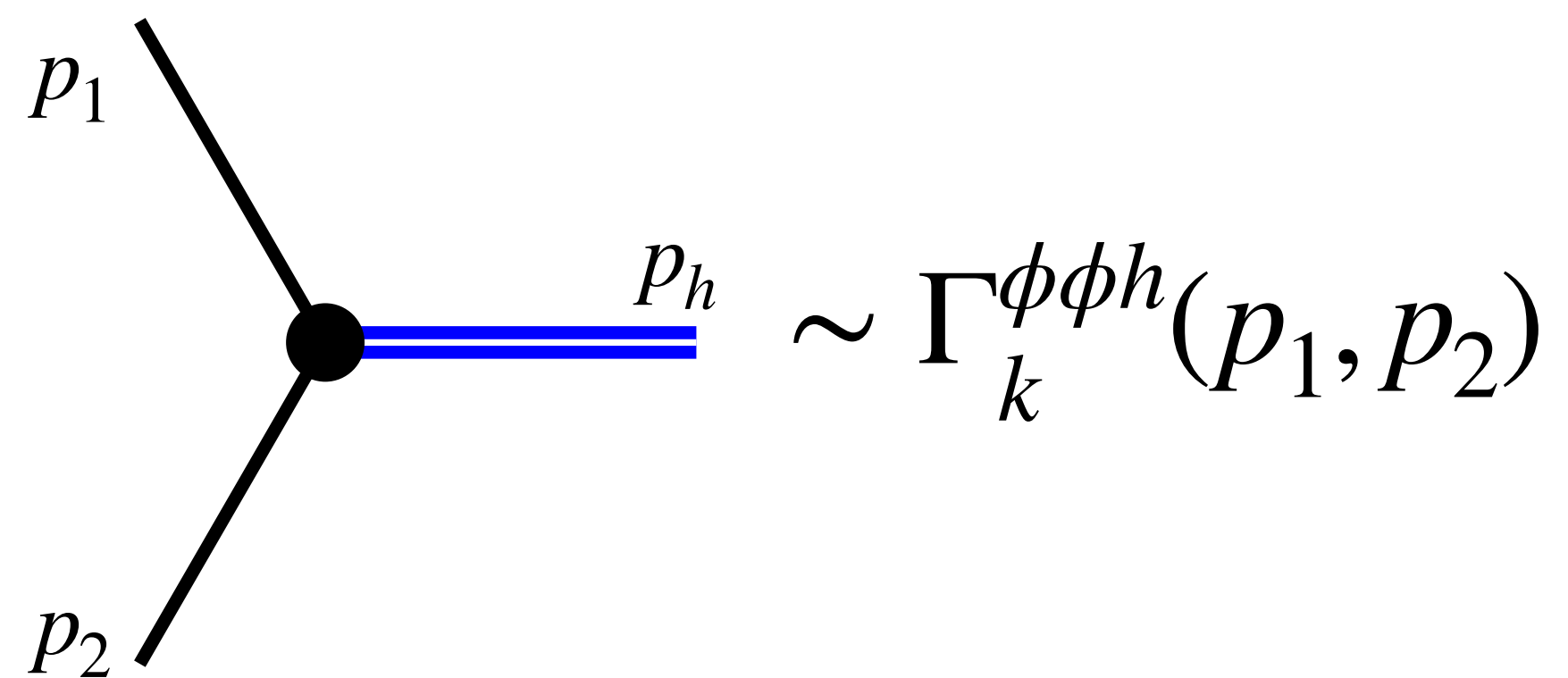
Unexplored



Euclidean $\Gamma^{\phi\phi h}$

“Through the looking glass”

[APC, Pawlowski,
Reichert 2603.10168]



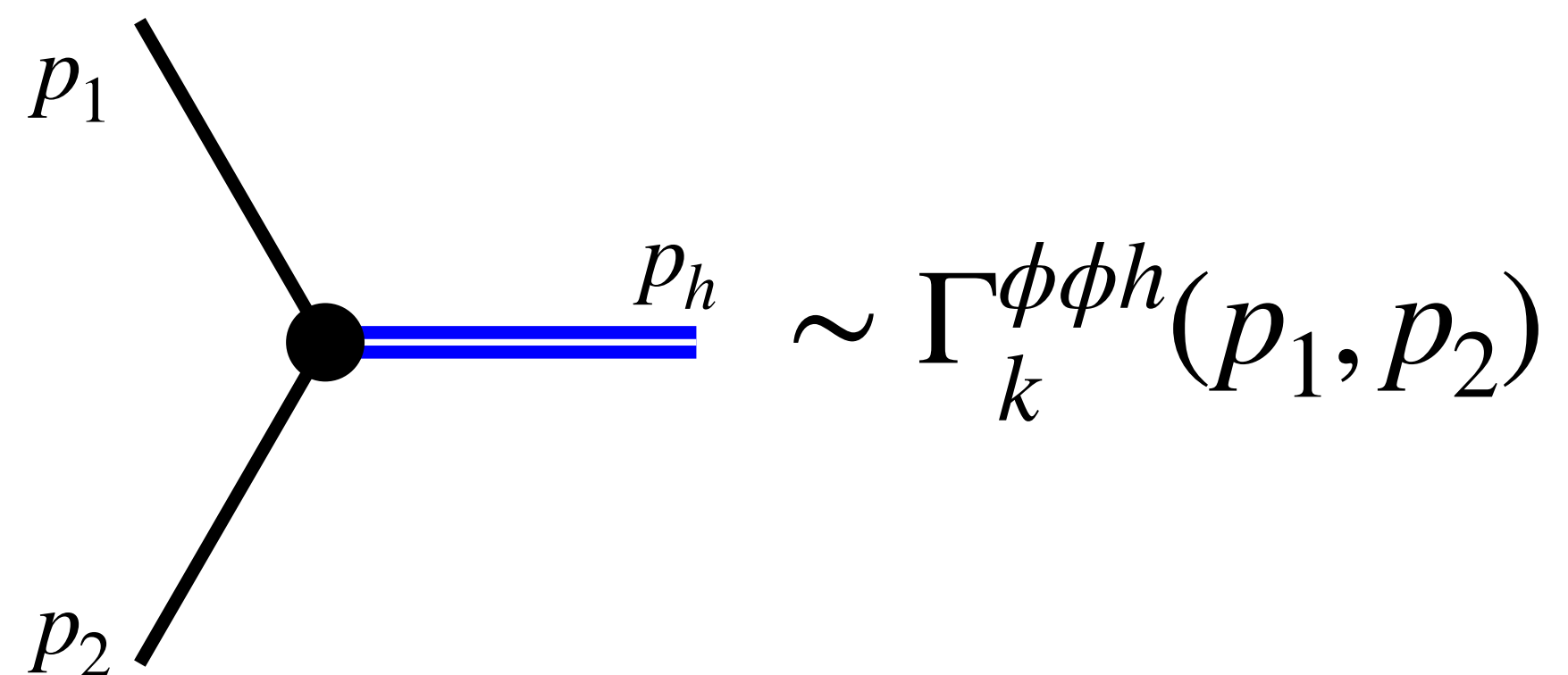


Euclidean $\Gamma^{\phi\phi h}$

[APC, Pawlowski,
Reichert 2603.10168]

“Through the looking glass”

- Momenta $(\|p_1\|, \|p_2\|, z)$, $p_1 \cdot p_2 = \|p_1\| \|p_2\| z$



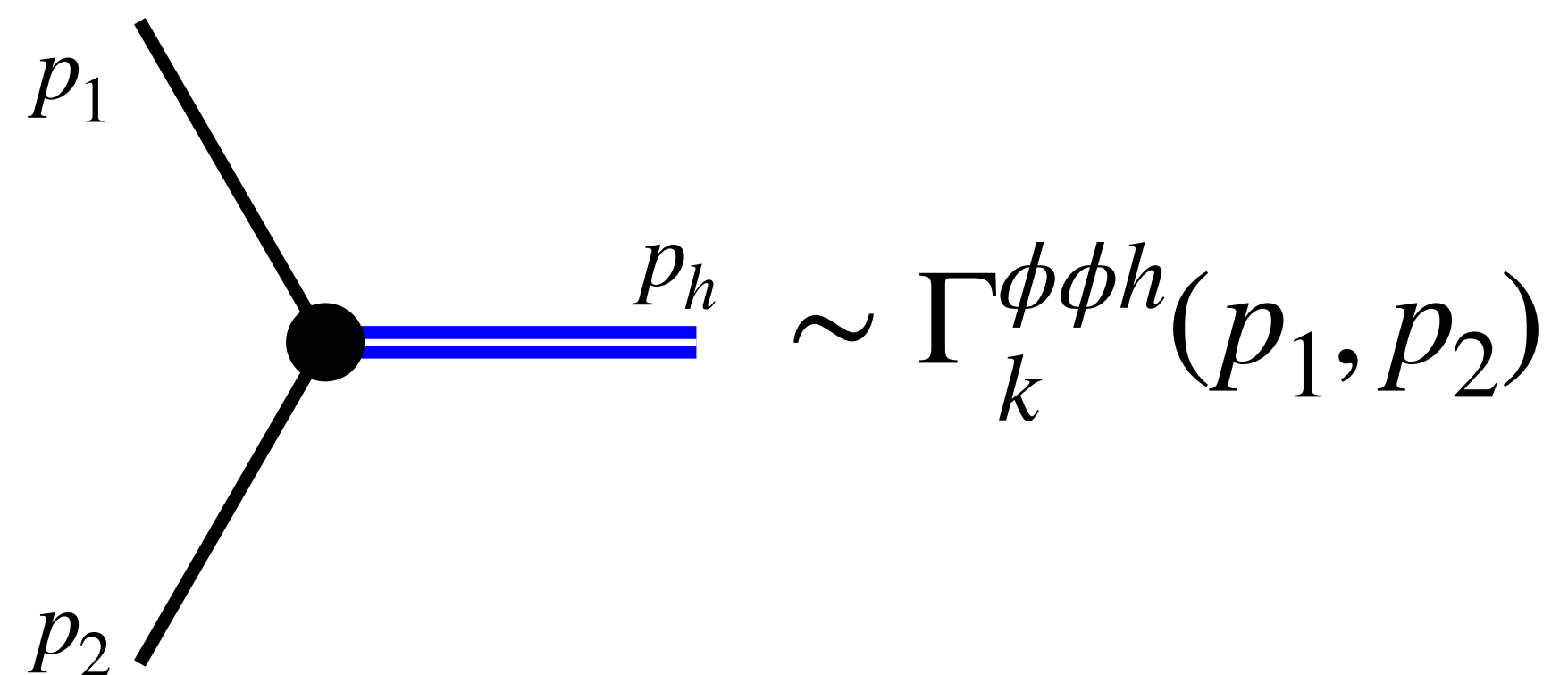


Euclidean $\Gamma^{\phi\phi h}$

[APC, Pawlowski,
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“Through the looking glass”

- Momenta $(\|p_1\|, \|p_2\|, z), p_1 \cdot p_2 = \|p_1\| \|p_2\| z$
- Need Wick Rotation





[APC, Pawłowski,
Reichert 2603.10168]



Euclidean $\Gamma^{\phi\phi h}$

“Through the looking glass”

- Momenta $(\|p_1\|, \|p_2\|, z), p_1 \cdot p_2 = \|p_1\| \|p_2\| z$
- Need Wick Rotation
- Reconstruction (see later)

$$\begin{array}{c} p_1 \\ \diagup \\ \bullet \\ \diagdown \\ p_2 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} p_h \sim \Gamma_k^{\phi\phi h}(p_1, p_2)$$

$$\partial_t \Gamma^{\phi\phi h} = -\frac{1}{2} \left[\text{Diagram 1} \right] + \left[\text{Diagram 2} \right] + 2 \left[\text{Diagram 3} \right] + 2 \left[\text{Diagram 4} \right] - 2 \left[\text{Diagram 5} \right] - \left[\text{Diagram 6} \right] - \left[\text{Diagram 7} \right] - 2 \left[\text{Diagram 8} \right]$$



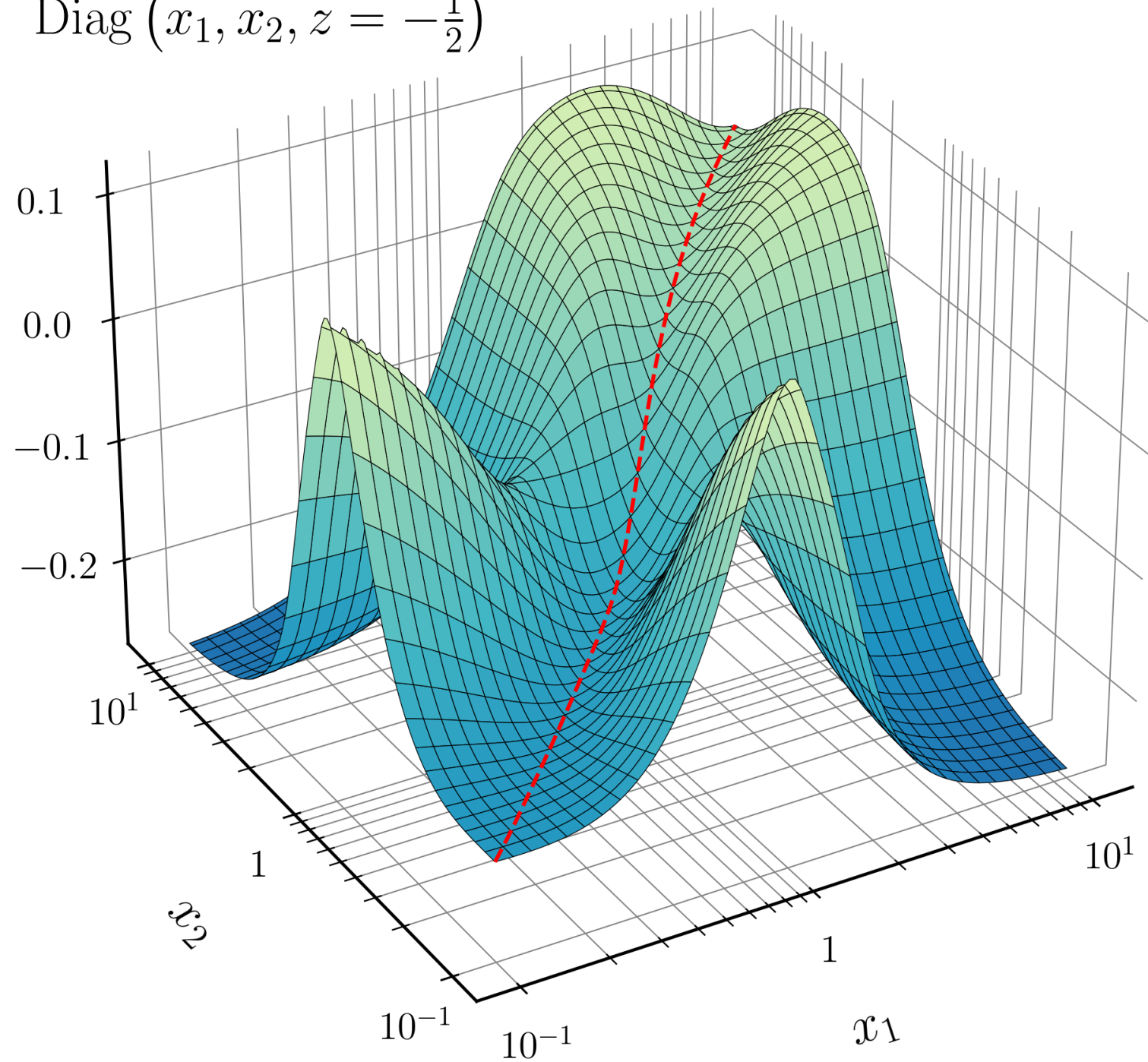
[APC, Pawłowski,
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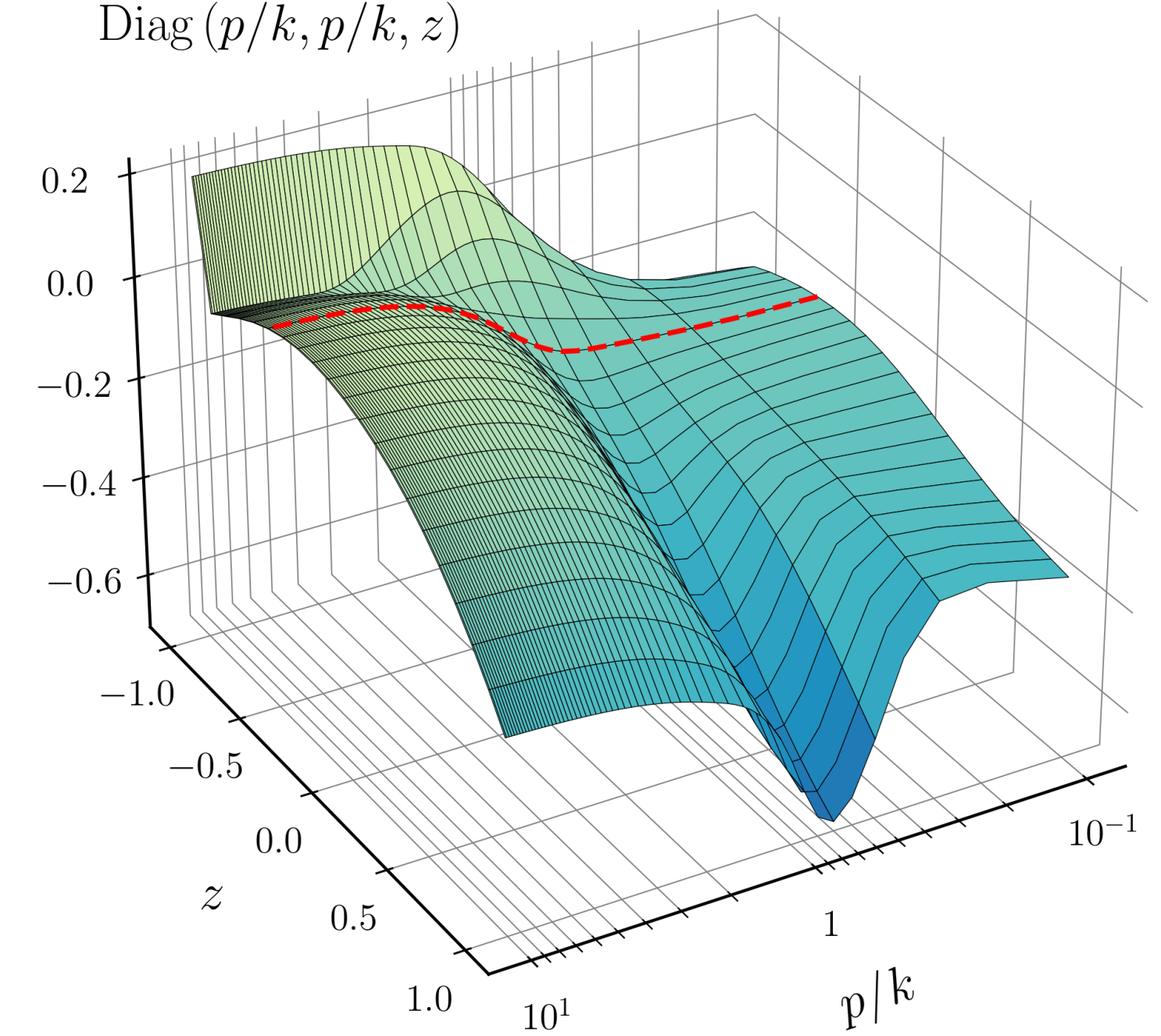
“Through the looking glass”

$$\begin{array}{c} p_1 \\ \diagdown \\ \bullet \\ \diagup p_2 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} p_h \sim \Gamma_k^{\phi\phi h}(p_1, p_2)$$

Diag $(x_1, x_2, z = -\frac{1}{2})$



Diag $(p/k, p/k, z)$



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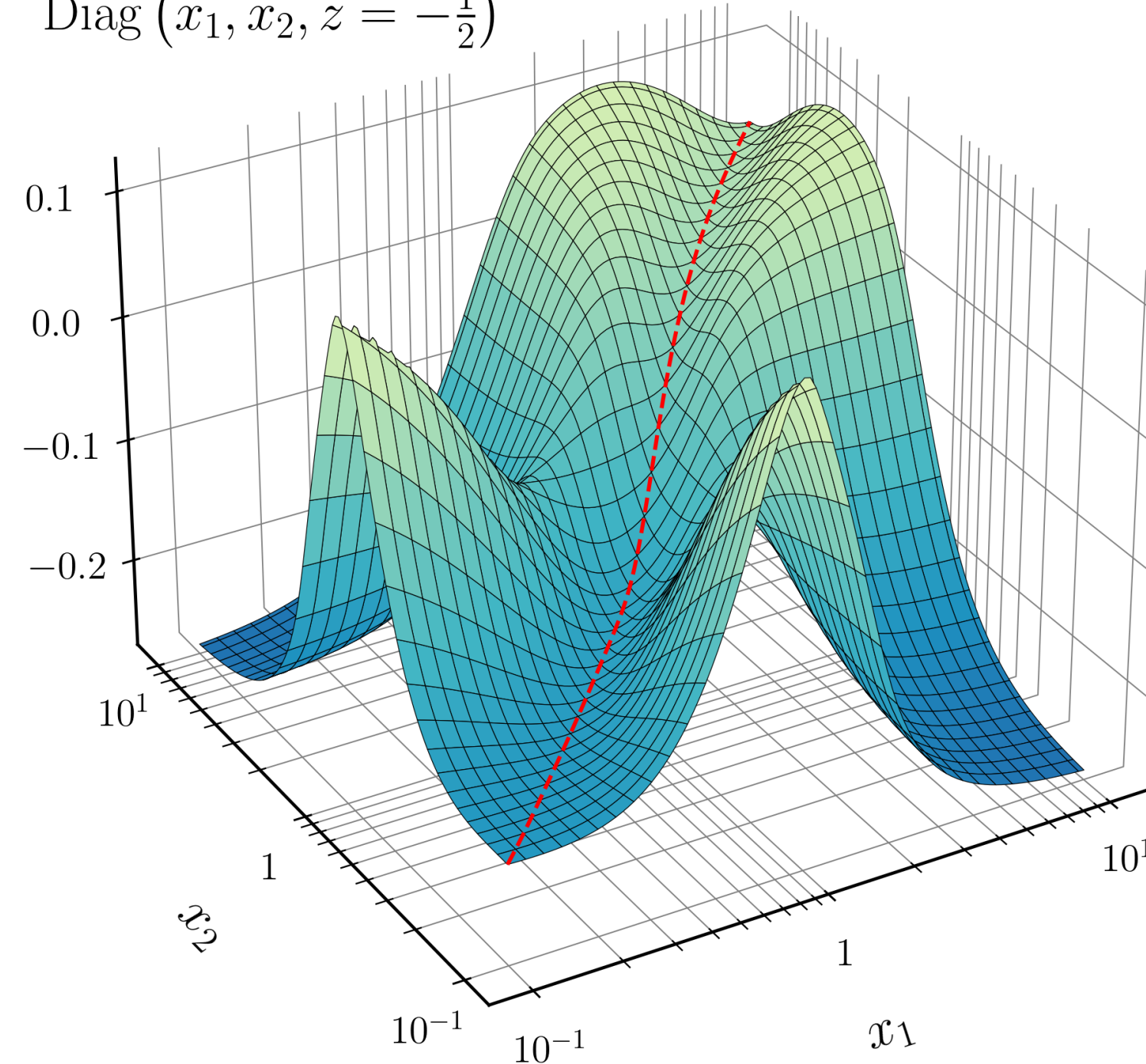
Euclidean $\Gamma^{\phi\phi h}$

“Through the looking glass”

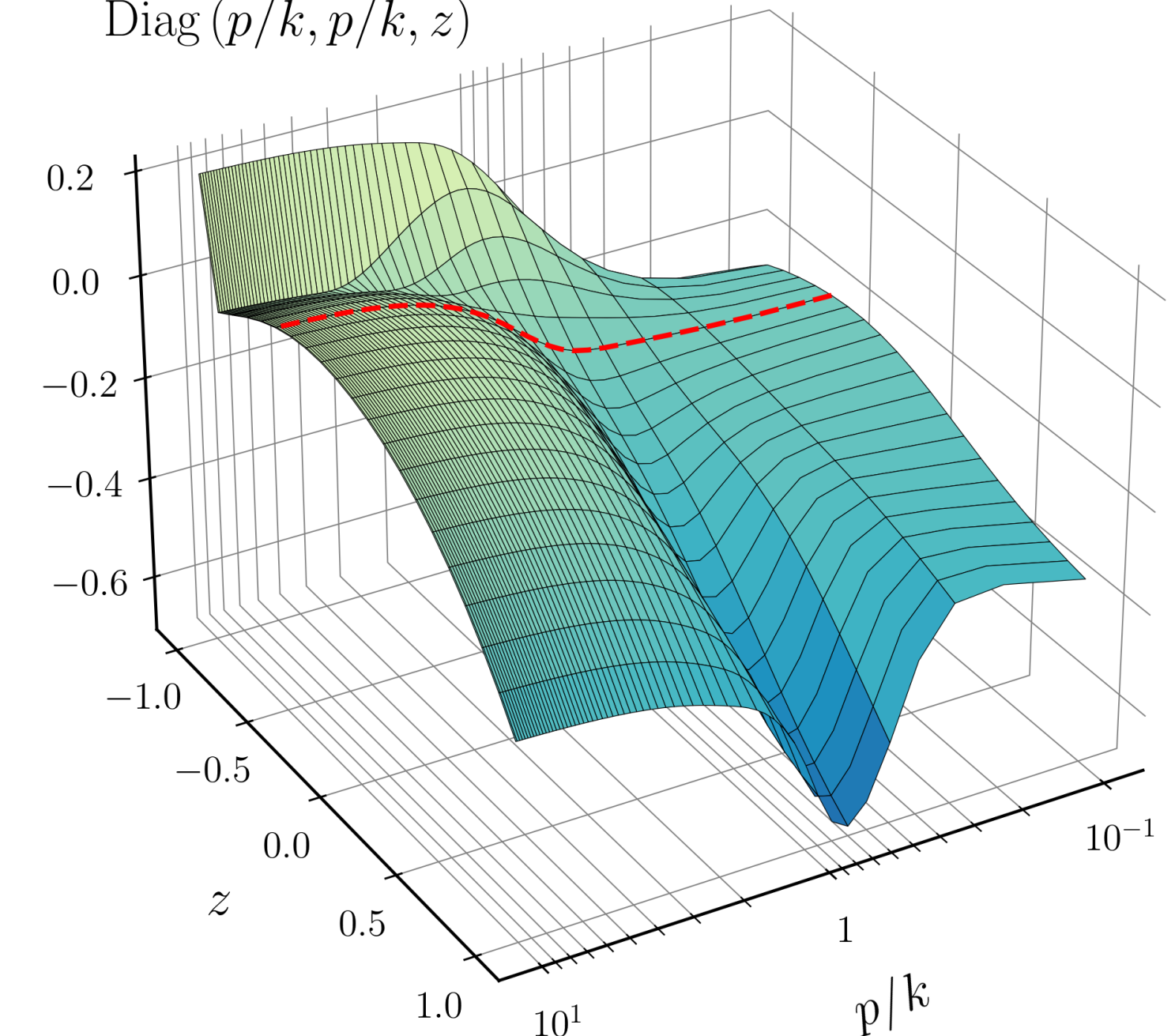
[APC, Pawłowski,
Reichert 2603.10168]

See also talk by
Benjamin Knorr

Diag $(x_1, x_2, z = -\frac{1}{2})$



Diag $(p/k, p/k, z)$



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[APC, Reichert
261X.XXXXXX]

Lorentzian $\Gamma^{(4)}$

“Through the looking glass”

- Lorentzian fRG
- On-shell, Lorentzian flow $\partial_t \text{Im } \Gamma_k^{(4)}(s, t)$

- $\Gamma_k \supset \frac{1}{2} \int d^4x \sqrt{g} \partial_\mu \phi \partial^\mu \phi + \frac{1}{2} \int d^4x \sqrt{g} \partial_\mu \chi \partial^\mu \chi$





Lorentzian $\Gamma^{(4)}$

[APC, Reichert
261X.XXXXX]



“Through the looking glass”

- Lorentzian fRG

[Braun et al. '22] [Fehre, Litim, Pawłowski, Reichert. '21] [Kher, King, Litim, Reichert. '25] [Pawłowski, Reichert, Wessely '25] [Assant, Litim, Reichert '26]

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[APC, Reichert
261X.XXXXX]

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See talk by Gabriel Assant
See poster by Rowan Packer

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Lorentzian $\Gamma^{(4)}$

[APC, Reichert
261X.XXXXX]



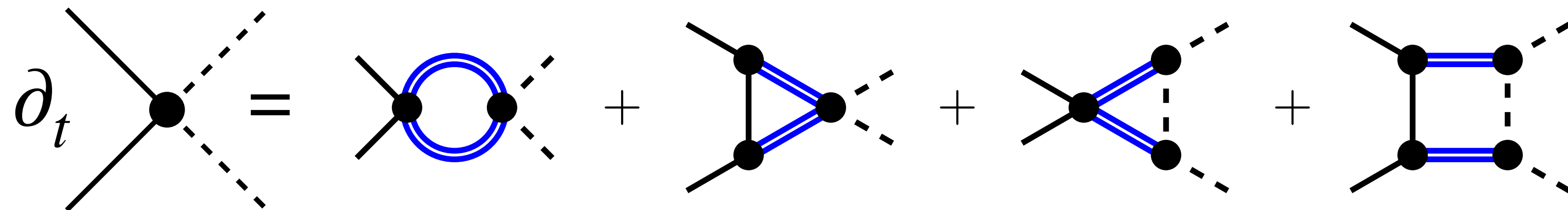
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[APC, Reichert
261X.XXXXX]

Lorentzian $\Gamma^{(4)}$

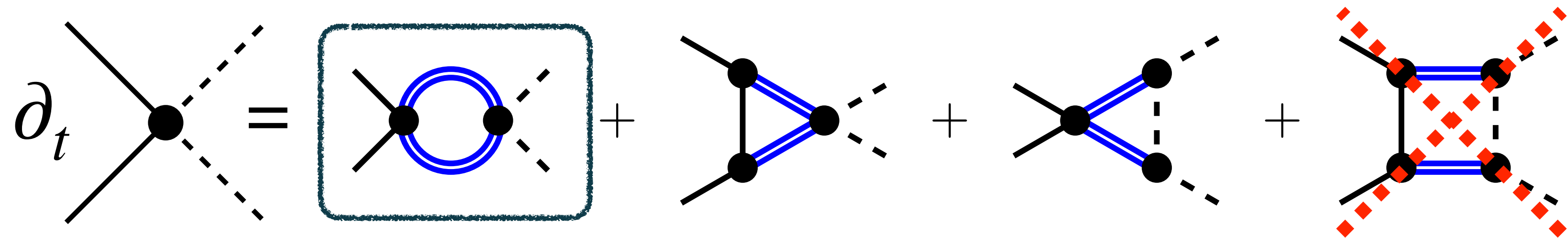
“Through the looking glass”

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$$\Gamma_k \supset \frac{1}{2} \int d^4x \sqrt{g} \partial_\mu \phi \partial^\mu \phi + \frac{1}{2} \int d^4x \sqrt{g} \partial_\mu \chi \partial^\mu \chi$$



See also [Knorr '26]



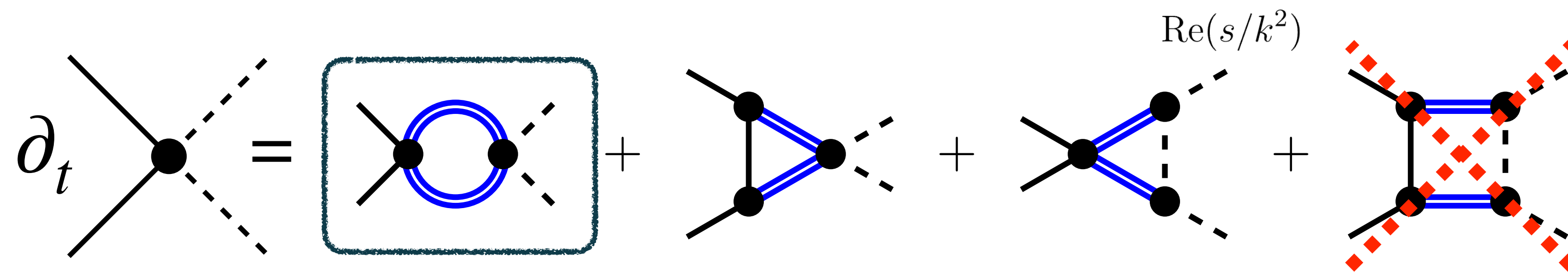
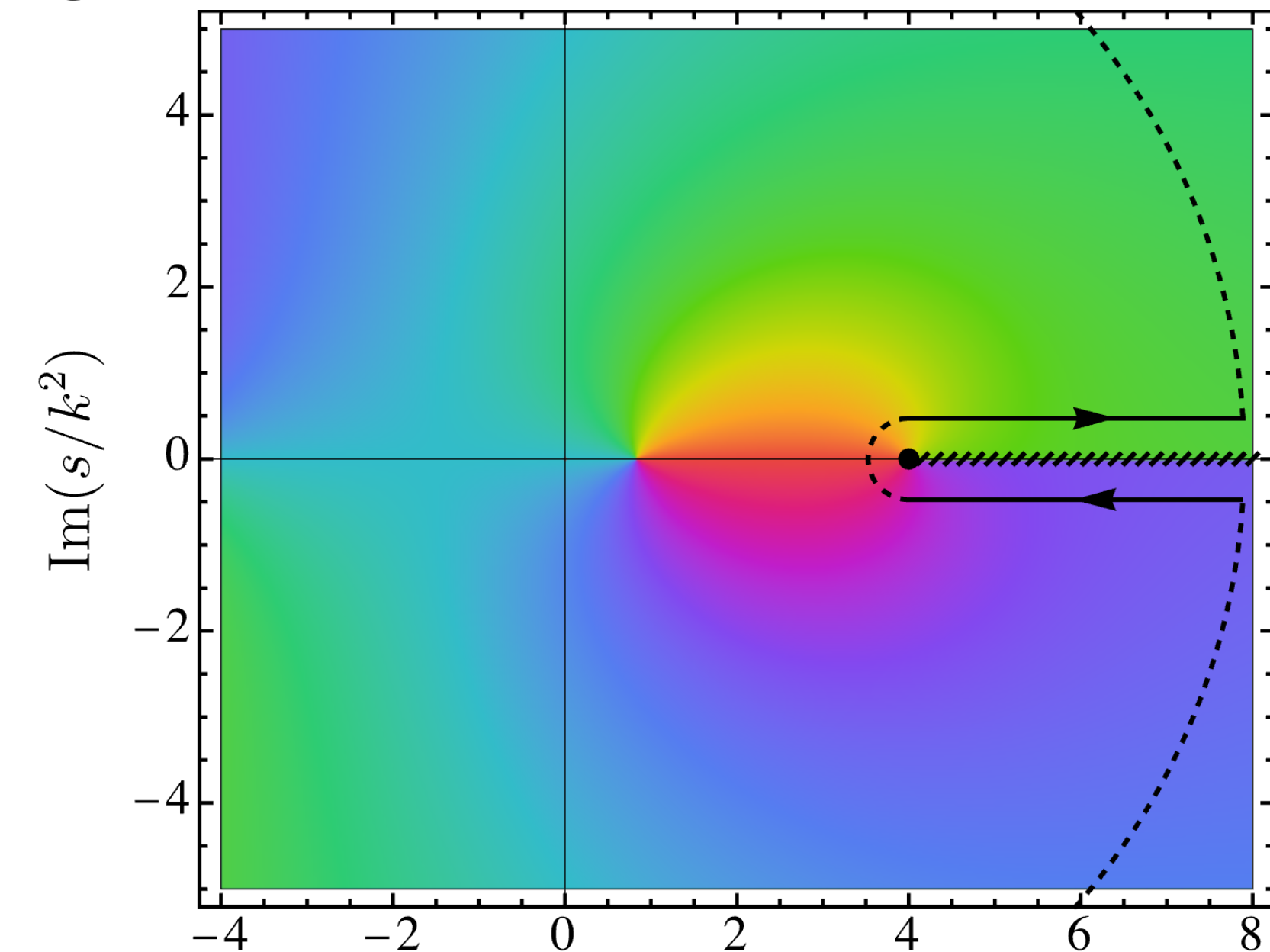
Lorentzian $\Gamma^{(4)}$

“Through the looking glass”

[APC, Reichert
261X.XXXXX]



- On-shell, Lorentzian flow



See also [Knorr '26]

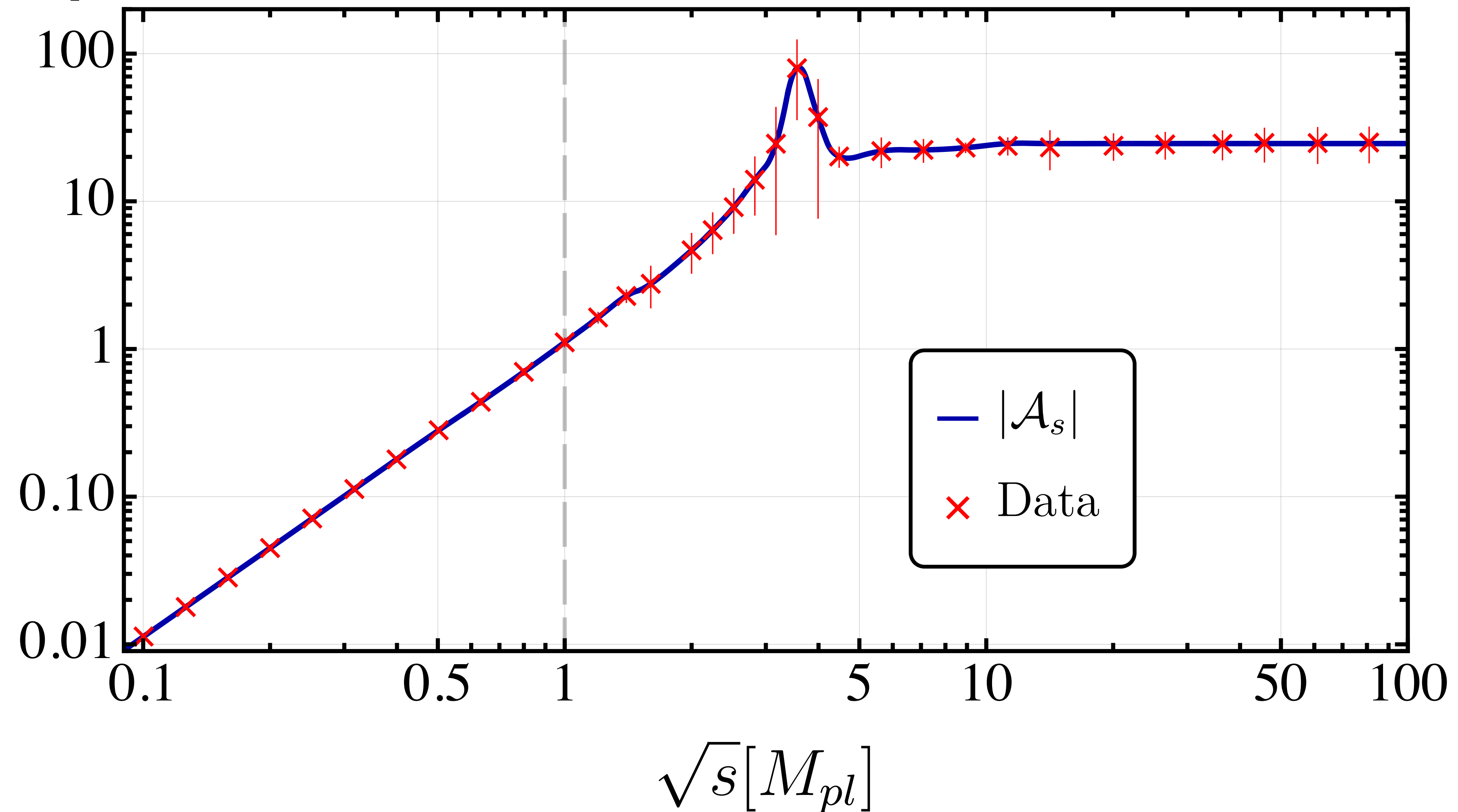
RESULTS





RESULT

Finite Amplitude

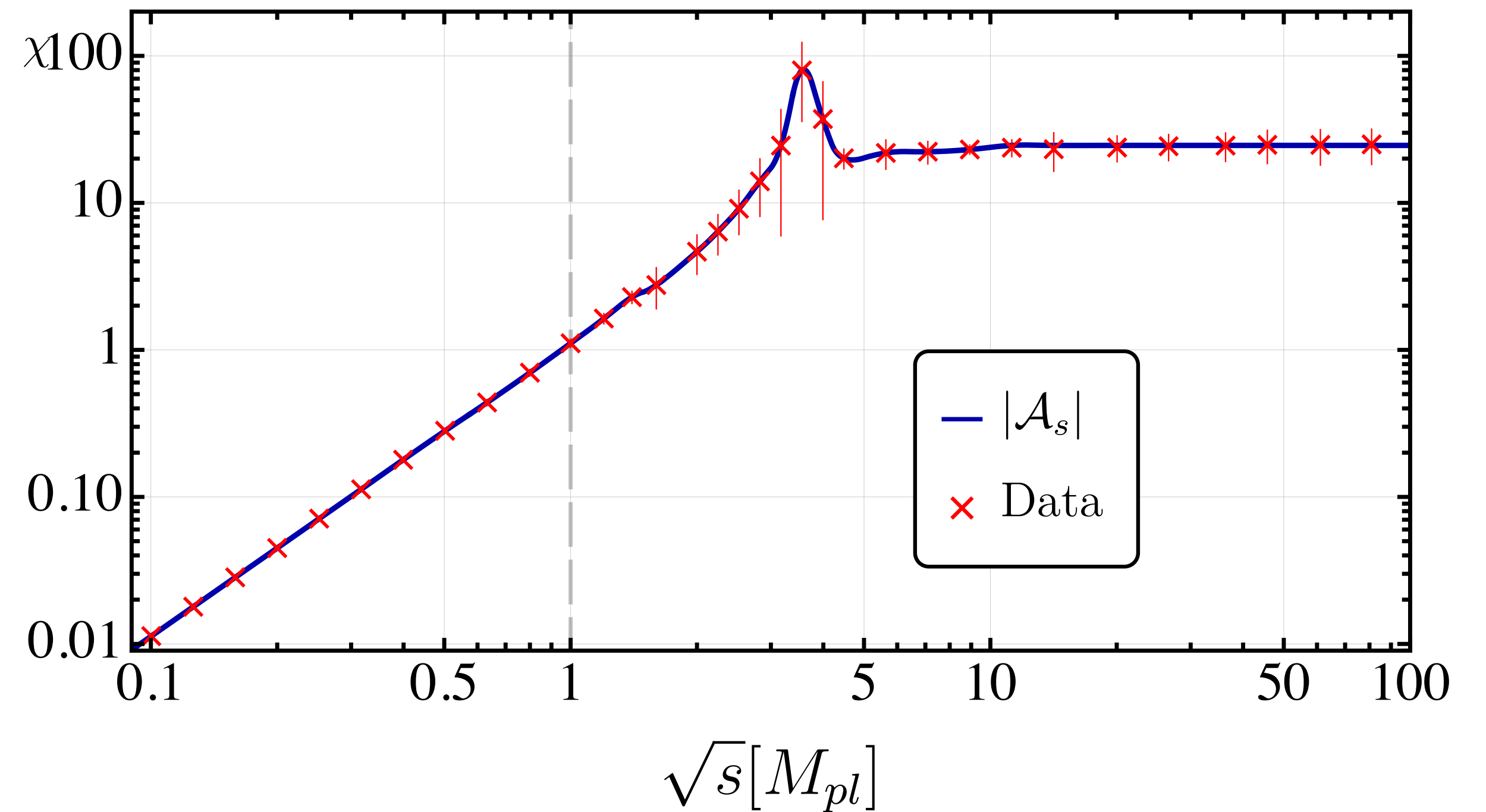
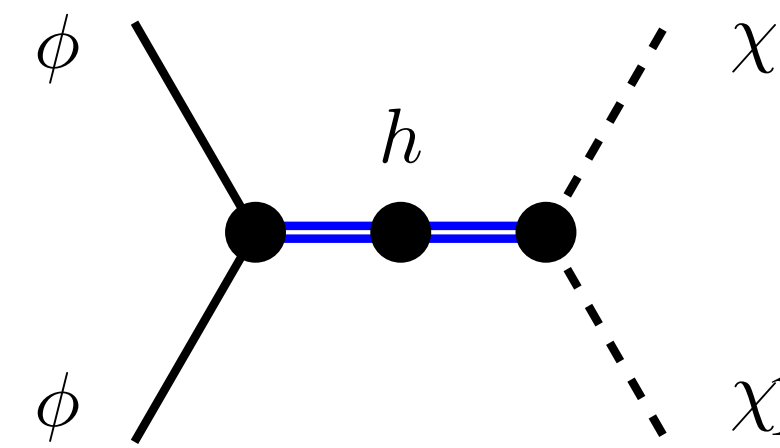




RESULT

Finite Amplitude

- s -channel

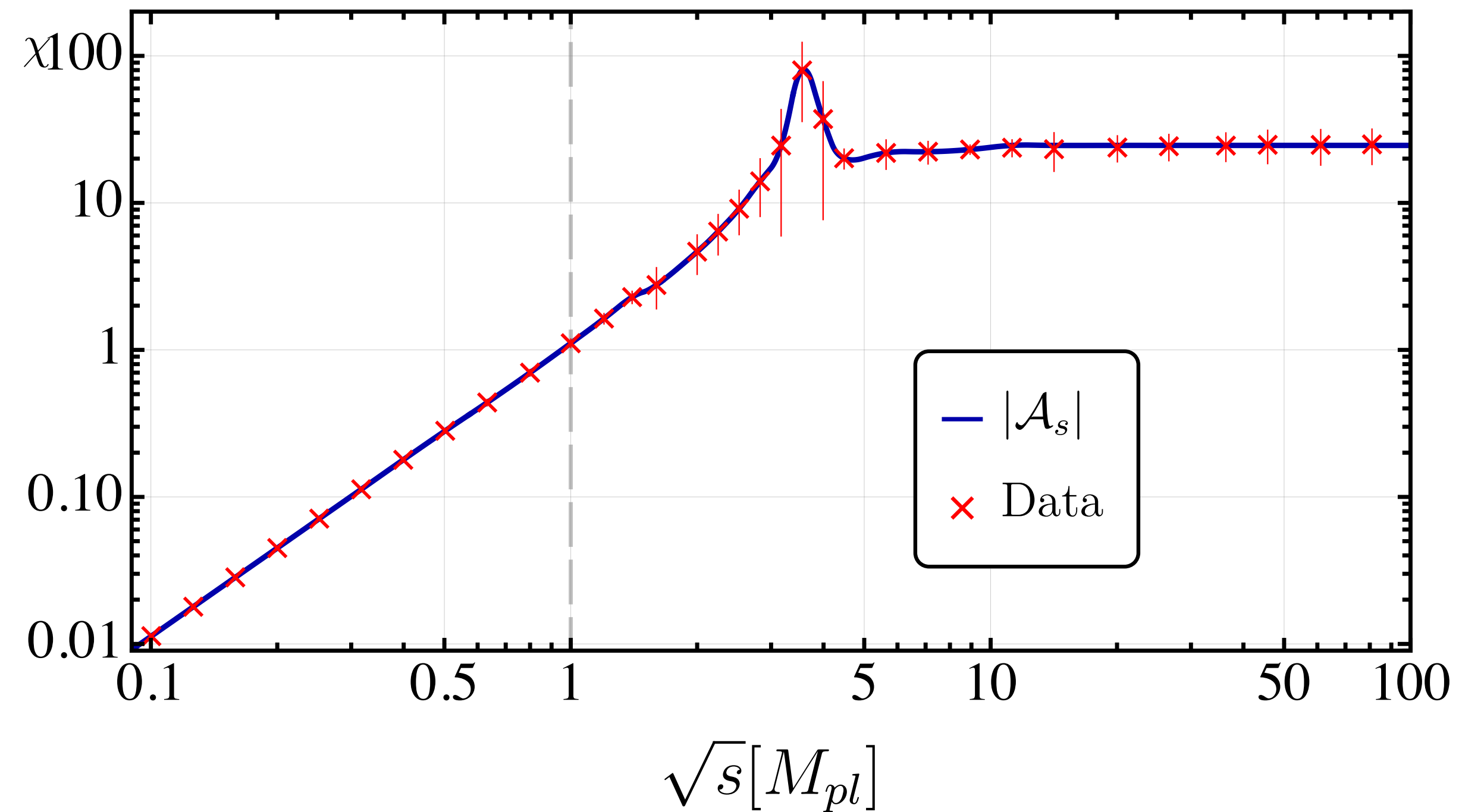
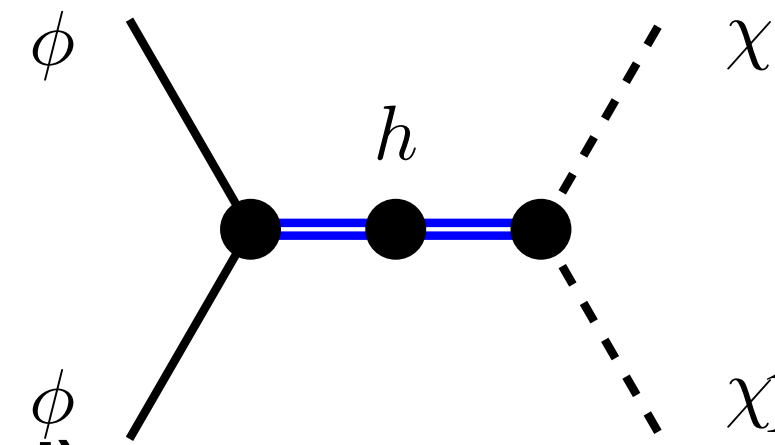




RESULT

Finite Amplitude

- s -channel
- Lorentzian (reconstructed)

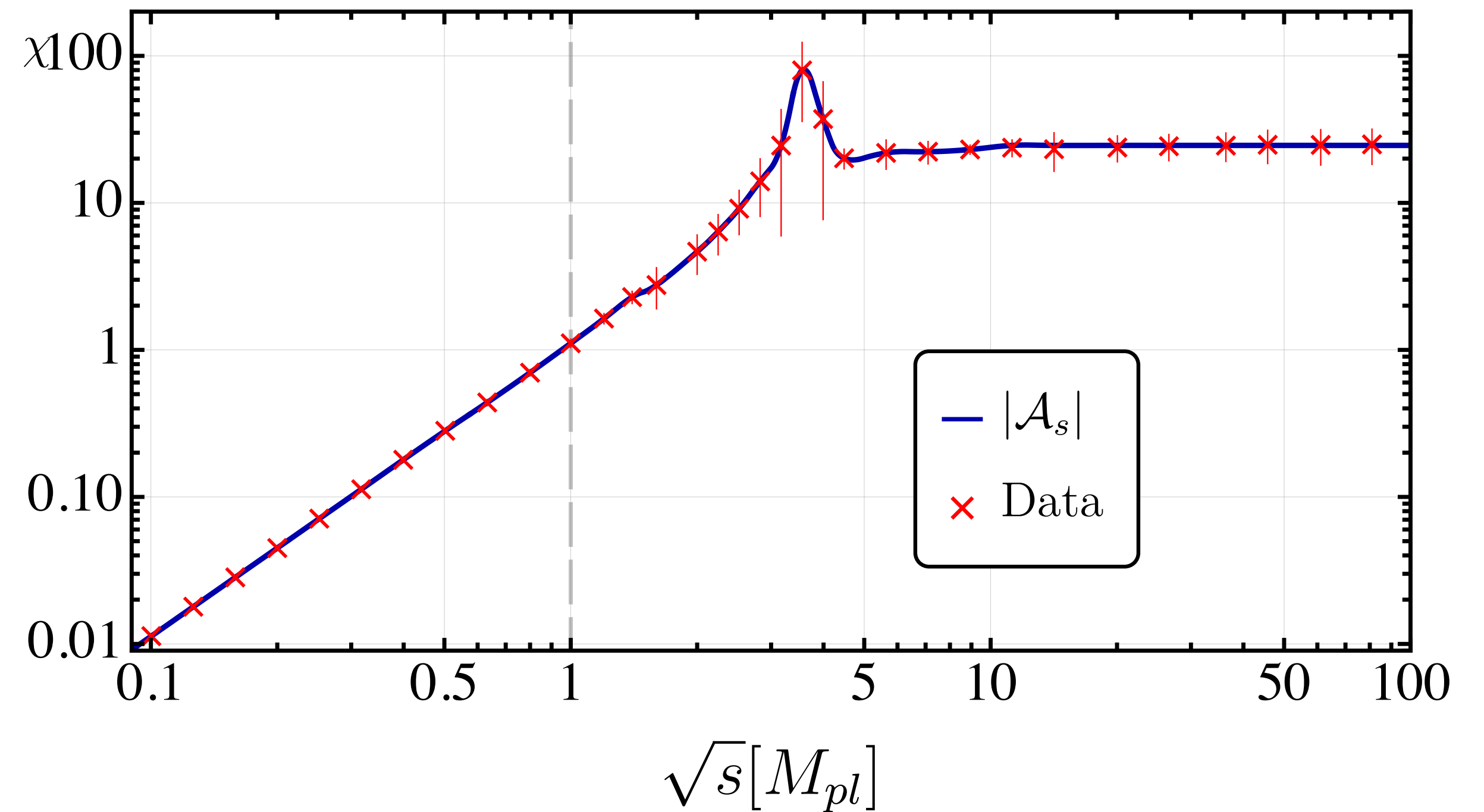
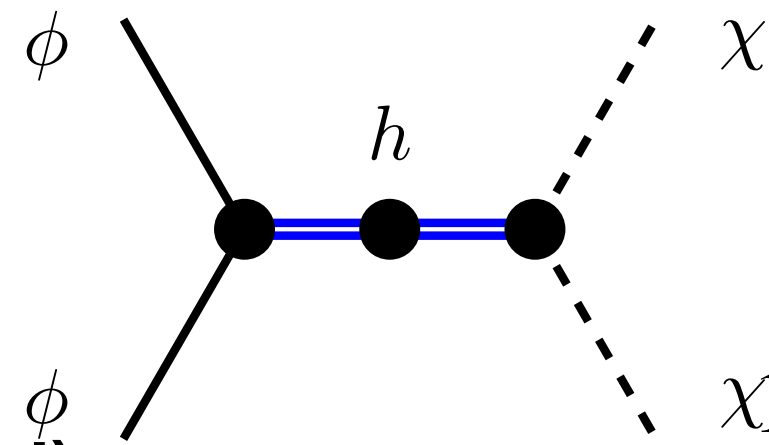




RESULT

Finite Amplitude

- s -channel
- Lorentzian (reconstructed)
- On-Shell $m_\phi^2 = 0$

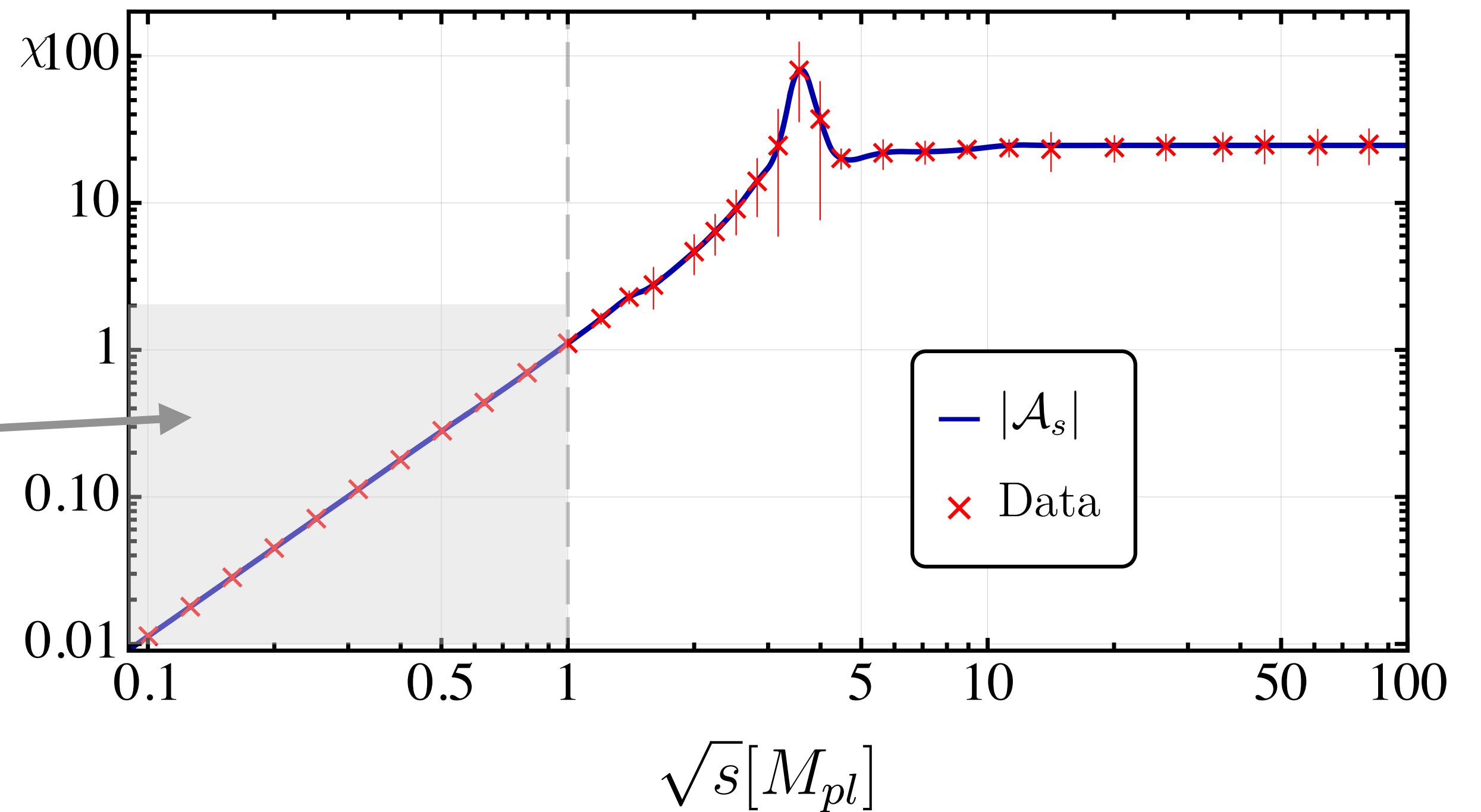
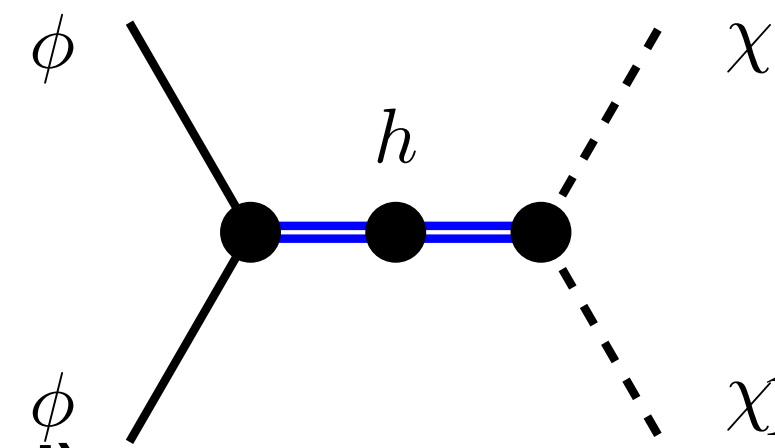




RESULT

Finite Amplitude

- s -channel
- Lorentzian (reconstructed)
- On-Shell $m_\phi^2 = 0$
- GR recovered

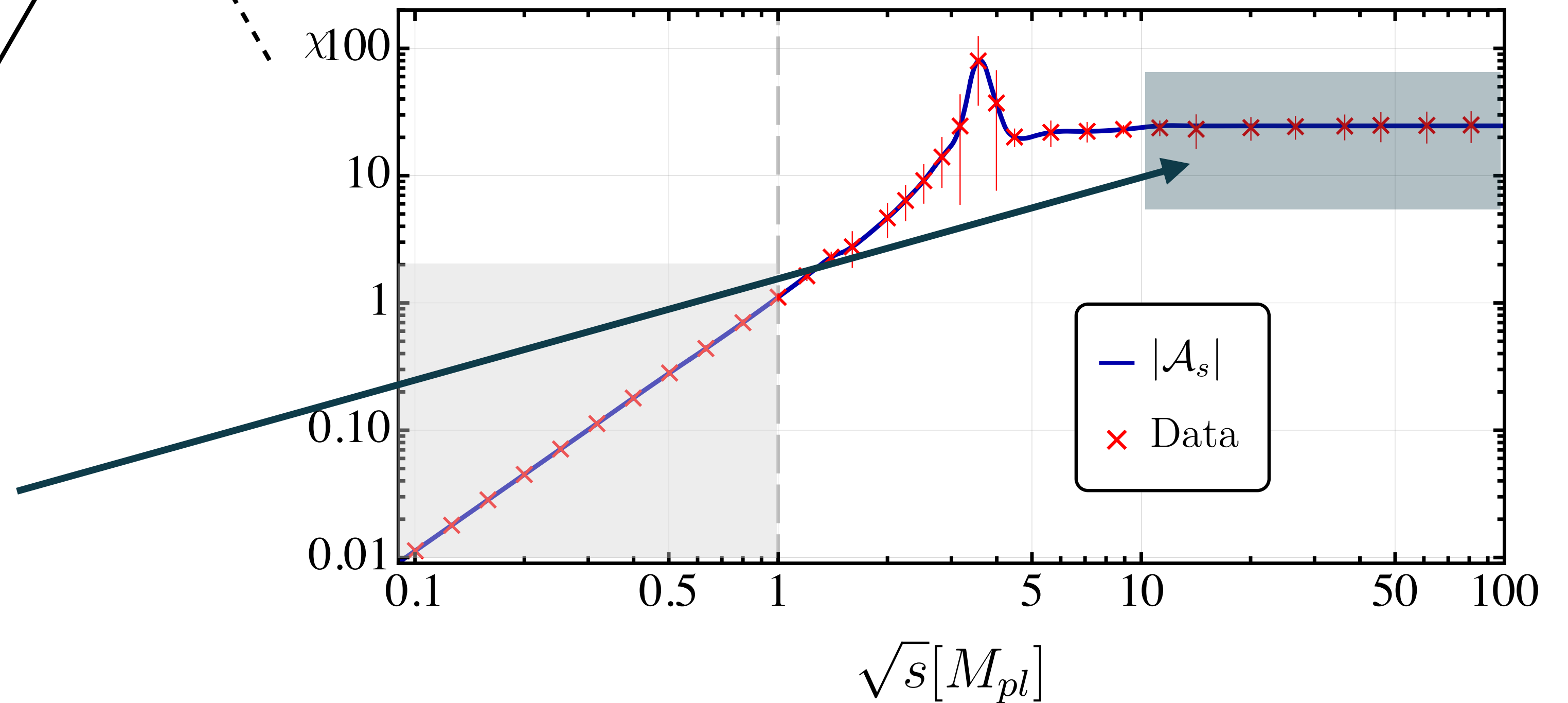
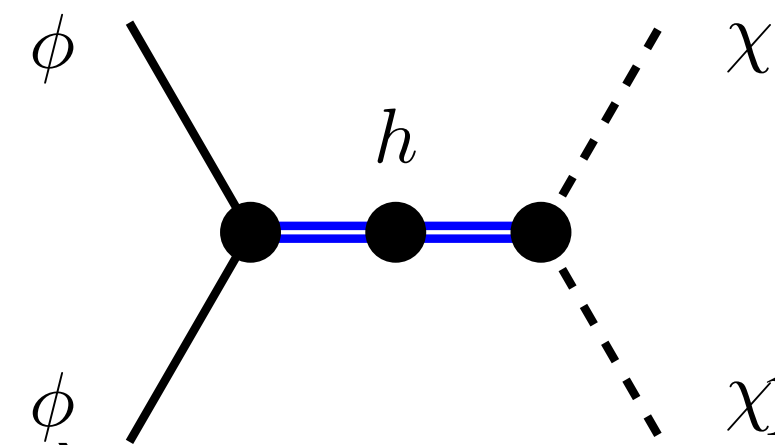




RESULT

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- Fixed point $\mathcal{A}$ **FINITE**

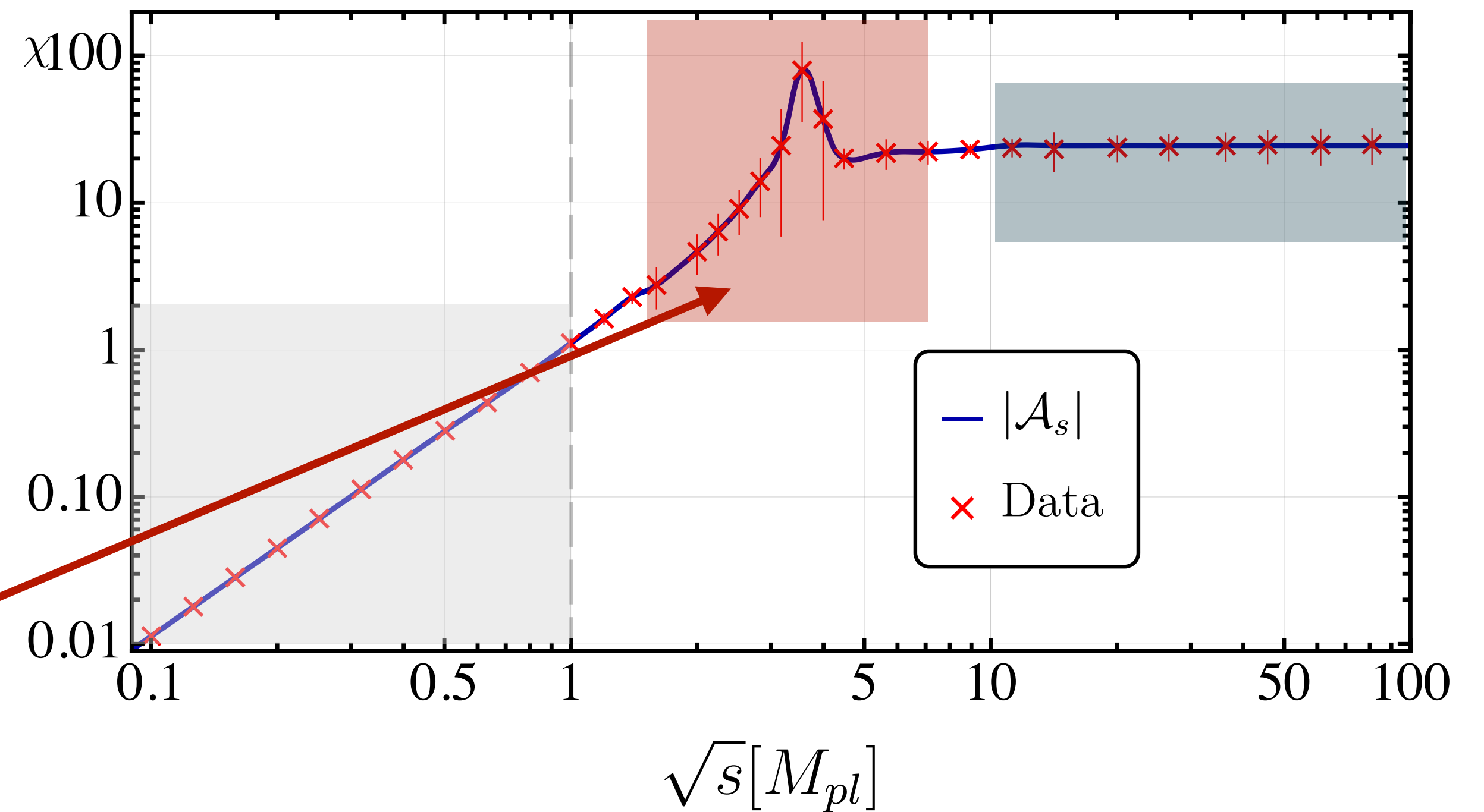
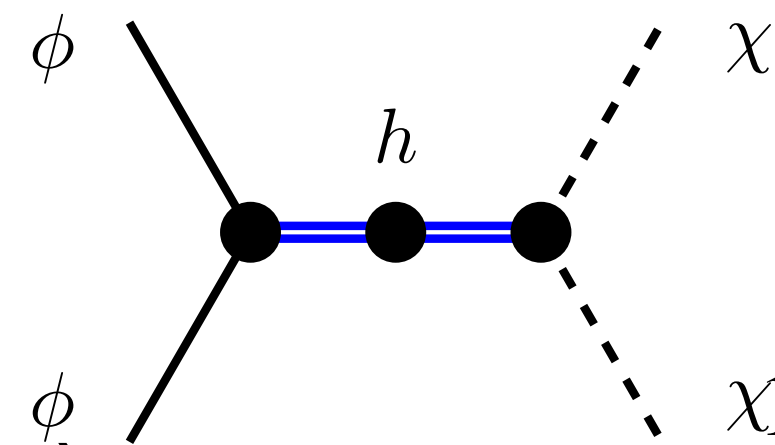




RESULT

Finite Amplitude

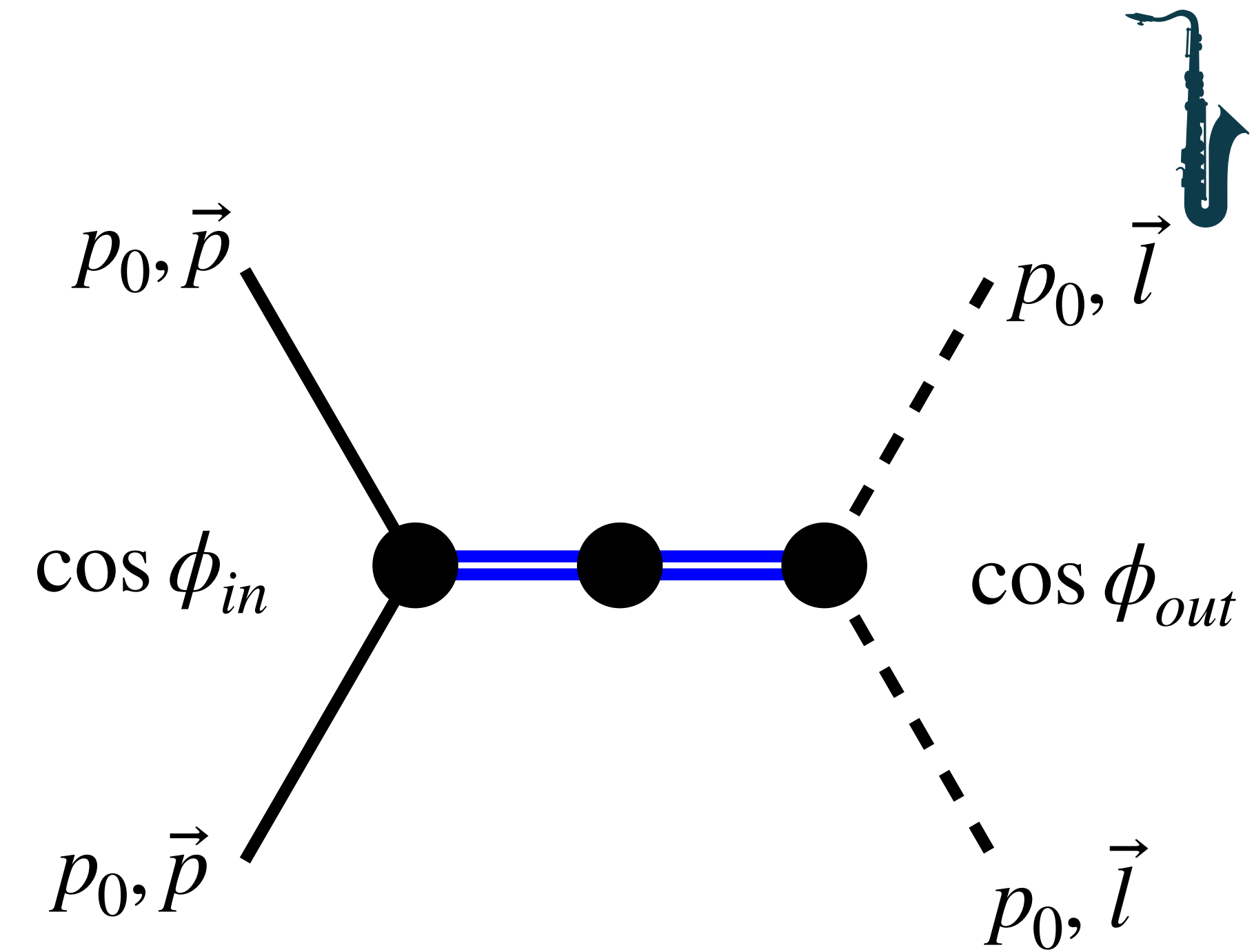
- s -channel
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- On-Shell $m_\phi^2 = 0$
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- Fixed point $\mathcal{A}$ **FINITE**
- Graviball resonance?



Interlude

Momentum Variables

- (p, z) Euclidean $\Rightarrow$ **Wick rotation?**
- (p, z) to $p_0, \vec{p}, \vec{l}$ + angles ϕ_{in}, ϕ_{out} in **CoM frame**



$$\mathcal{A} = \sqrt{G_{\phi\phi h}(p_0, \|\vec{p}\|, \phi_{in})} \sqrt{G_{\phi\phi h}(p_0, \|\vec{l}\|, \phi_{out})} \times T.C. = V_E(p_0) \times T.C.$$

- Reconstruct **only** p_0 **Multivariable reconstruction**
- On-shell: $p_0^2 = \|\vec{p}\|^2$



Lorentzian $\Gamma^4\phi$

“Through the looking glass“

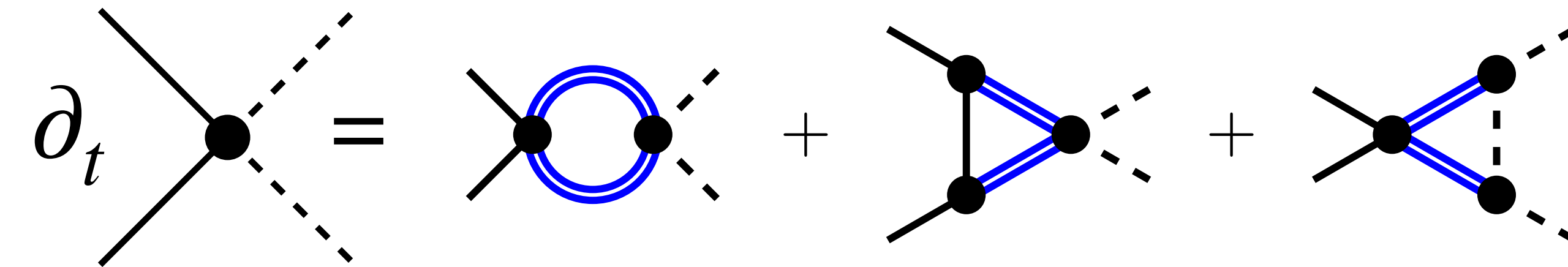
$$\partial_t \text{ (cross) } = \text{ (loop) } + \text{ (triangle) } + \text{ (X) }$$

The diagram illustrates the Schwinger-Dyson equation for the four-point function $\Gamma^4\phi$ in Lorentzian signature. On the left, the time derivative ∂_t of a four-point vertex (represented by a central black dot with two solid and two dashed lines) is equal to the sum of three diagrams. The first diagram shows a bubble (two blue circles) attached to the vertex. The second diagram shows a triangle (three black dots connected by blue lines) attached to the vertex. The third diagram shows an X-shaped structure (two black dots connected by blue lines) attached to the vertex.



Lorentzian $\Gamma^4\phi$

“Through the looking glass”



Structure:

$$\partial_t \text{Im } \Gamma^4\phi(s, t) = G_N(\mathbf{x})^2 \text{Im Diag}_k(s, t)$$

Approximations:

1. $G_N(\mathbf{x}) \equiv G_N$

2. $G_N(\mathbf{x}) = G_N(k) = \frac{g^*}{k^2 + g^* M_{\text{pl}}^2}$

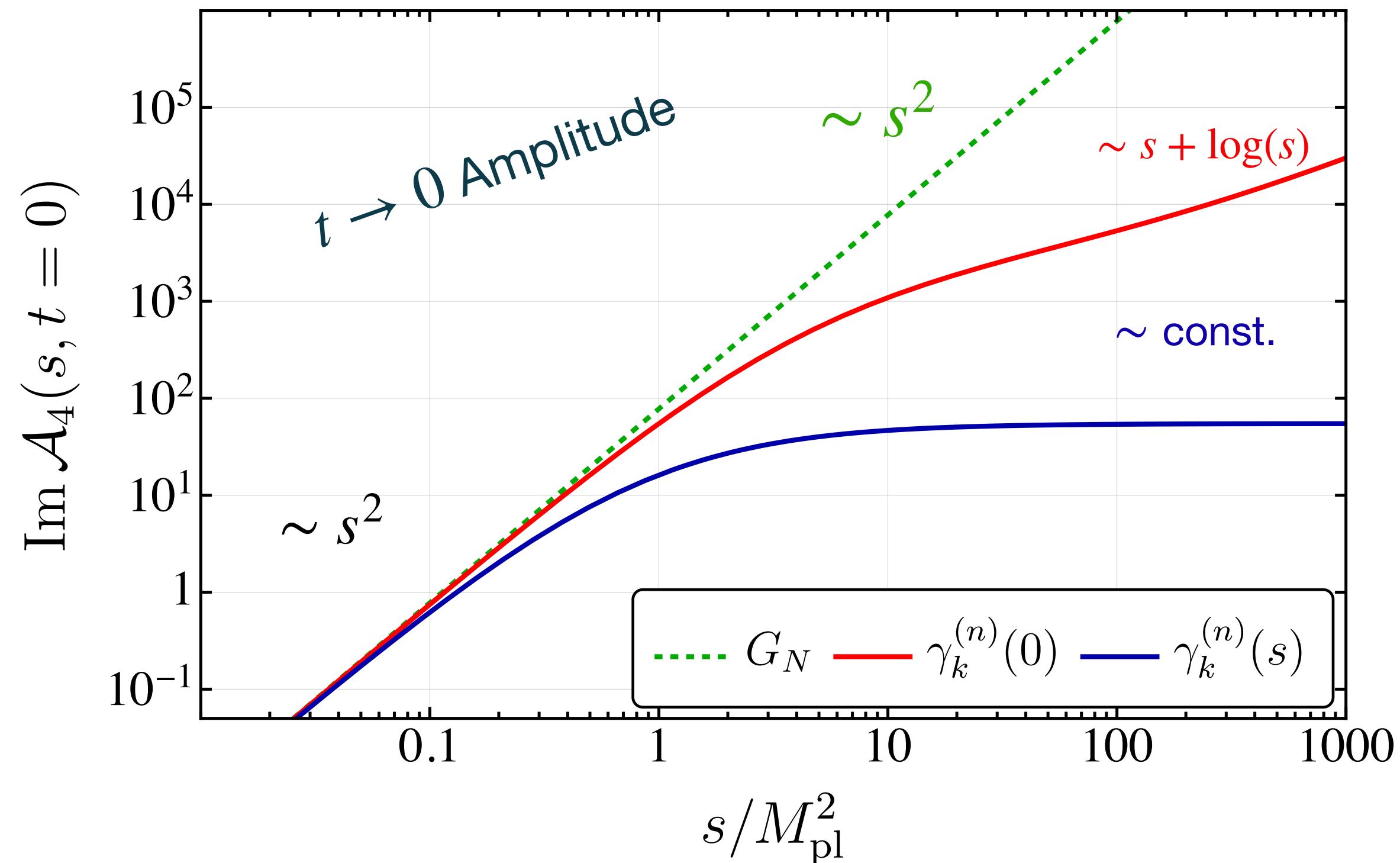
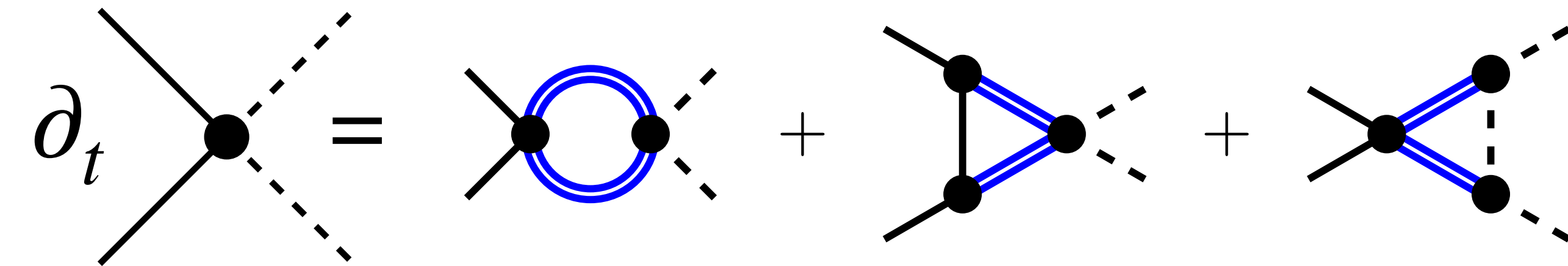
3. $G_N(\mathbf{x}) = G_N(k, s) = \frac{g^*}{k^2 + s + g^* M_{\text{pl}}^2}$

Educated by Euclidean results



Lorentzian $\Gamma^4\phi$

“Through the looking glass”



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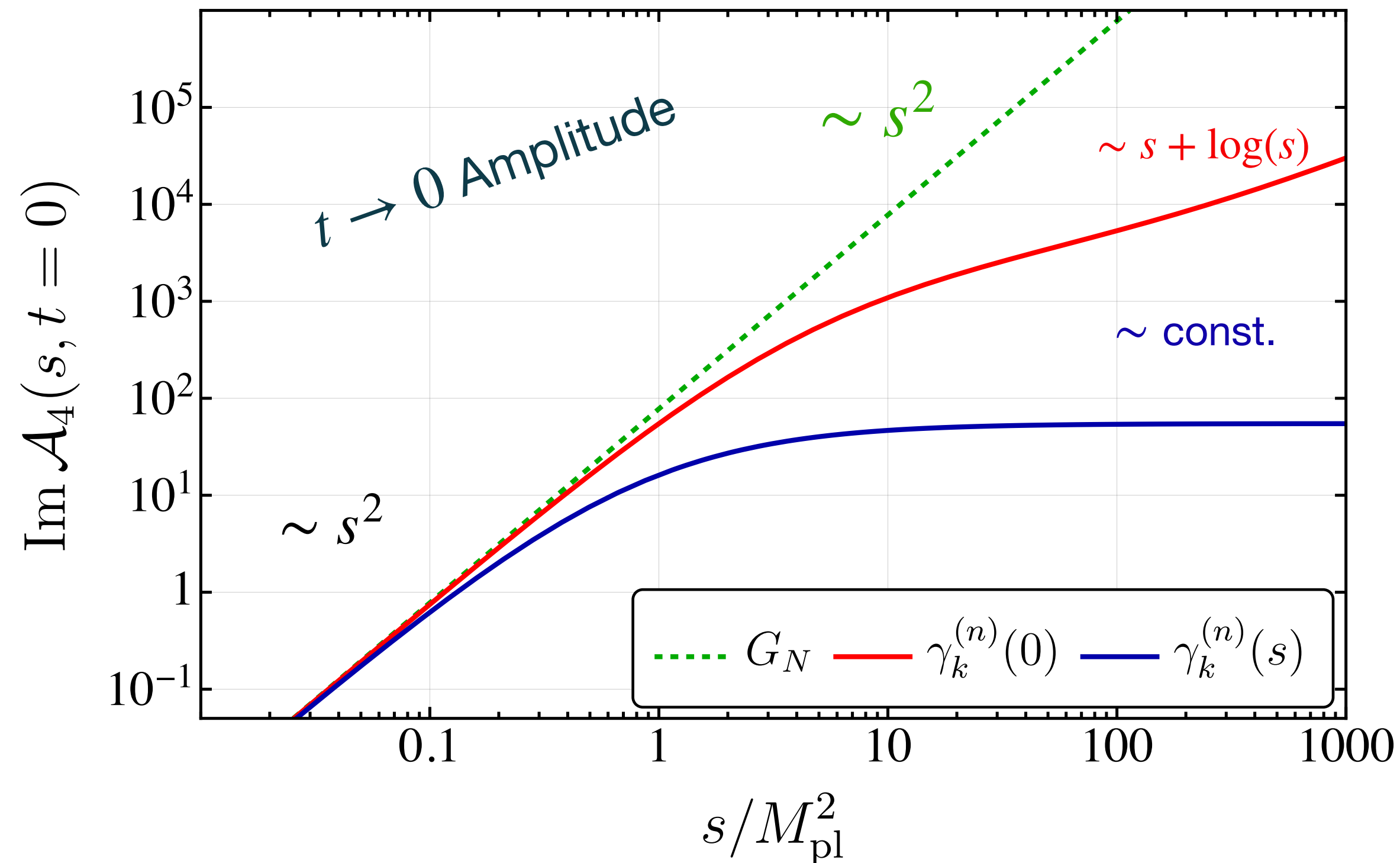
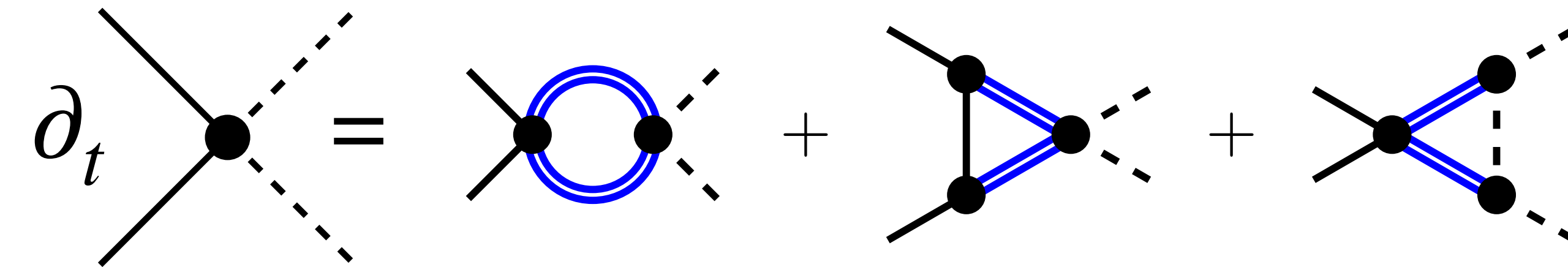
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Lorentzian $\Gamma^4\phi$

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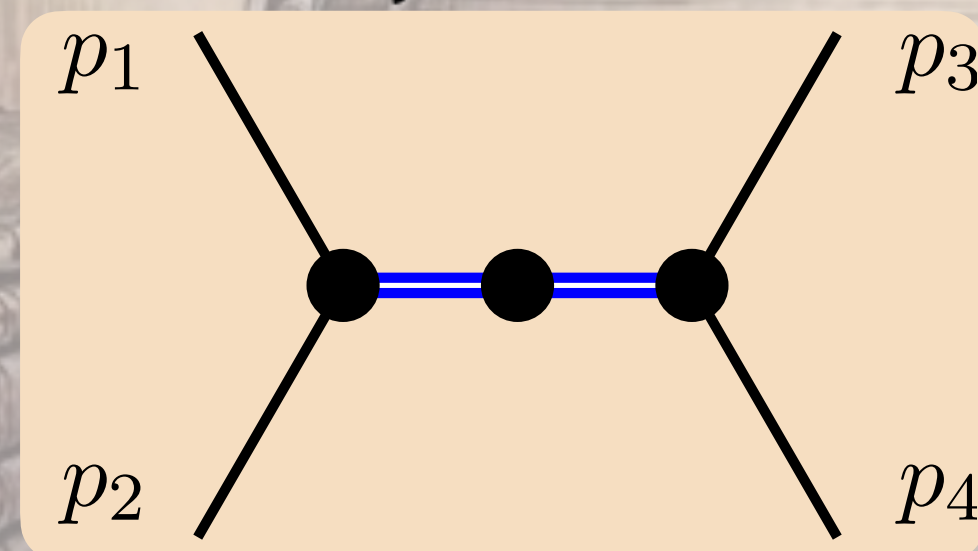


$$G_N(\mathbf{x}) = G_N(k, s) = \frac{g^*}{k^2 + s + g^* M_{\text{pl}}^2}$$

Different Schemes and Gauges

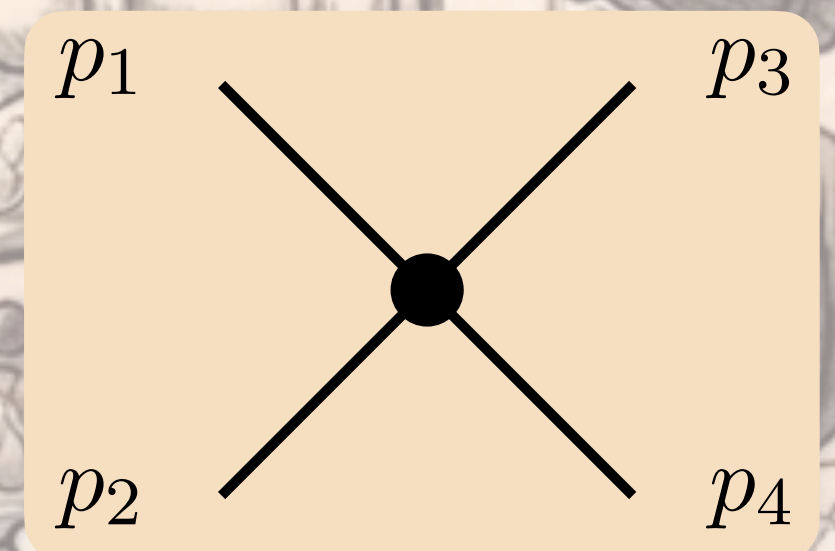
Euclidean:

[APC, Pawłowski, Reichert 2603.10100]



Lorentzian:

[APC, Reichert 261XX.XXXXX]





Interlude

Unitarity & Bounds

- S-matrix Unitarity: $SS^\dagger = \mathbb{I}$
- Partial Waves (PW) Unitarity:

$$2\text{Im } a_j(s) \gtrsim |a_j(s)|^2 \text{ (non linear)}$$

$$0 \leq \text{Im } a_j(s) \leq 1 \text{ (linear)}$$

- Partial Waves: $\mathcal{A}(s, \theta) = 32\pi \sum_j a_j(s) P_j(\cos \theta)$



Weak-Gravity Bound

From unitarity

[Eichhorn, Held '17]



Weak-Gravity Bound

[Eichhorn, Held '17]

From unitarity

- $\text{Im } a_j(s) = \text{Im } a_j^{med}(s) + \text{Im } a_j^{(4)}(s)$



Weak-Gravity Bound

[Eichhorn, Held '17]

From unitarity

- $\text{Im } a_j(s) = \cancel{\text{Im } a_j^{med}(s)} + \text{Im } a_j^{(4)}(s)$
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Weak-Gravity Bound

[Eichhorn, Held '17]

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- Existence of FP $0 \leq \text{Im } (a_1^*) \leq 1$?



Weak-Gravity Bound

[Eichhorn, Held '17]

From unitarity

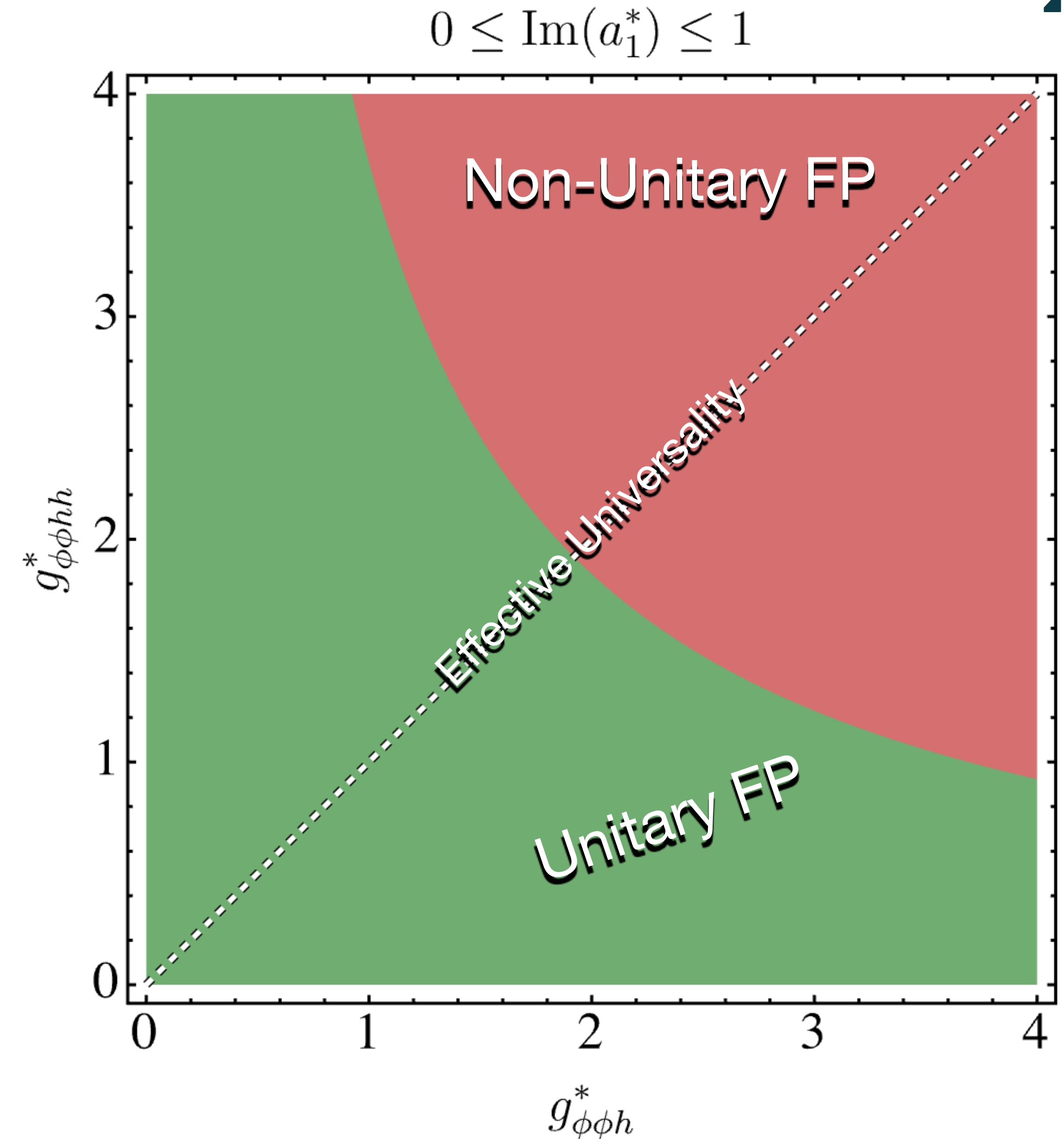
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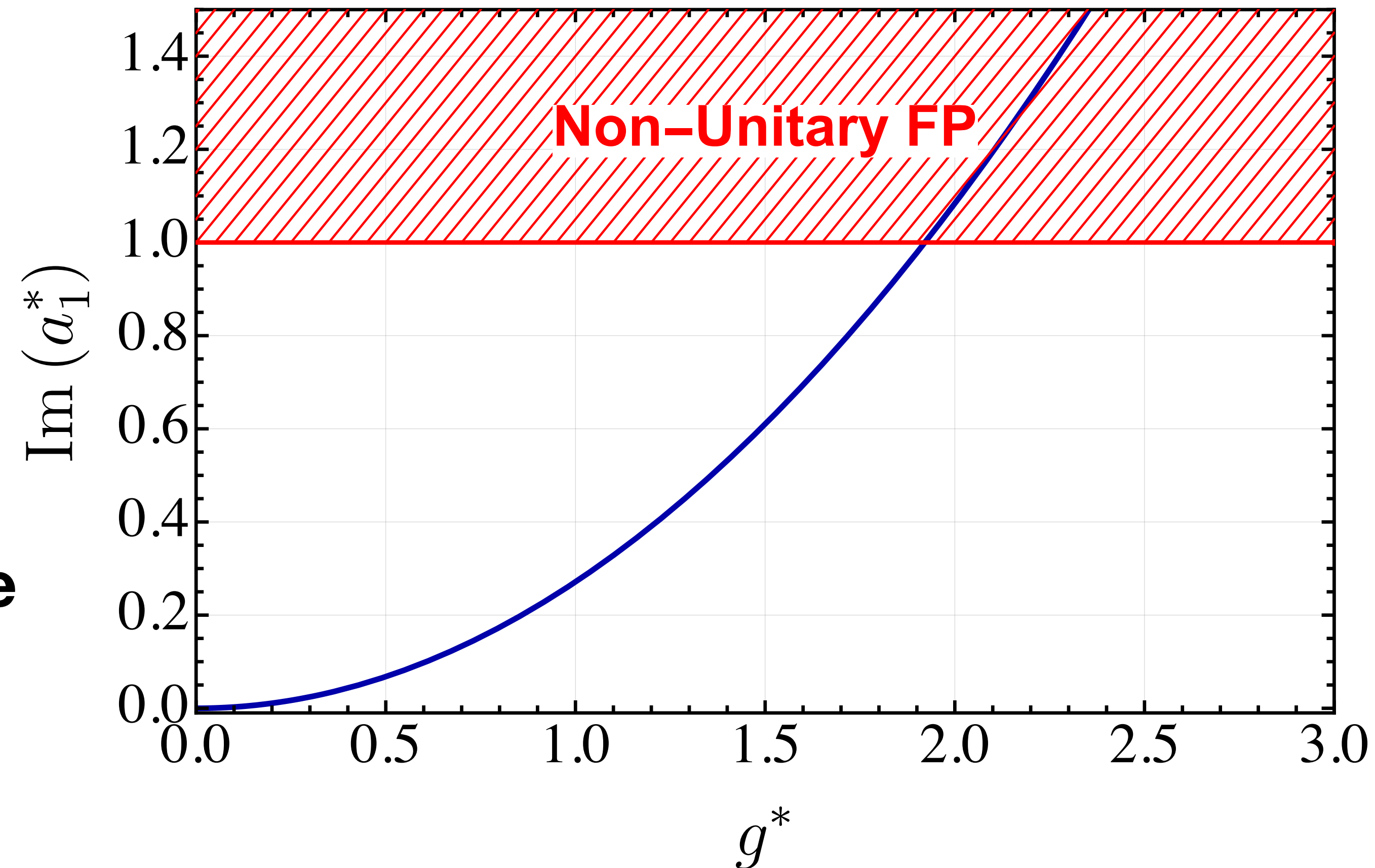


Weak-Gravity Bound

[Eichhorn, Held '17]

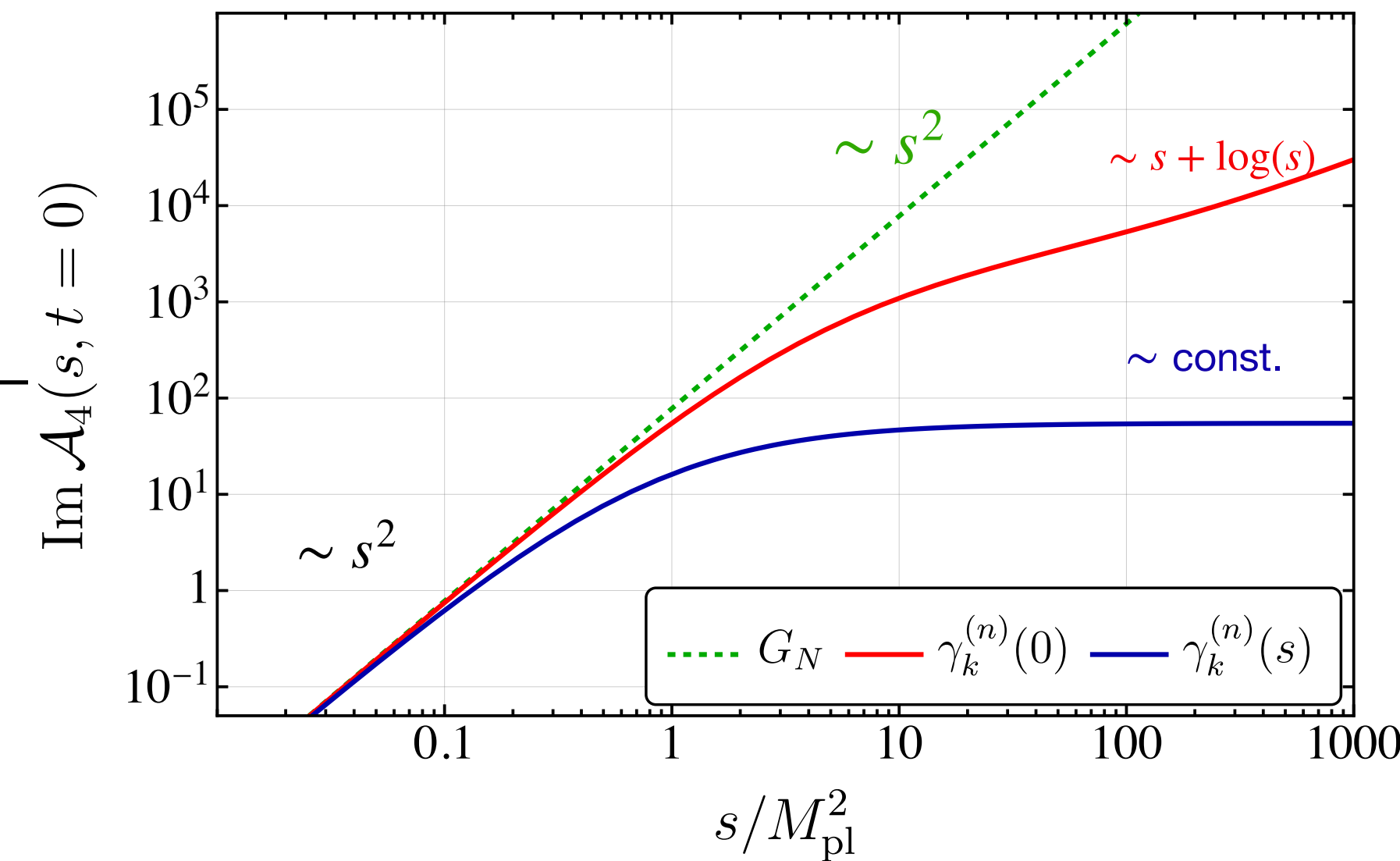
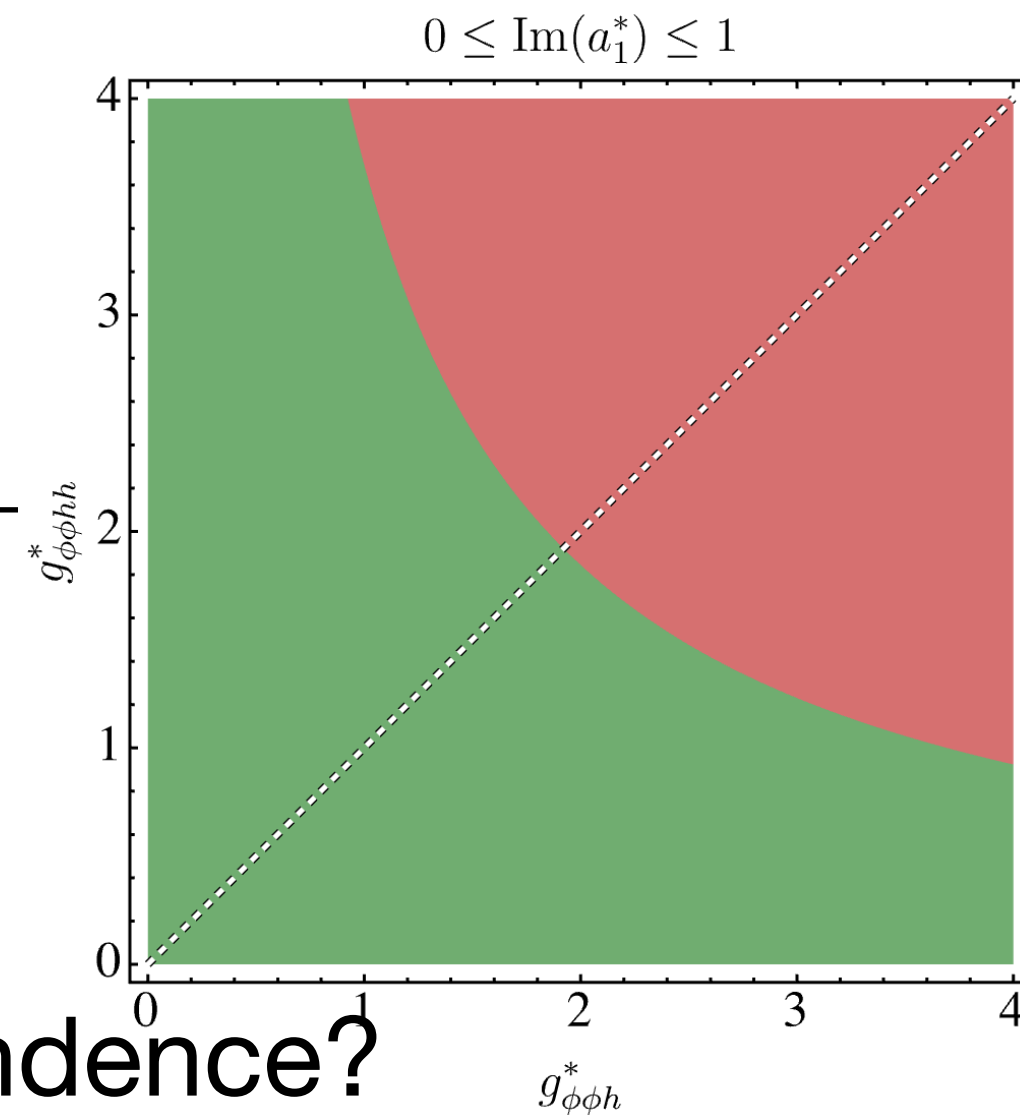
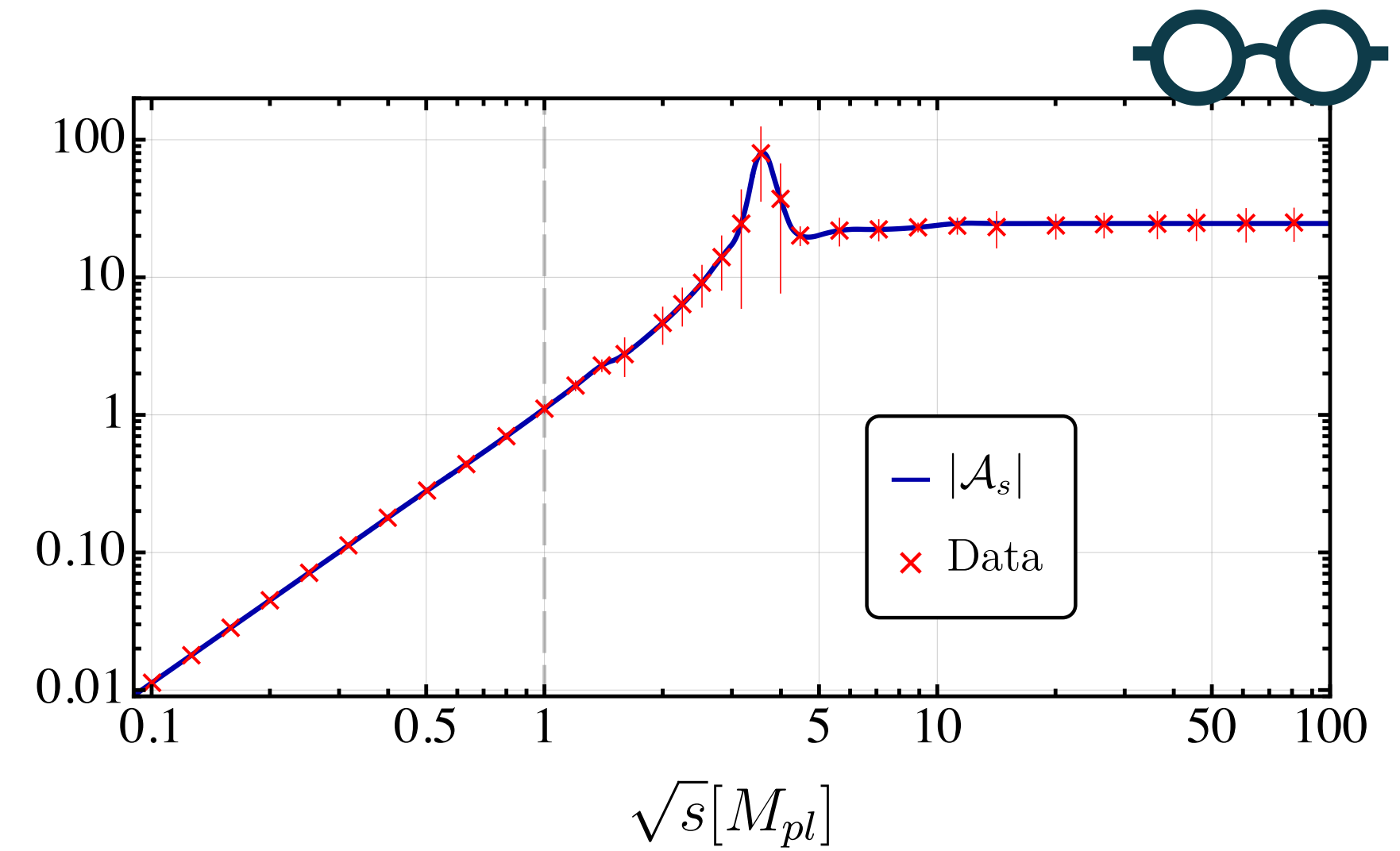
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Conclusions & Outlook

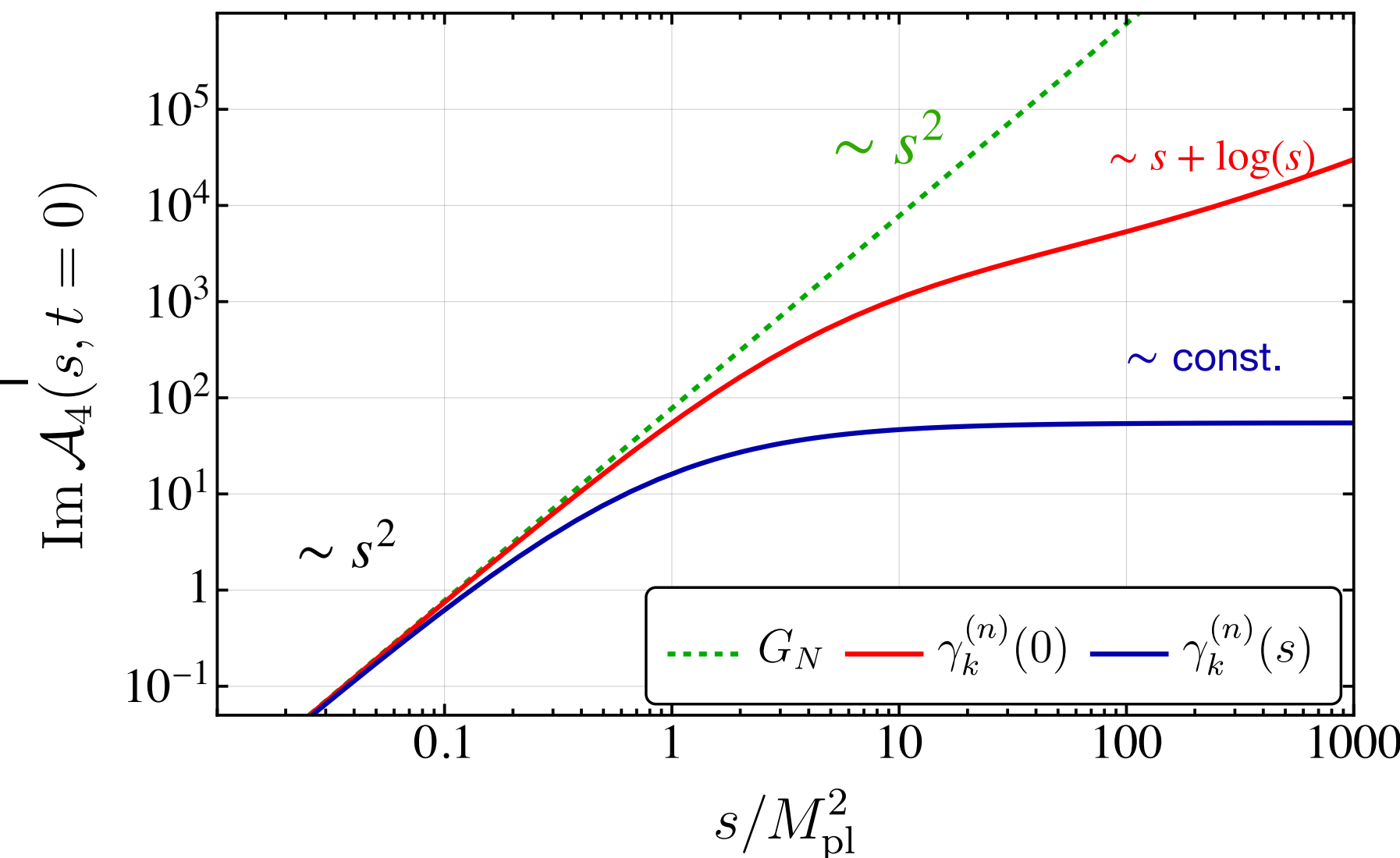
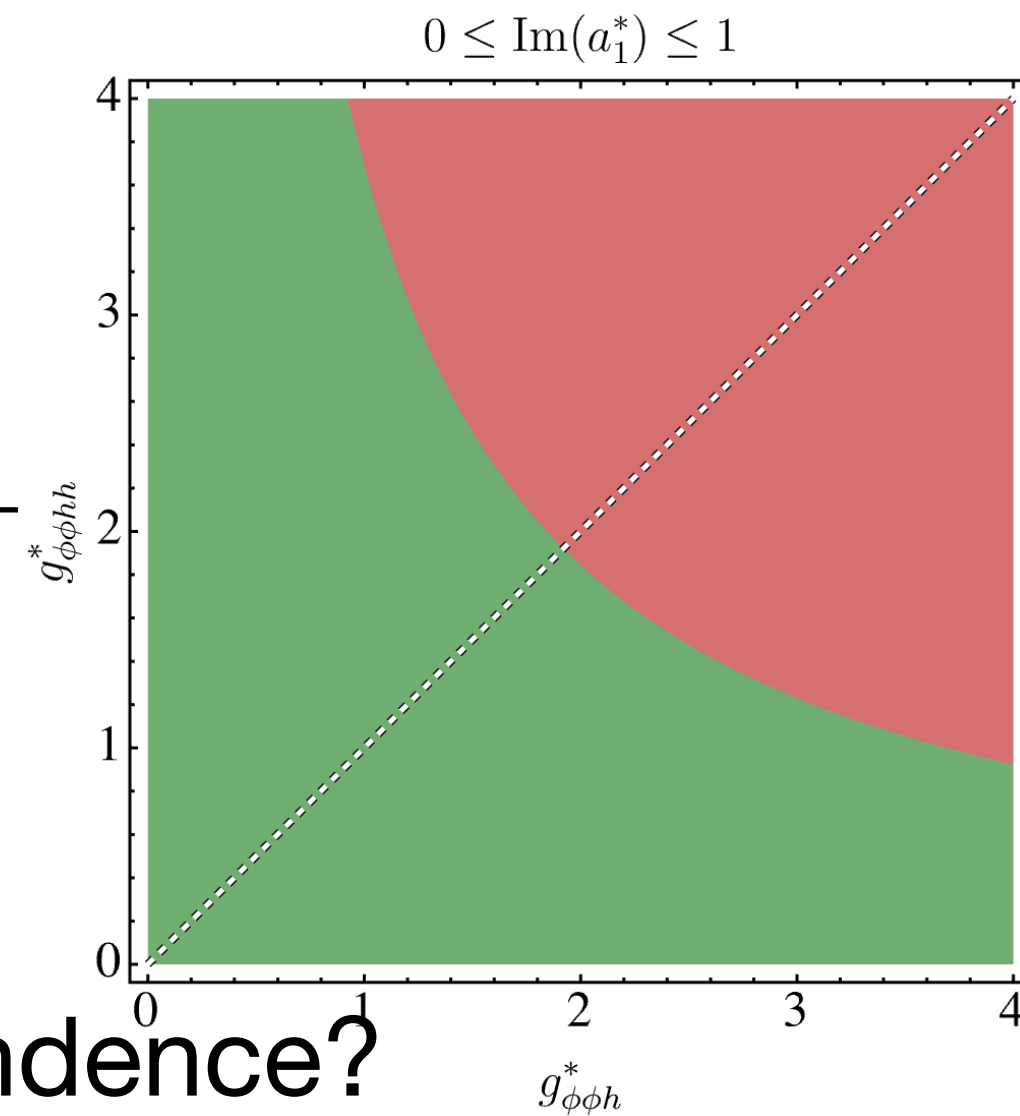
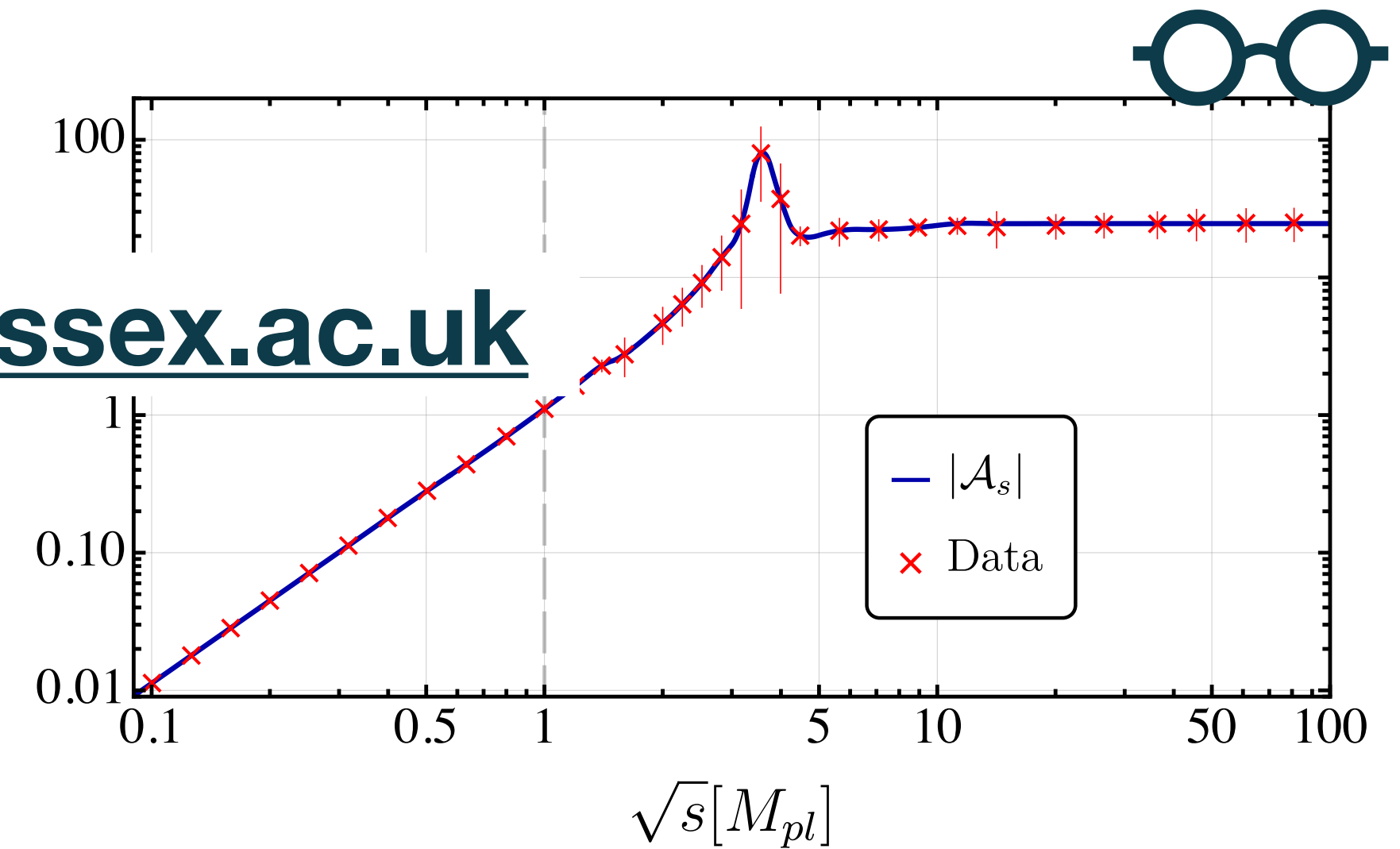
- Scattering Amplitudes in ASQG
- Finite mediated & finite contact amplitude
- Unitarity Bounds on FP
 - t -channel?
 - a_0, a_2 bounds: fixed point independence?
 - Lorentzian Mediated??



Thanks for your attention!

(More) DETAILS 2603.10168 or a.portas-chiesa@sussex.ac.uk

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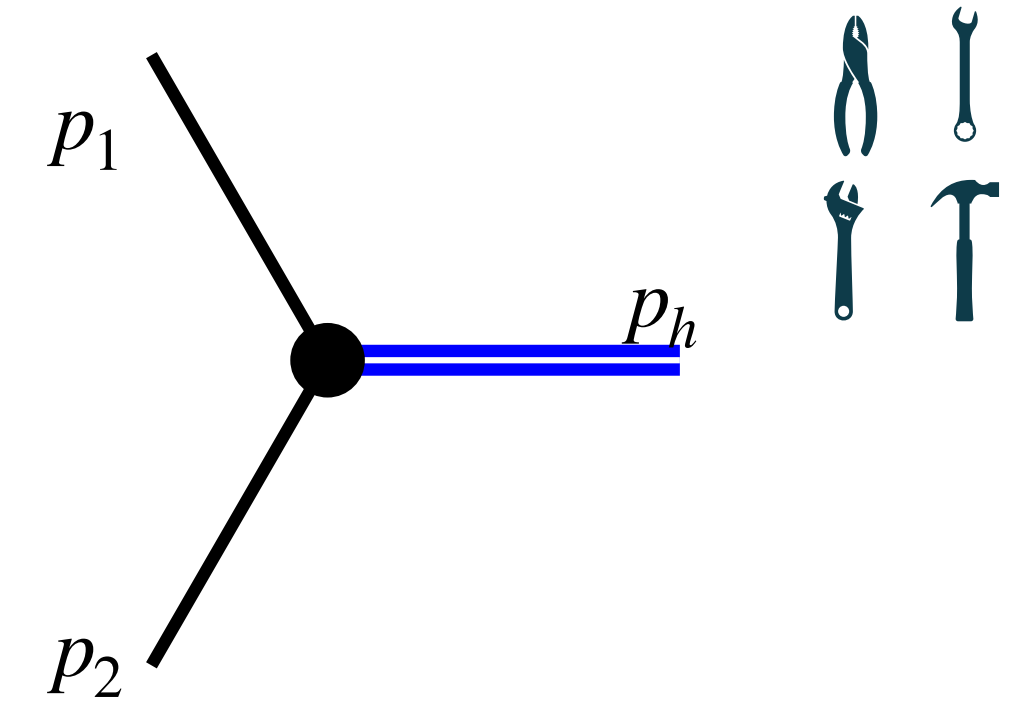


BACKUP



Scalar-Graviton vertex in AS

Massage



$$\partial_t \Gamma^{\phi\phi h} = -\frac{1}{2} \text{ (diagram 1)} + \text{ (diagram 2)} + 2 \text{ (diagram 3)} + 2 \text{ (diagram 4)} - 2 \text{ (diagram 5)} - \text{ (diagram 6)} - \text{ (diagram 7)} - 2 \text{ (diagram 8)}$$

$$\partial_t g_{\phi\phi h,k}(p_1, p_2) = \left(2 + \eta_{h,k}(p_h^2)\right) g_{\phi\phi h,k}(p_1, p_2) + g_{\phi\phi h,k}^{1/2}(p_1, p_2) \frac{\partial_t \bar{\Gamma}_{\mu\nu}^{\phi\phi h} \mathcal{T}^{\phi\phi h, \mu\nu}}{\mathcal{N} k^{-1}}$$

Effective Universality

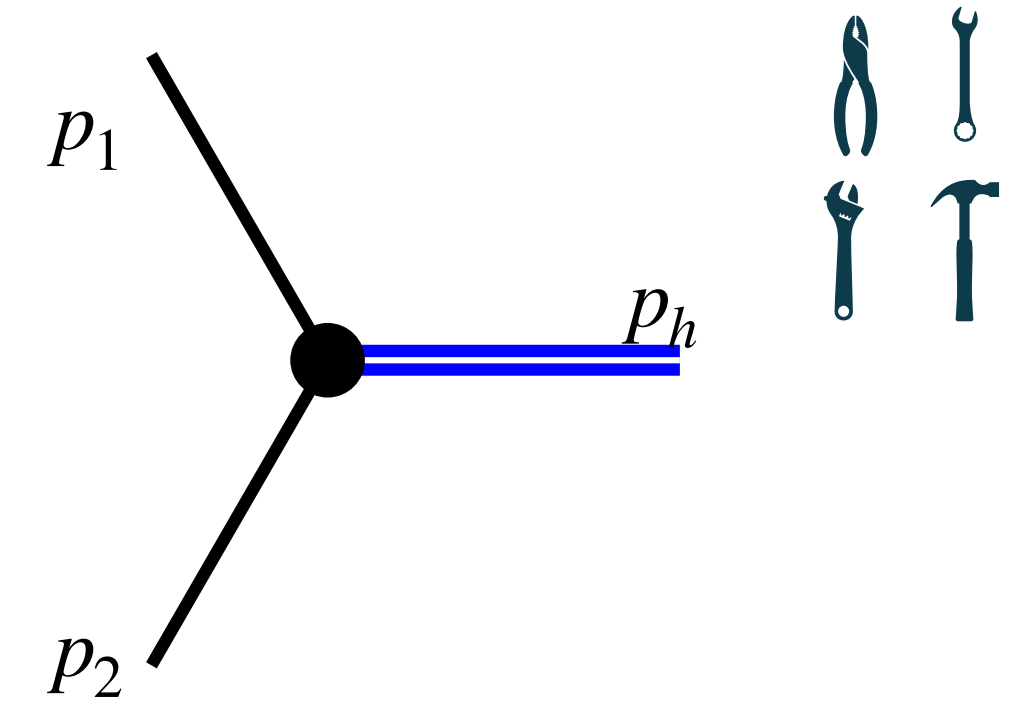
[Eichhorn, Labus, Pawłowski, Reichert '18]
[Eichhorn, Lippoldt, Pawłowski, Reichert, Schiffer '18]

&
≡
 $g_{\phi\phi h}$

- $g_{n,m}$ loop independent
- $\mu = \lambda_i = 0$
- Loops: $\eta_h(q) \equiv 0$
- $\mathcal{T}^{\phi\phi h, \mu\nu}$ classical

Scalar-Graviton vertex in AS

Flow Equation



Diagrams generated in $\partial_t \Gamma_k^{\phi\phi h}$

$$\partial_t \Gamma^{\phi\phi h} = -\frac{1}{2} \text{ (diagram 1)} + \text{ (diagram 2)} + 2 \text{ (diagram 3)} + 2 \text{ (diagram 4)} - 2 \text{ (diagram 5)} - \text{ (diagram 6)} - \text{ (diagram 7)} - 2 \text{ (diagram 8)}$$

Flow Equation

$$\partial_t g_{\phi\phi h,k}(p, z) = (2 + \eta_{h,k}(p, z))g_{\phi\phi h,k}(p, z) + g_{\phi\phi h,k}^2(p, z) \text{ Diag}_k(p, z)$$

$(p/k, z)$ dependence $\rightarrow k = 0$ (physics)



Momentum Variables

Full glory

$$z = \frac{p_1 \cdot p_2}{|p_1| |p_2|}$$
$$p_{\text{in}}^2 = p_0^2 + |\vec{p}|^2 \quad z_{\text{in}} = 1 + \frac{|\vec{p}|^2}{|\vec{p}|^2 + p_0^2} (\cos(\phi_{\text{in}}) - 1)$$
$$p_{\text{out}}^2 = l_0^2 + |\vec{l}|^2 \quad z_{\text{out}} = 1 + \frac{|\vec{l}|^2}{|\vec{l}|^2 + l_0^2} (\cos(\phi_{\text{out}}) - 1)$$
$$l_0^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left(2p_0^2 + |\vec{p}|^2 (1 + \cos \phi_{\text{in}}) - |\vec{l}|^2 (1 + \cos \phi_{\text{out}}) \right)$$
$$\vec{p} \cdot \vec{l} = |\vec{p}| |\vec{l}| \cos \theta_{\text{SC}}$$
$$s = 2p_{\text{in}}^2 (1 + z_{\text{in}}) = 2p_{\text{out}}^2 (1 + z_{\text{out}})$$
$$t = p_{\text{in}}^2 + p_{\text{out}}^2 + 2(p_0 l_0 + |\vec{p}| |\vec{l}| \cos \theta_{\text{SC}})$$
$$u = 2p_{\text{in}}^2 + 2p_{\text{out}}^2 - s - t$$



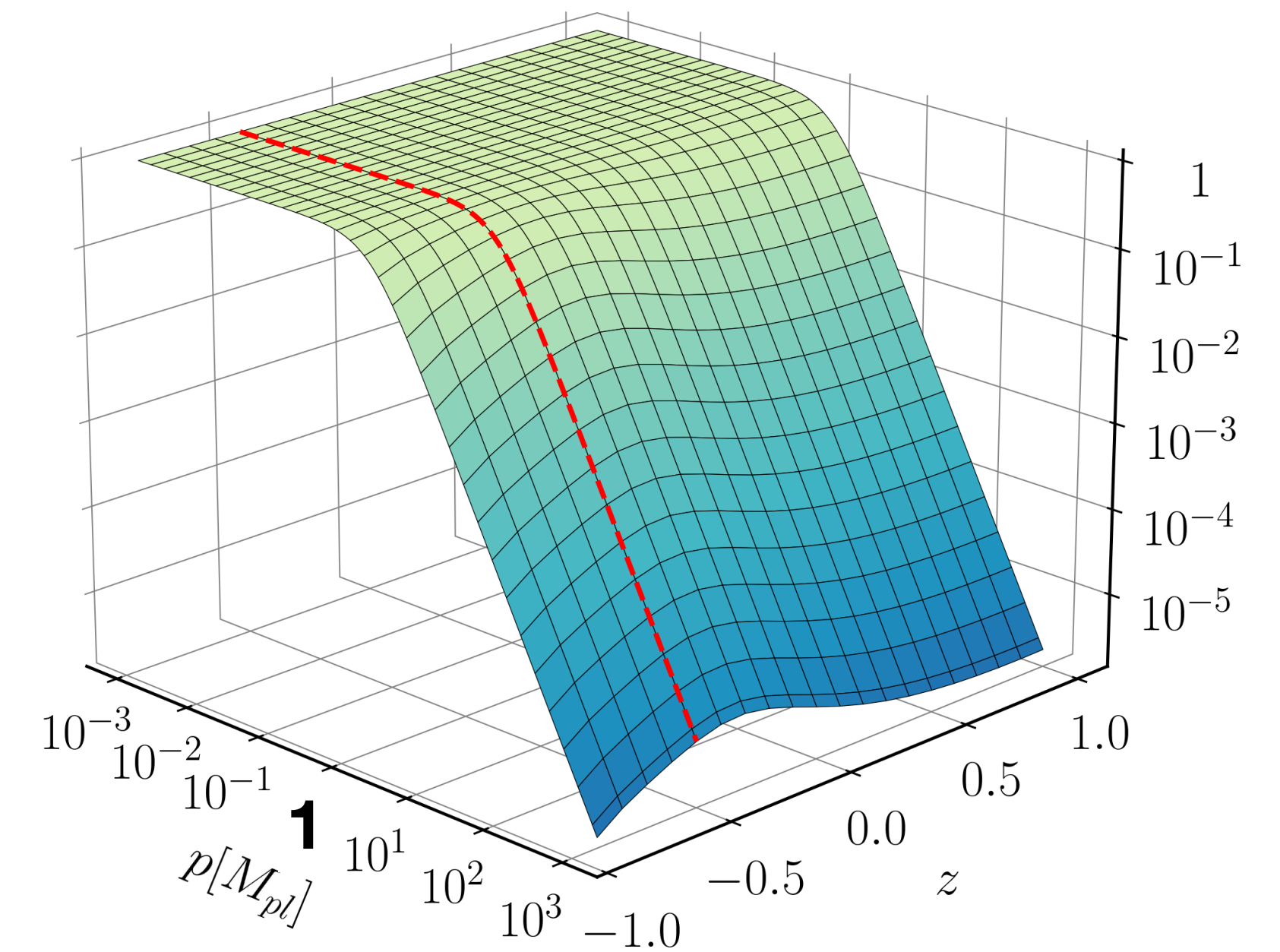
RESULTS

Newton Coupling

- $G_{\phi\phi h}$ const. in the IR $p \ll 1$
- Non-perturbative corrections: $G_{\phi\phi h} \sim p^{-2}$

Asymptotic Safety hallmark

- z influences the transition





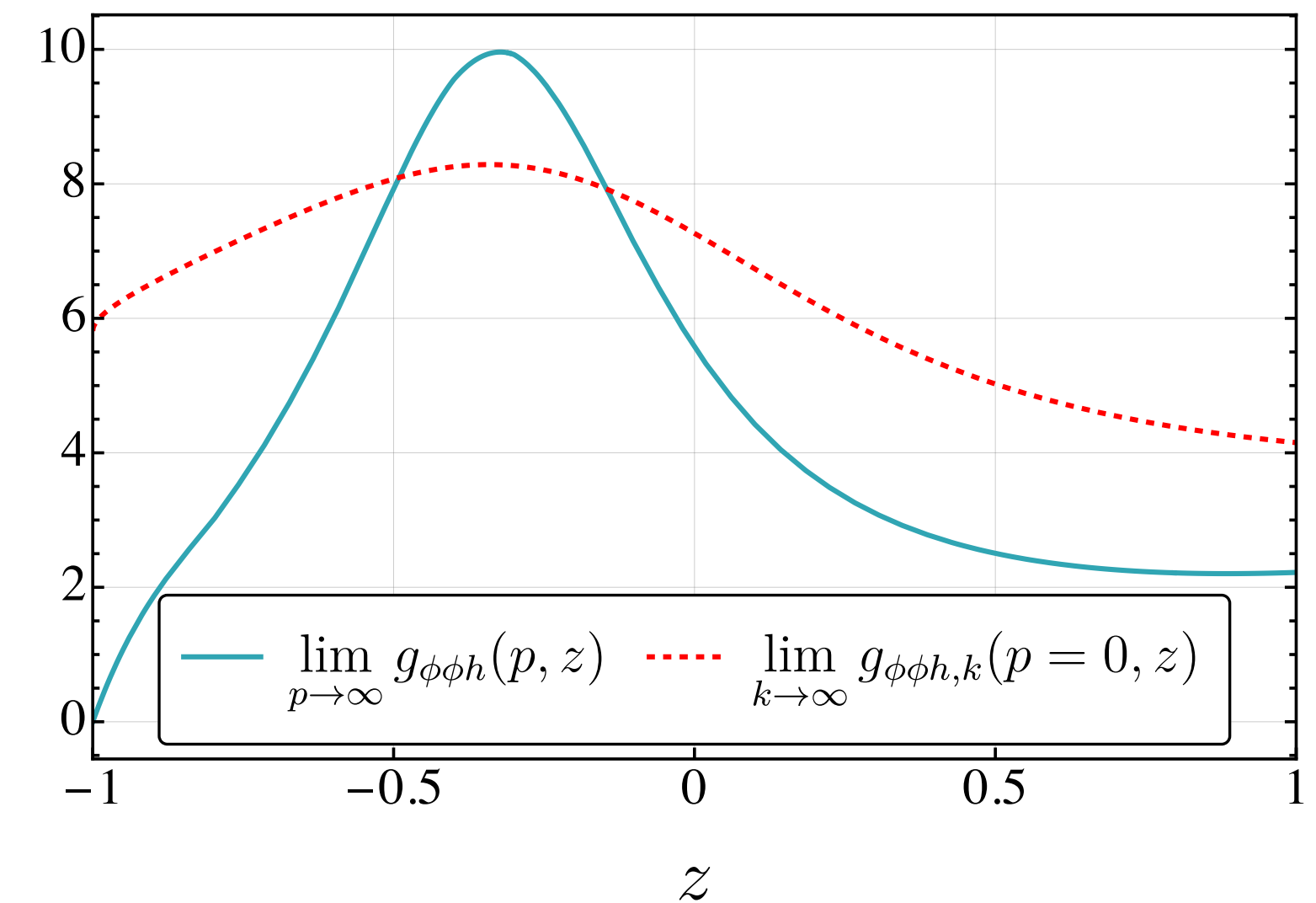
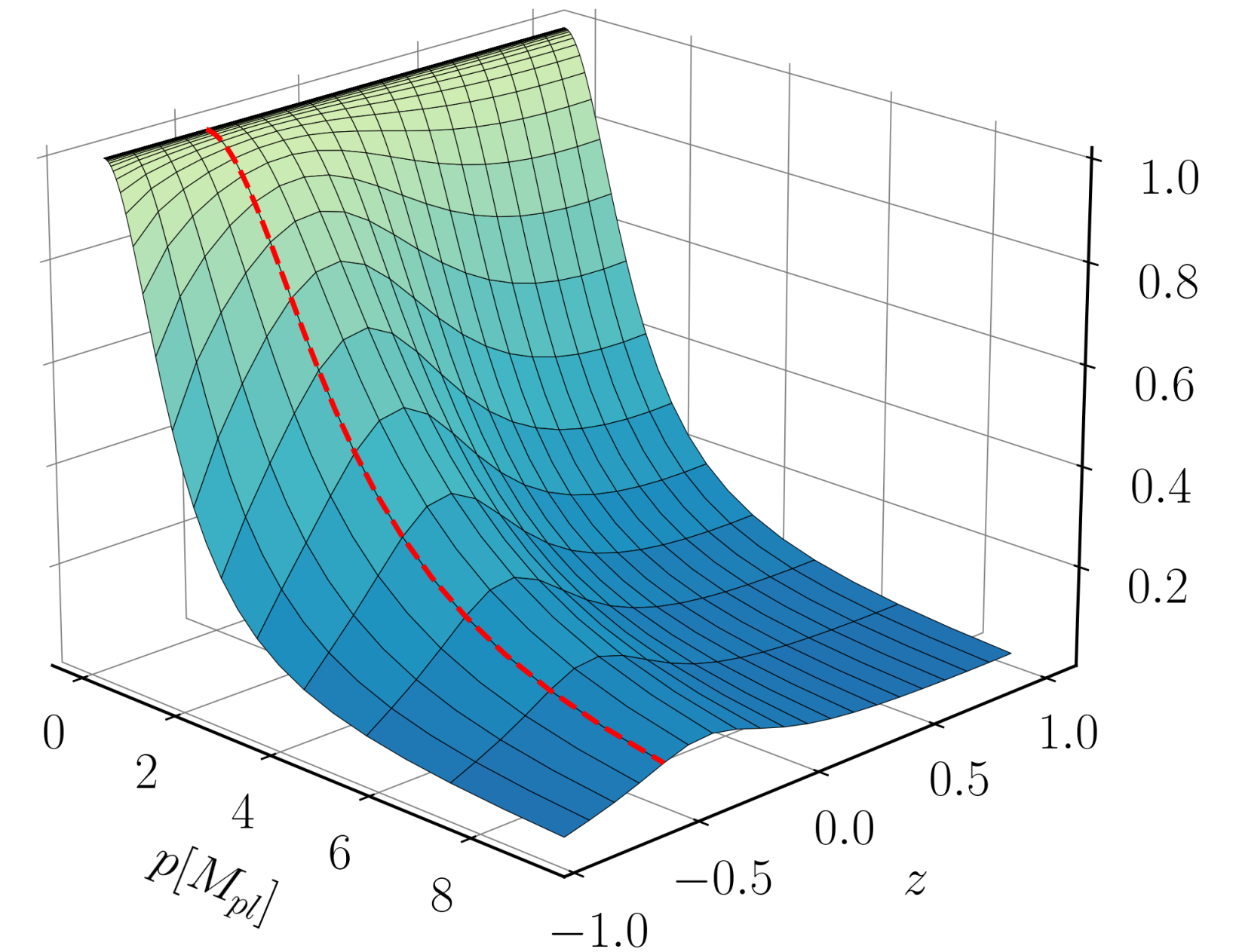
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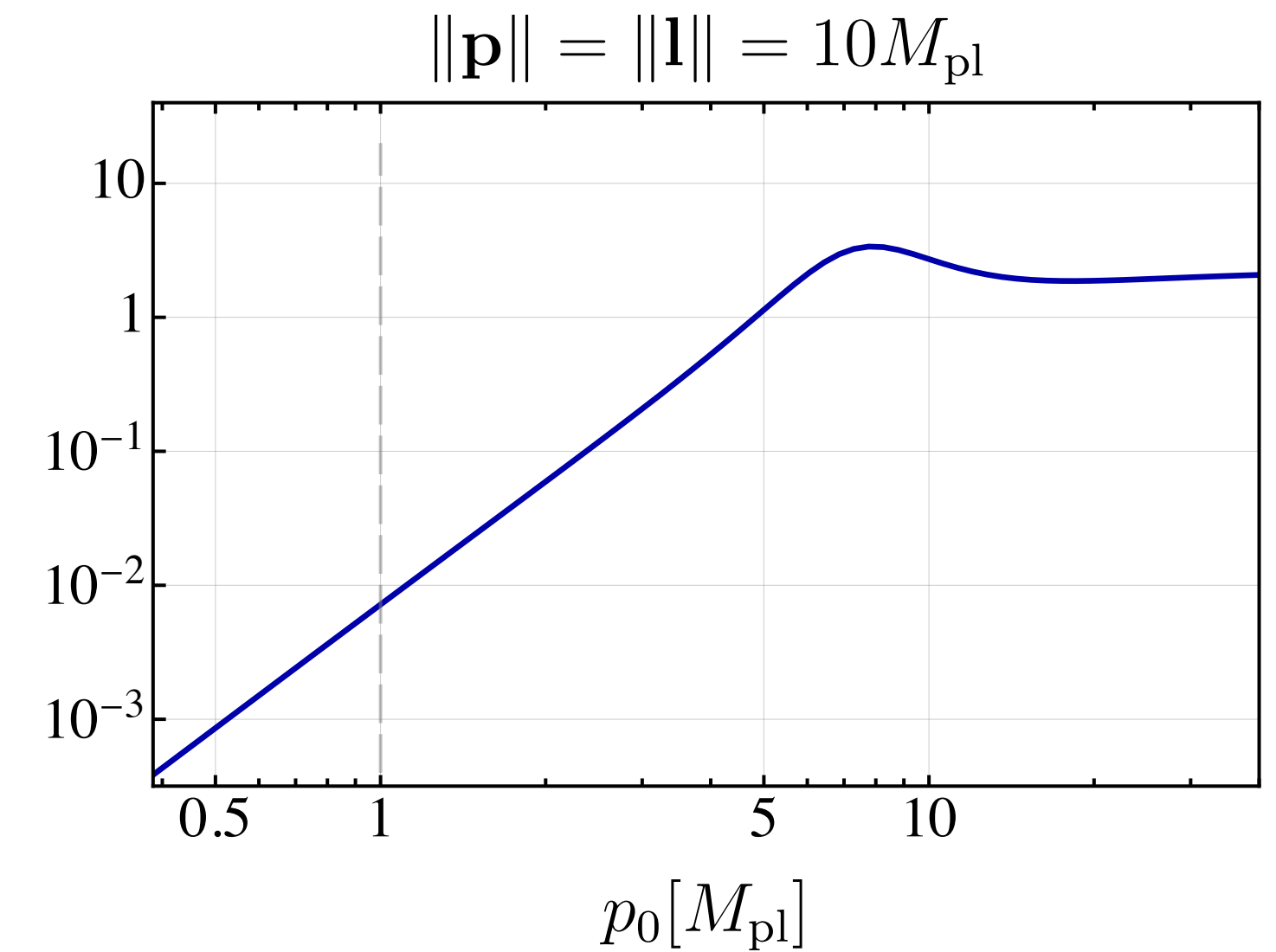
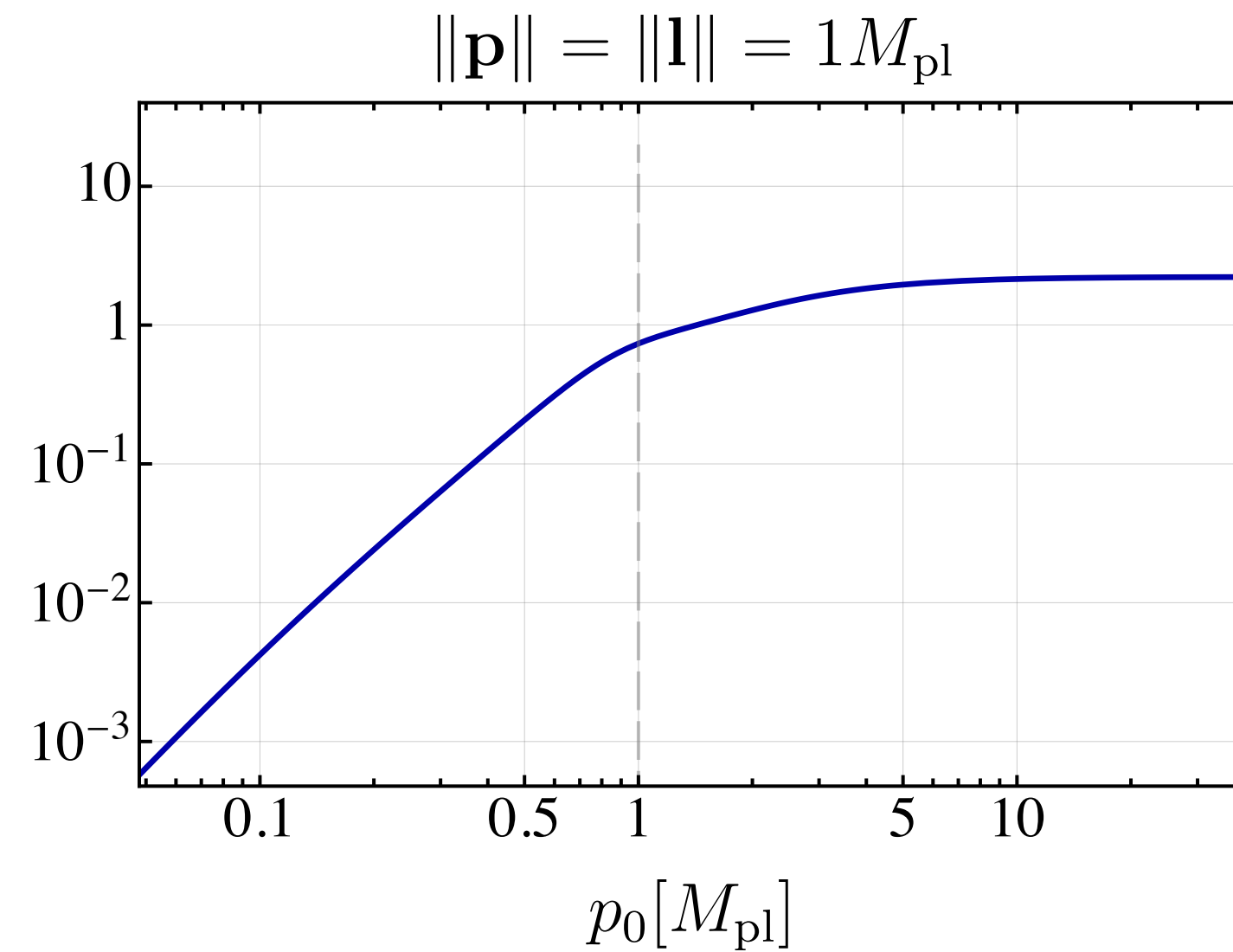
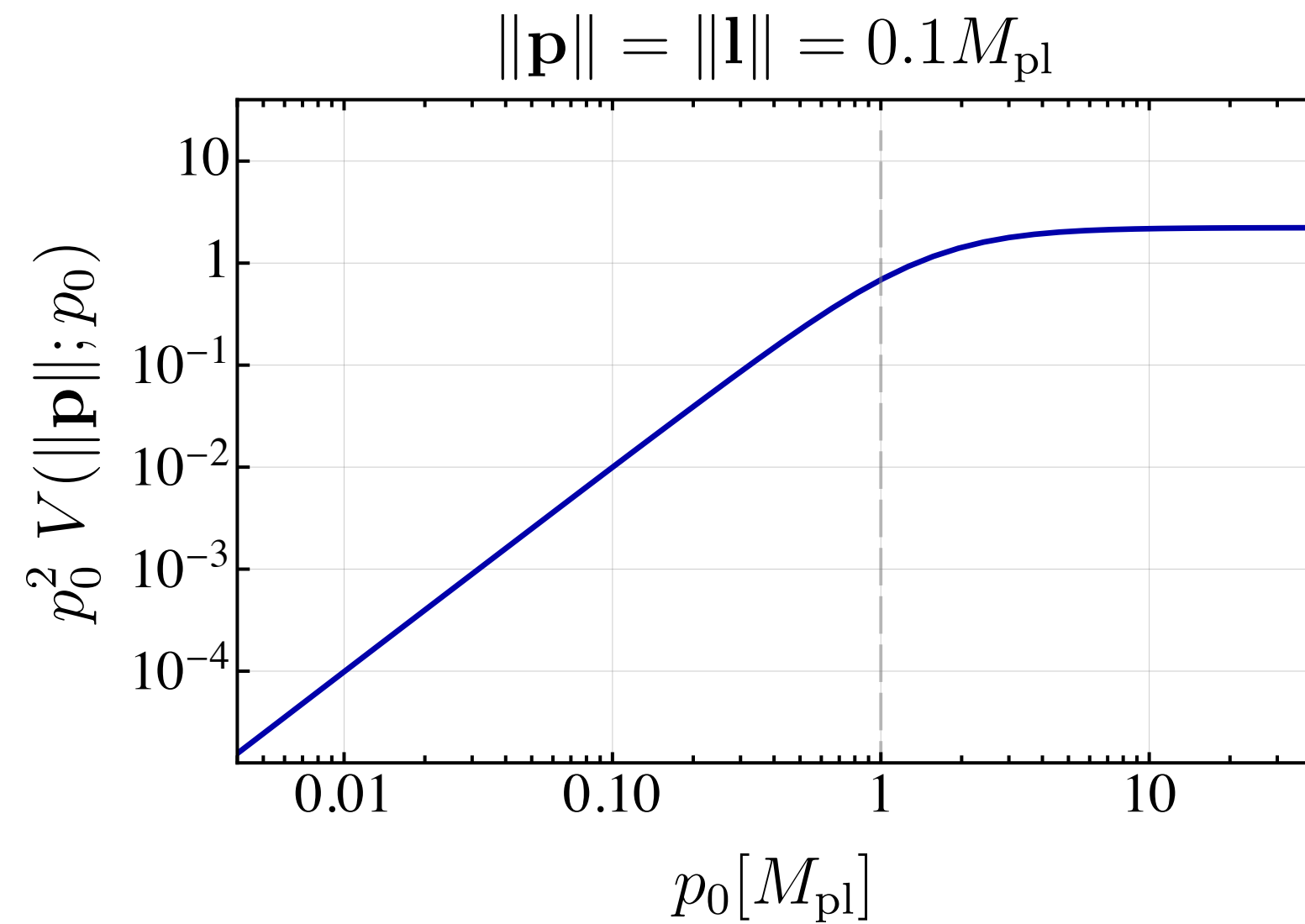


RESULTS

Euclidean Vertex

Quantum corrections, **Physical AS**

$$\mathcal{A} = V_E(p_0) \times T.C. = \frac{1}{s}(t^2 - 4tu + u^2 - s^2)$$





Reconstruction

Technical details - Pipeline

- Assume a continued fraction for $V_E(\|\vec{p}\|; p_0)$

- Get the coefficient  **Hard Part**

$$C_N(x) = \frac{y_1}{1 + \frac{a_1(x - x_1)}{1 + \frac{a_2(x - x_2)}{\vdots \dots a_{N-1}(x - x_{N-1})}}}$$

- Derive the spectral function $\rho(\|\vec{p}\|; \lambda) = 2 \operatorname{Im} V(\|\vec{p}\|; -i(\lambda + i0^+))$

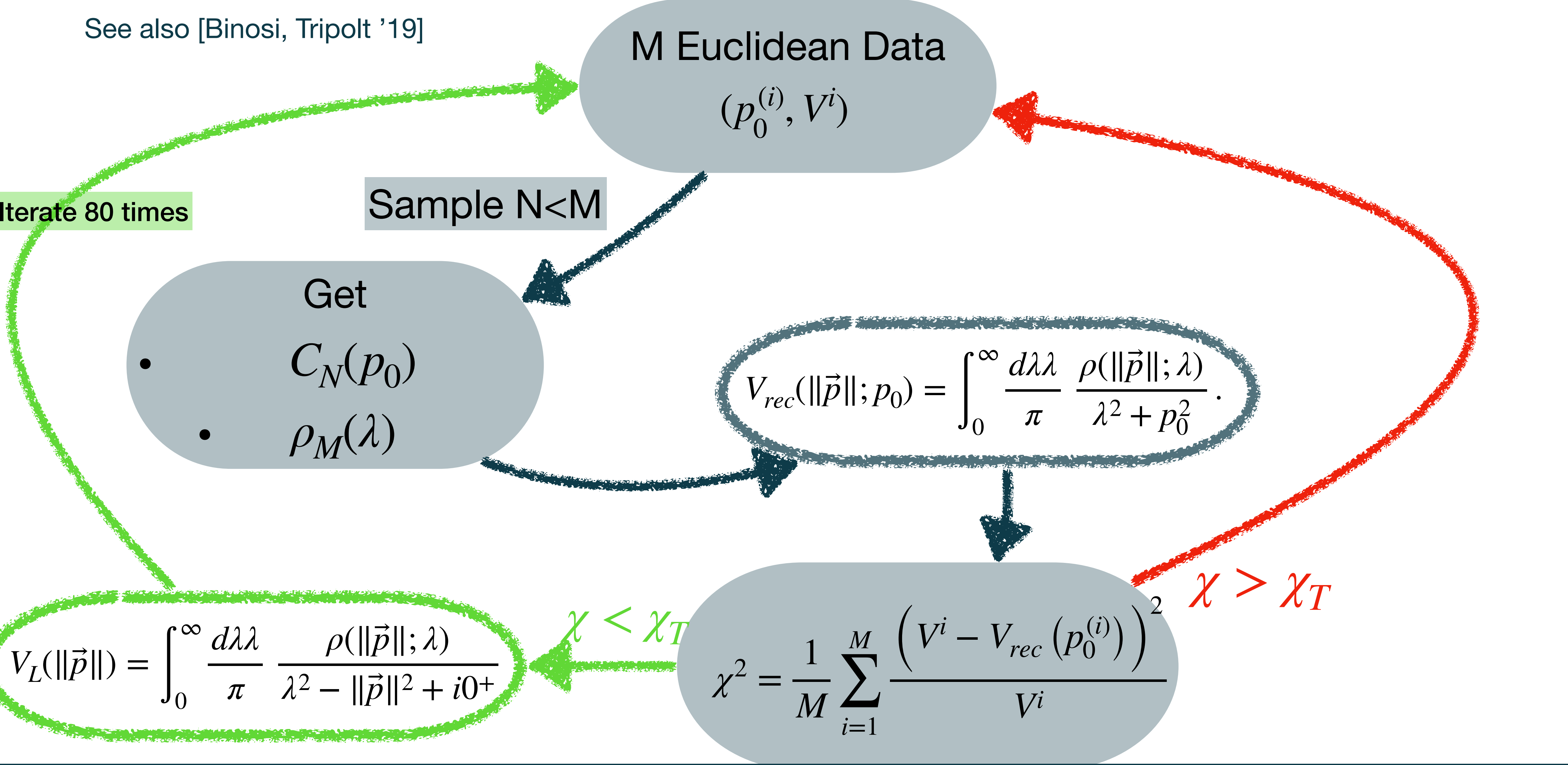
- Compute $V_{rec}(\|\vec{p}\|; p_0) = \int_0^\infty \frac{d\lambda \lambda}{\pi} \frac{\rho(\|\vec{p}\|; \lambda)}{\lambda^2 + p_0^2}$.

- Compute $V_L(\|\vec{p}\|) = \int_0^\infty \frac{d\lambda \lambda}{\pi} \frac{\rho(\|\vec{p}\|; \lambda)}{\lambda^2 - \|\vec{p}\|^2 + i0^+}$ **On-shell Lorentzian Vertex**

Technical details - Algorithm

Fixed $\|\vec{p}\| \longrightarrow$ Repeat $\|\vec{p}\| \in [0, 10^3]$

See also [Binosi, Tripolt '19]





RESULTS

Amplitude & Cross Section

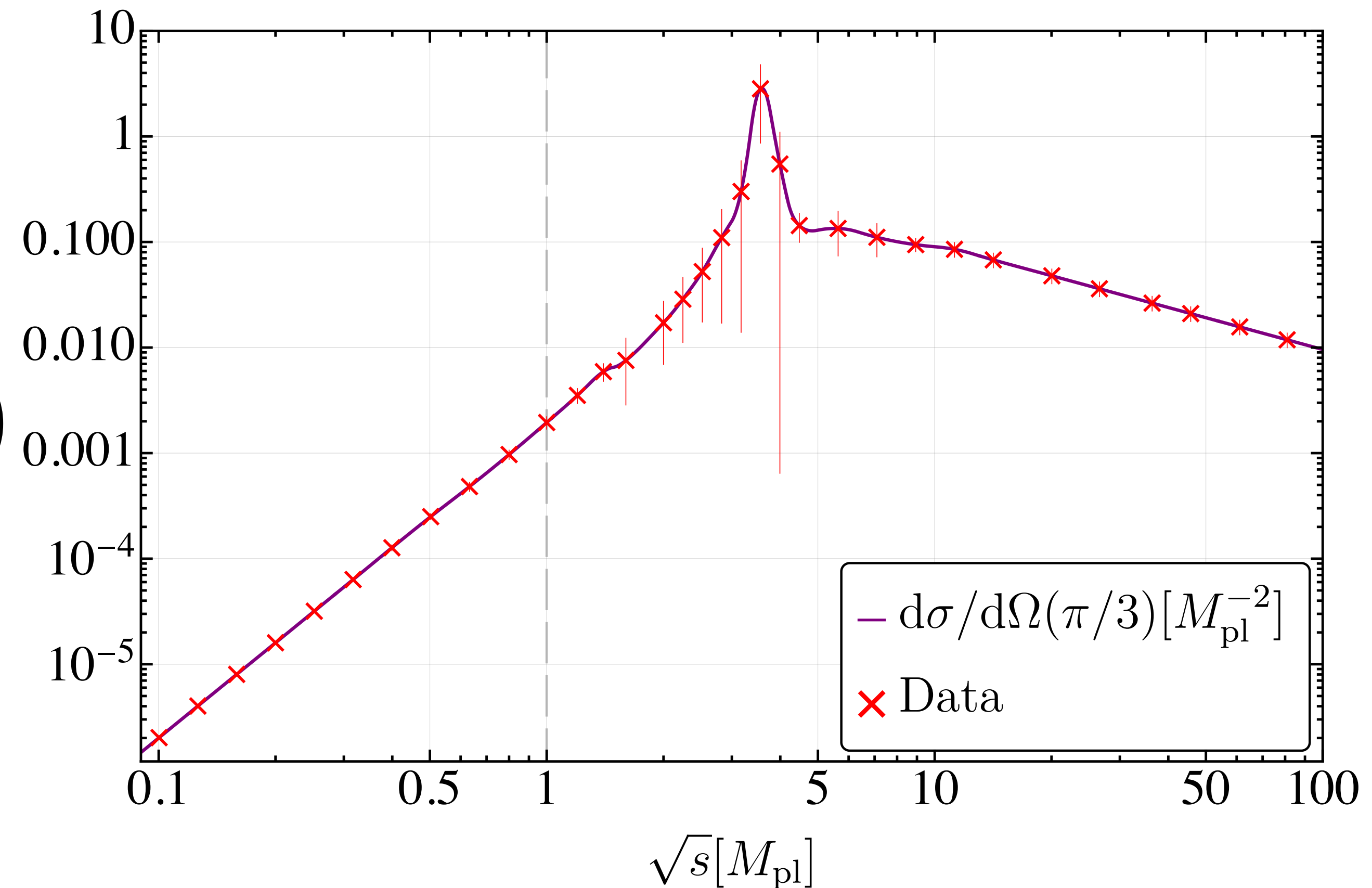
- Reconstruct and $p_0 \rightarrow -ip_0$
- On-shell $\rightarrow s, t, u$ dependence

$$\mathcal{A}_s = V_L(s) \frac{1}{s} (t^2 - 4tu + u^2 - s^2)$$

- Cross Section

$$\frac{d\sigma_s}{d\Omega} = \frac{1}{64\pi^2 s} |\mathcal{A}_s|^2$$

Numerical Nightmare





RESULTS

$$\mathcal{A}_s = V_L(s) \frac{1}{s} (t^2 - 4tu + u^2 - s^2)$$

RGi comparison

See also [Pastor-Gutiérrez, Pawłowski, Reichert, Ruisi '24]

- Standard RGi $p = 0, k = \sqrt{s}$

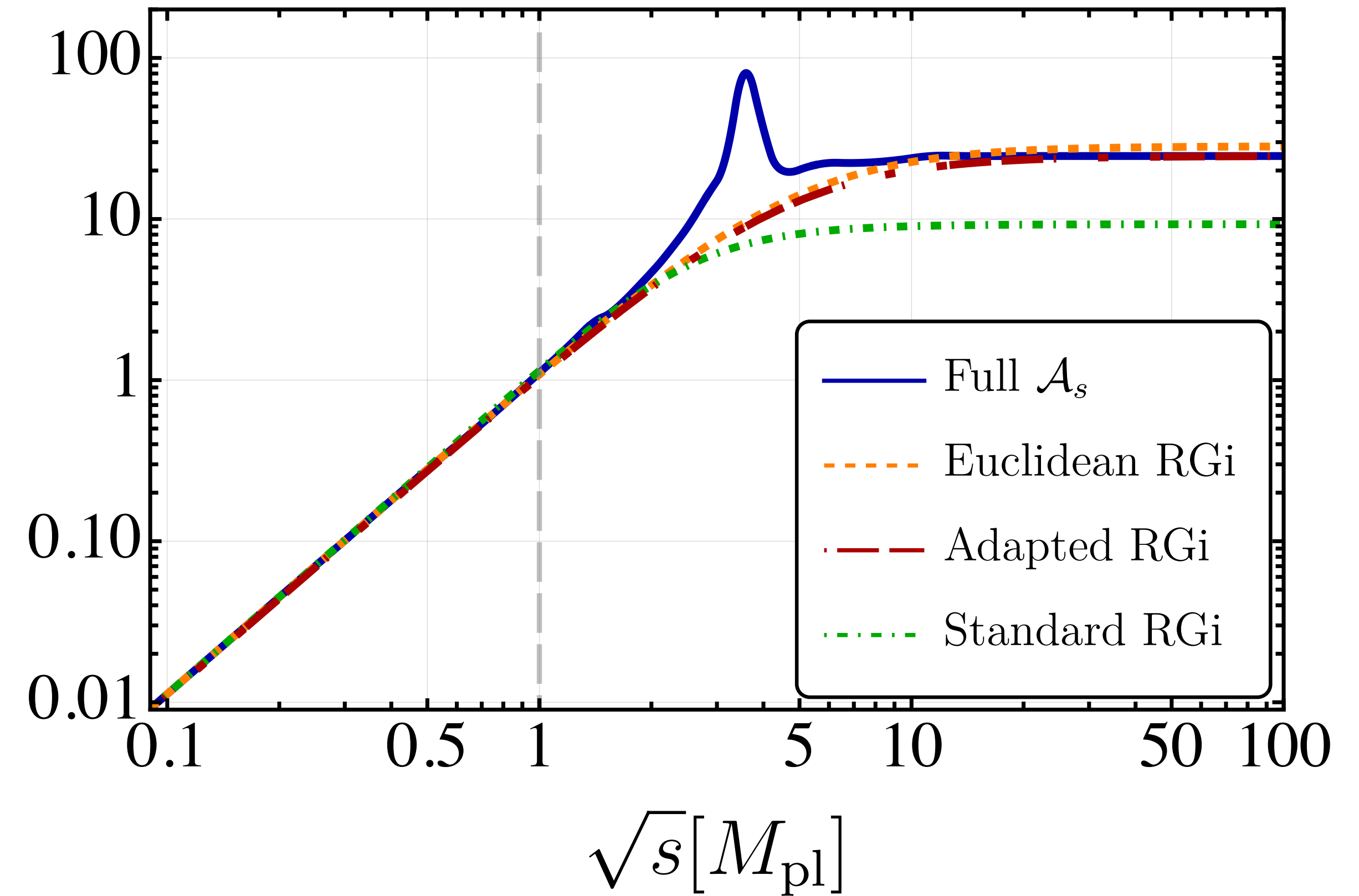
$$V_L(s) \longrightarrow G(\sqrt{s}, 0)$$

- Euclidean RGi $k \rightarrow 0, p^2 = s$

$$V_L(s) \longrightarrow G(0, \sqrt{s})$$

- Adapted RGi: use fixed point of

$$V_L(s) \longrightarrow \frac{V^*}{s + V^* M_{\text{pl}}^2}$$



Qualitative agreement

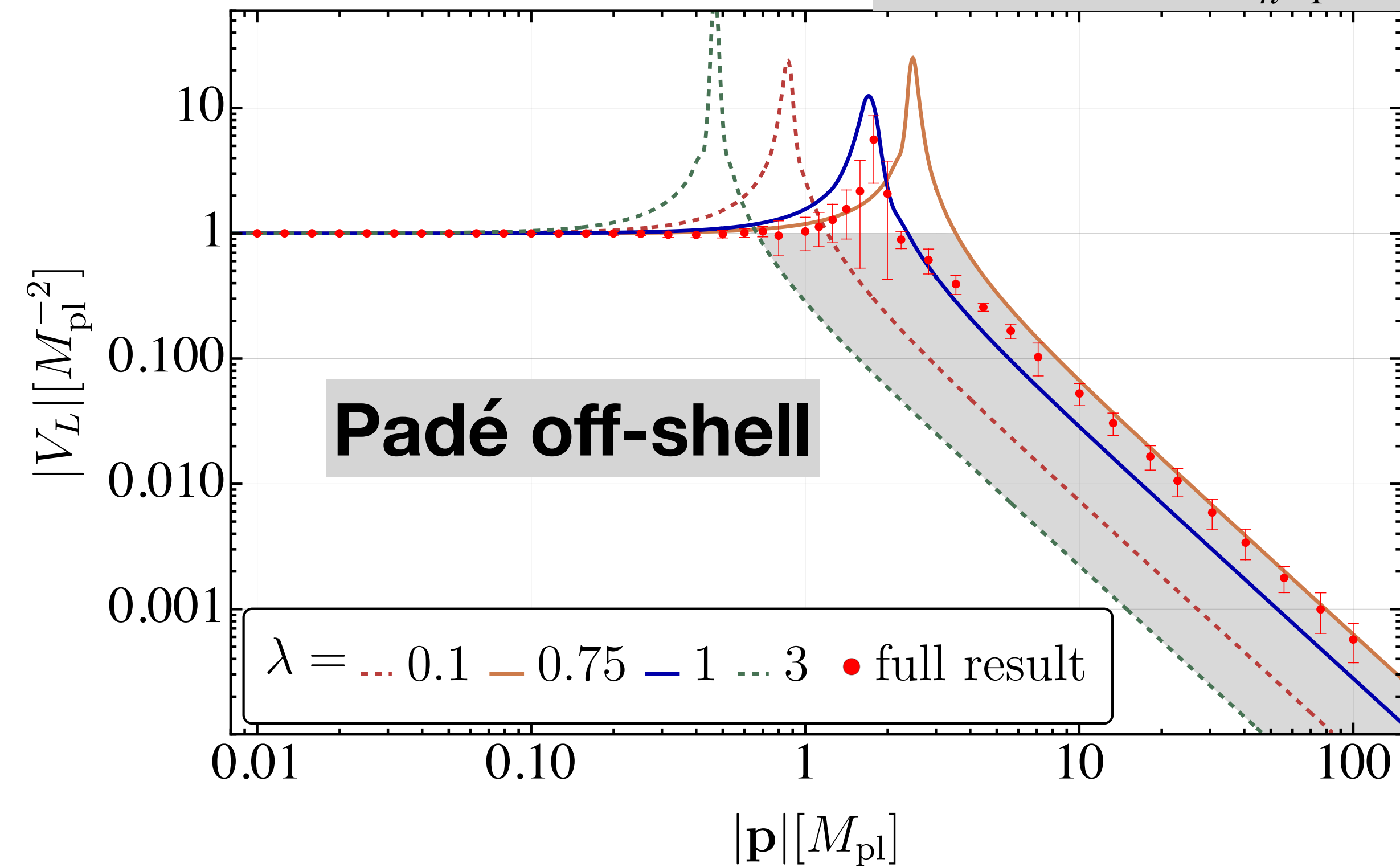
Miss peak structure!

Comparison

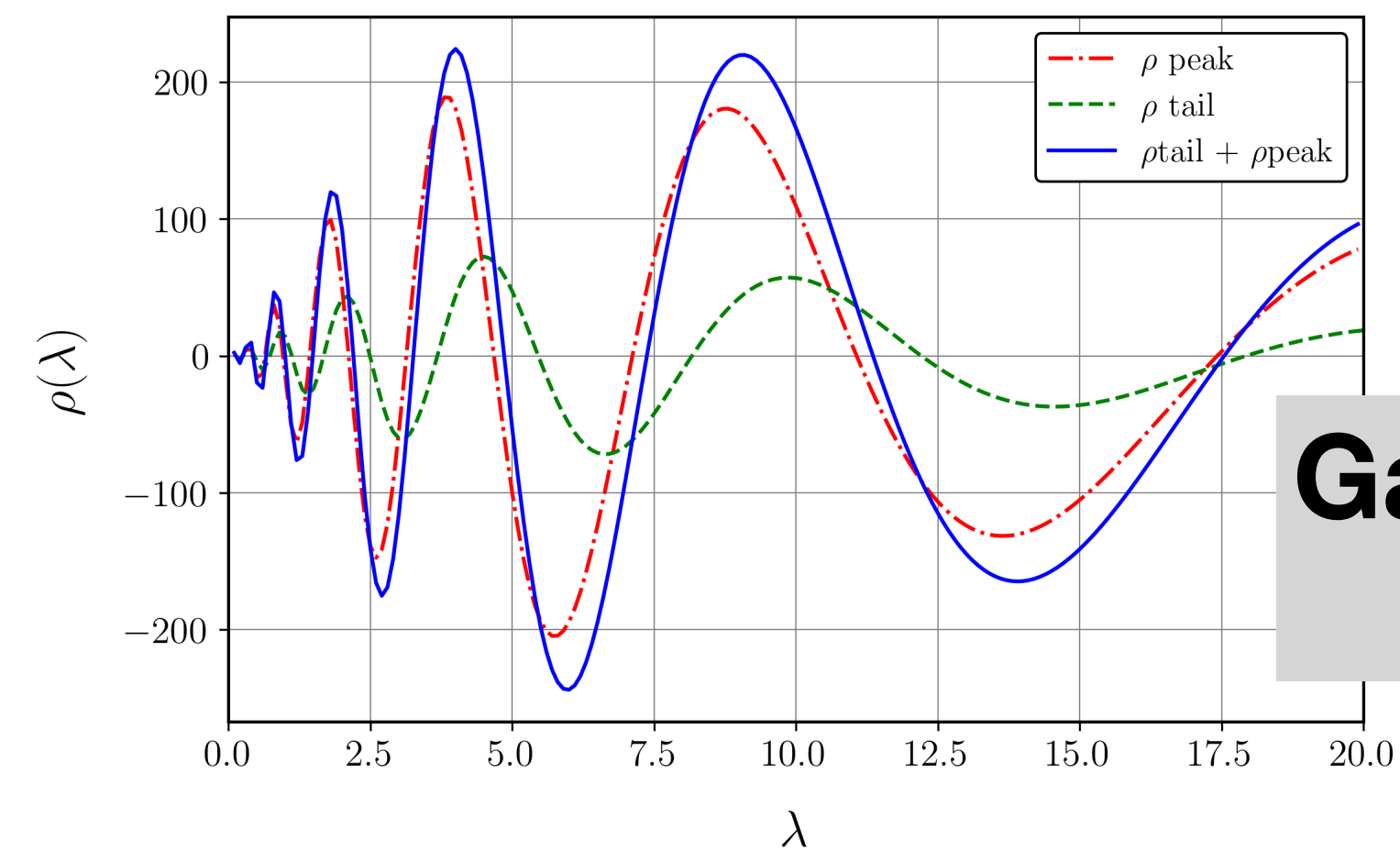
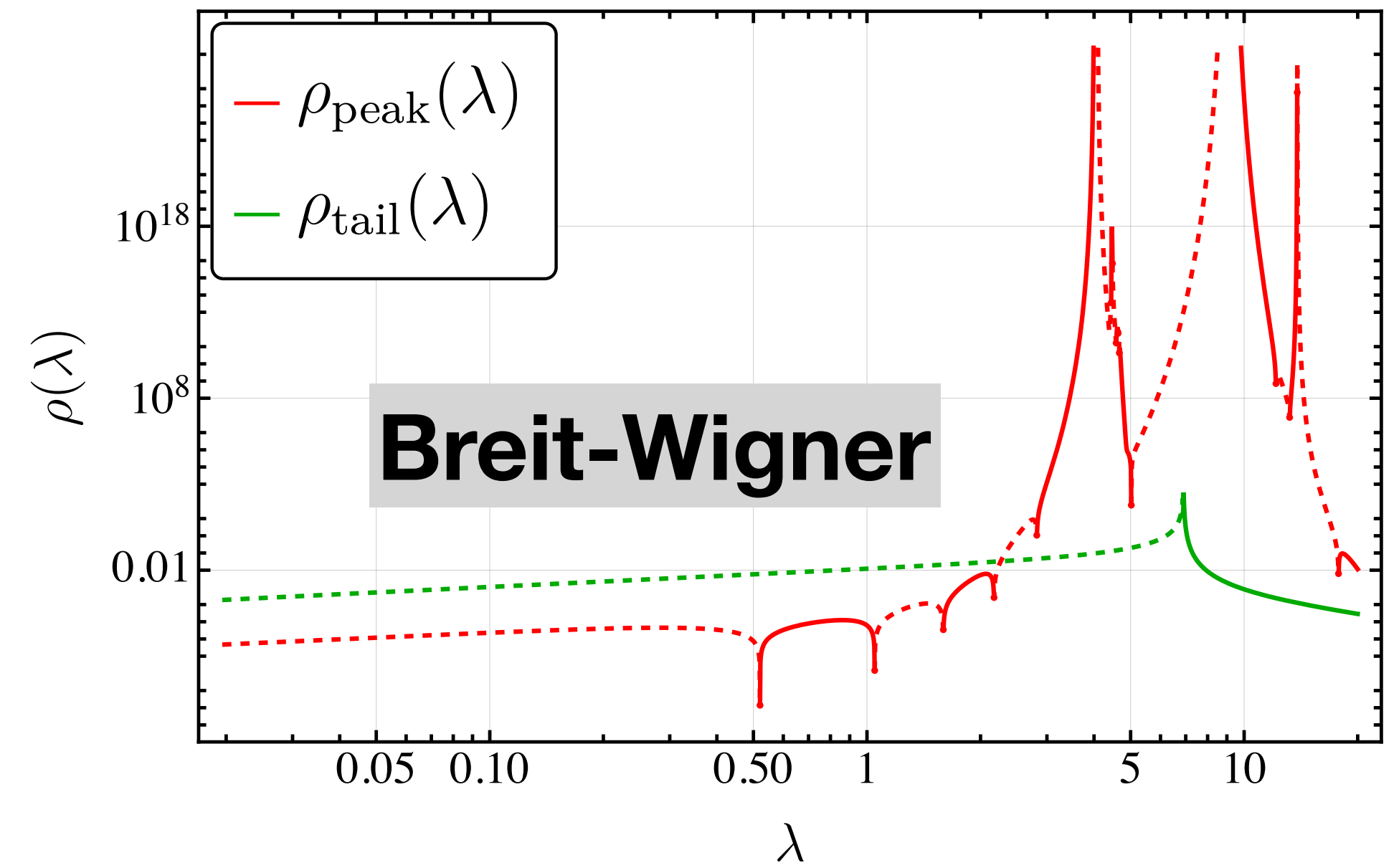
Other reconstructions

$$p_E^2 = (1 + \lambda^2) |\vec{p}|^2, \quad z = \frac{-1 + \lambda}{1 + \lambda}$$

$$V_{L,\lambda}(p_0) = \frac{1 + \sum_{n=1}^N a_n p_0^n}{1 + \sum_{n=1}^N b_{n+2} p_0^{n+2}}$$



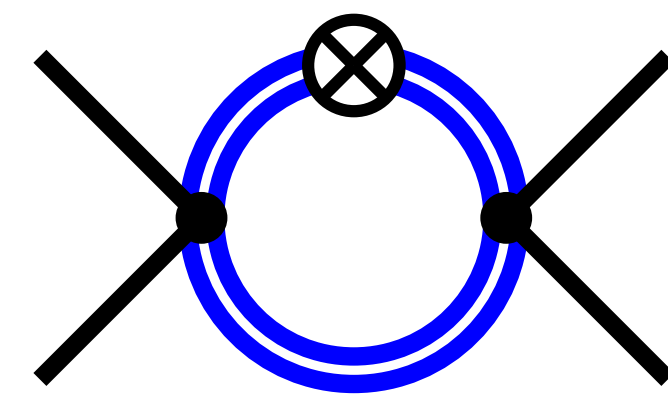
$$V_{BW}(p_0) = \sum_{i=1}^3 N_i \prod_{k=1}^5 \left(\frac{1}{(p_0 + \Gamma_{i,k})^2 + M_{i,k}^2} \right)^{\delta_{i,k}}$$





Interlude

Avatars

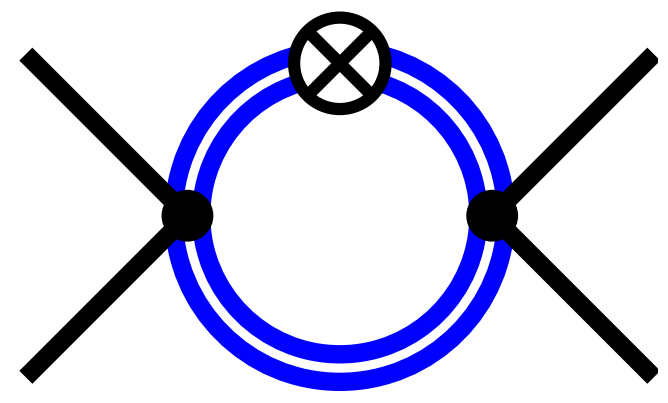


$$= \int_q \Gamma_k^{\phi\phi hh}(p_1, p_2, q) \Gamma_k^{\phi\phi hh}(p_3, p_4, q) f(q, p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4) \times \\ \mathcal{G}_k(q + p_1 + p_2) (\mathcal{G}_k \partial_t R_k \mathcal{G}_k)(q)$$

Main approximation: $\Gamma_k^{\phi\phi hh}(\mathbf{p}, q) \approx G_k^{\phi\phi hh}(\mathbf{p}, 0) T^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}(\mathbf{p}, q)$

IR

$$G^{\phi\phi hh}(0) = G_N$$

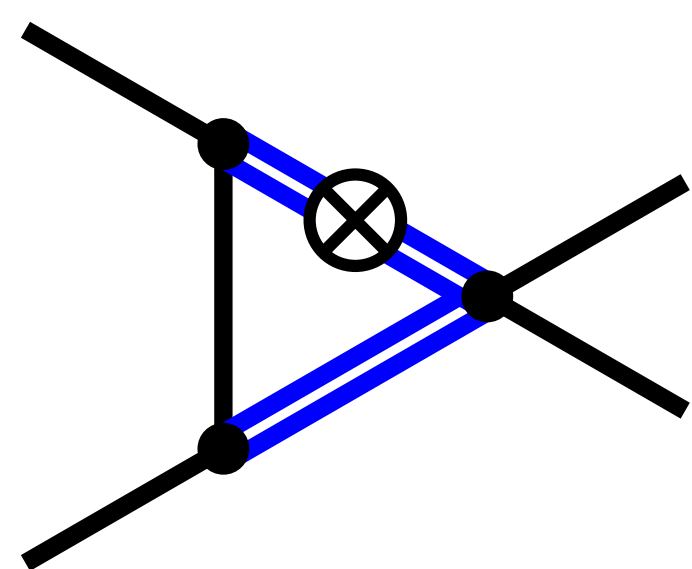


$$\approx G_k^{\phi\phi hh}(s, t)^2 \text{Diag}_k(s, t)$$



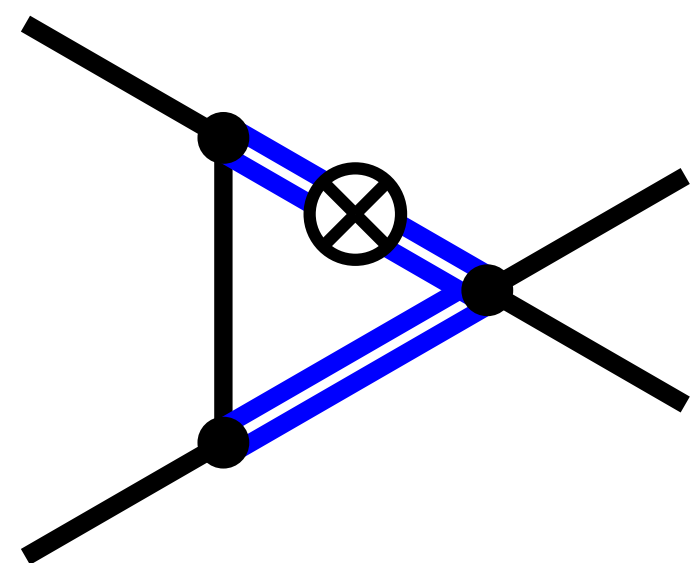
Interlude

Avatars



$$= \int_q \Gamma_k^{\phi\phi h}(p_1, q) \Gamma_k^{\phi\phi h}(p_2, q) \Gamma_k^{\phi\phi hh}(p_3, p_4, q) f(q, p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4) \times \\ \mathcal{G}_k(q + p_1) \mathcal{G}_k(q + p_1 + p_2) (\mathcal{G}_k \partial_t R_k \mathcal{G}_k)(q)$$

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IR

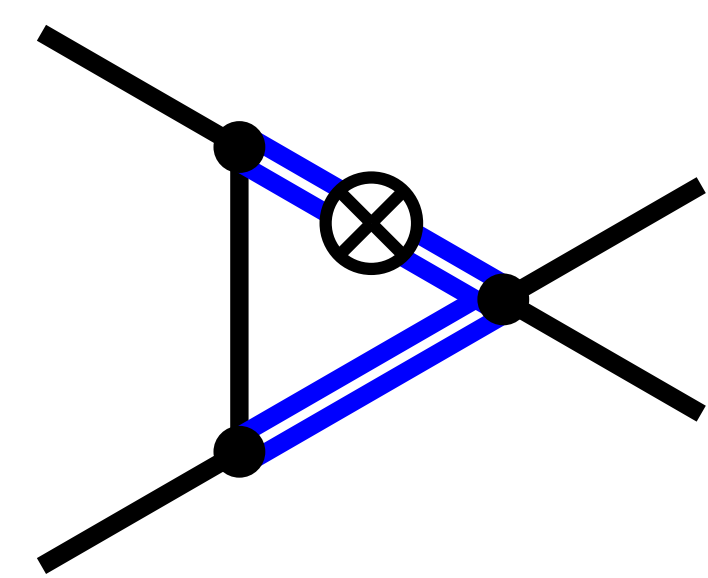
$$G^{\phi\phi hh}(0) = G_N$$

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Interlude

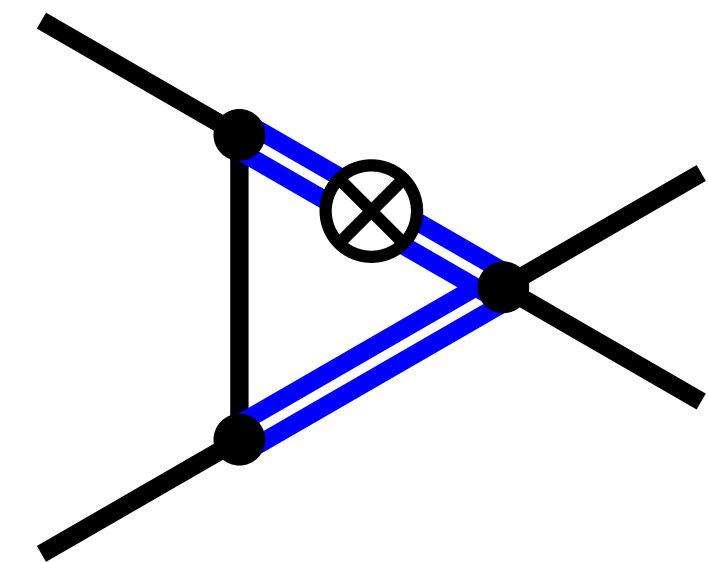
Avatars

 $= \int_q$

UV
 $k^2 G^{\phi\phi hh}(\infty) \rightarrow g_{\phi\phi hh}^*$

$\neq$

$k^2 G^{\phi\phi h}(\infty) \rightarrow g_{\phi\phi h}^*$

 $\approx G_k^{\phi\phi}$

Main approximation:

IR
 $G^{\phi\phi hh}(0) = G_N$
 $G^{\phi\phi h}(0) = G_N$

$f(q, p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4) \times$
 $k \partial_t R_k \mathcal{G}_k(q)$