

Classification and

UV-completions.

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Classicalization is the  
dynamics underlying  
UV - IR  
correspondence.

A classicalizing Theory is characterized by:

i) A classicality scale  $M_*$

ii) A map  $r^*(s)$

$$\sqrt{s} > M_* \xrightarrow{r^*(s)} r^*(s) > \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}}$$

(UV)

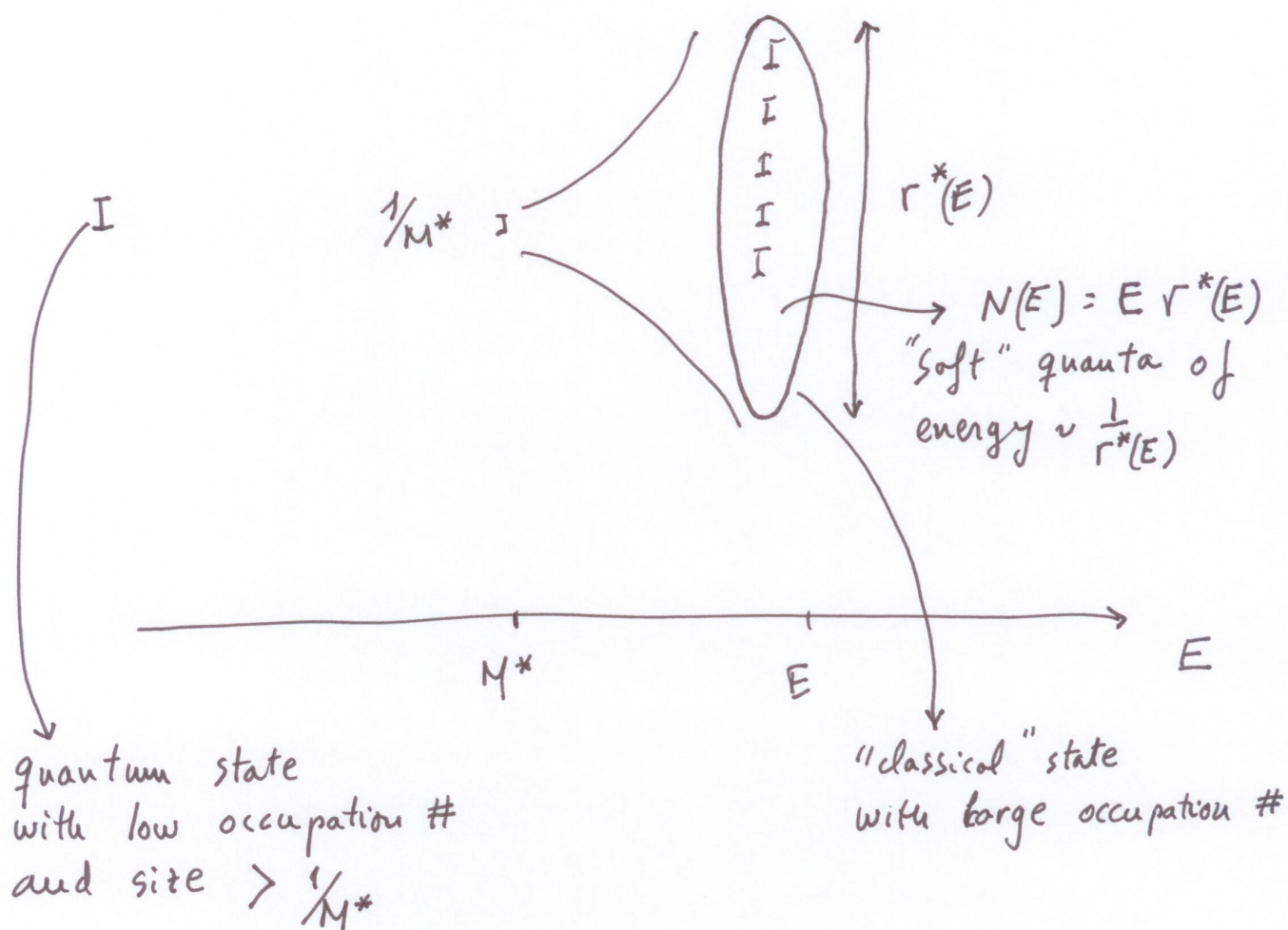
(IR)

$$r^*(s) = L_* (L_* \sqrt{s})^\gamma$$

$$\gamma > 0$$

The essence of classicalization is simple:

Energy acts as a SOURCE of self-interactions.



When the system reaches  $E > M^*$  the self interactions induce "fragmentation" into  $N(E)$  soft quanta of characteristic wave length  $r^*(E)$

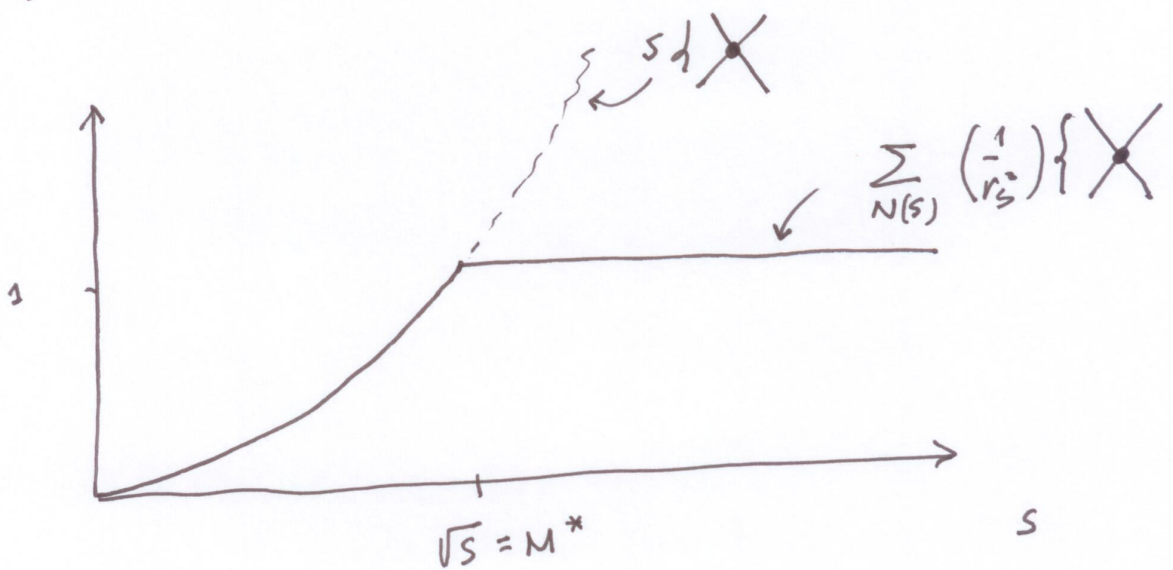
How classicalization helps unitarization?

Tree level unitarity problem:

$$s \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \diagup \\ \bullet \\ \diagdown \end{array} \right. \sim L_*^4 s^2 + \dots \quad (1)$$

If the theory classicalizes with classicality scale  $L_*^{-1}$  (1) becomes (for  $\sqrt{s} > M^*$ )

$$\sum_{N(s)} \left( \frac{1}{r_*^2} \right)^2 \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \diagup \\ \bullet \\ \diagdown \end{array} \right. \sim 1$$

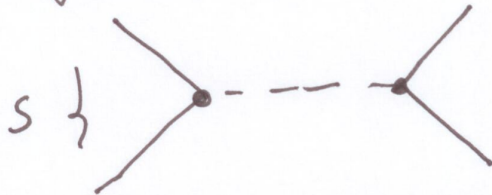


Note the difference with standard unitarization procedures:

Wilsonian Unitarization:

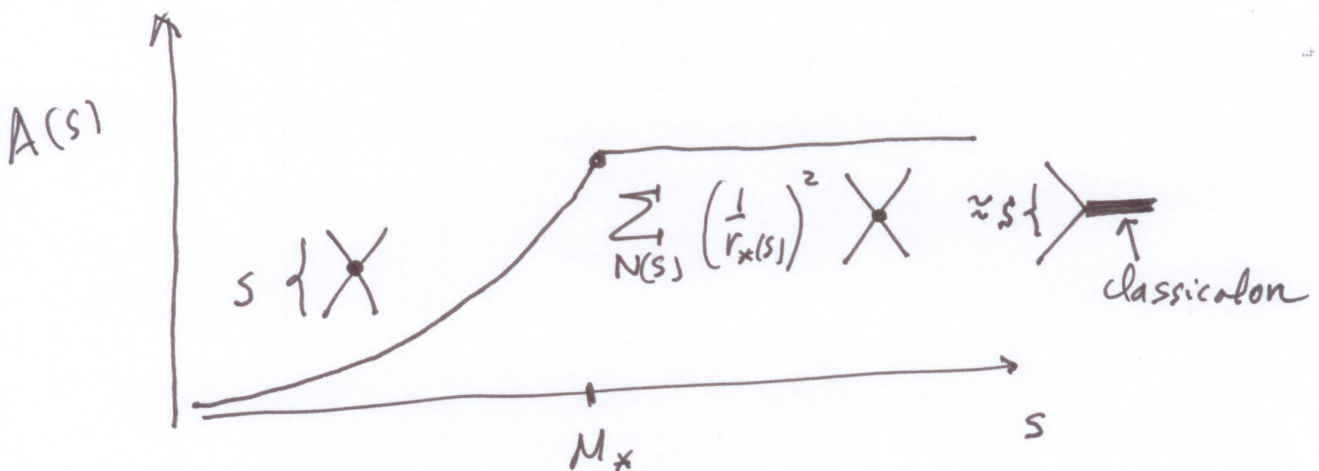
problem at tree level  $s \{ \text{X} \} \sim L_*^4 s^2$

Add extra degree of freedom



unitary Theory.

In classicalization:



How to estimate  $r^*(s)$  for a given theory?

- Start with a localized packet of energy  $\sqrt{s}$

$$\phi_0(r, s) \quad ; \quad \square \phi_0 = 0$$

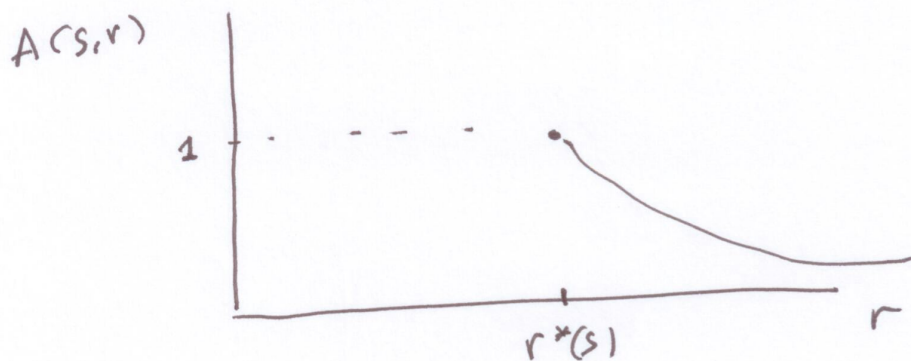
- Compute the effect of self interaction at first order:

$$\square \phi_{(1)} = F(\phi_0(r; s))$$

↳ differential operator depending on the particular theory.

$r^*(s)$  is defined by:

$$\phi_0(r^*, s) = \phi_1(r^*, s) \equiv A(s, r) \phi_0$$



Classicality function:

$$\gamma \equiv \frac{d r^*(s)}{ds}$$

$> 0$  classicalizing Theories

$< 0$  No classicalizing Theories.

Examples: (massless theories)

$$\lambda \phi^4$$

$$\gamma < 0$$

"Goldstone" theory:

$$(\partial\phi)^2 + L_*^4 (\partial_\nu \phi)^2)^2$$

$$\gamma > 0$$

$$L_*^{n-4} \phi^n \quad n > 4$$

$$\gamma < 0$$

Einstein gravity

$$\gamma > 0$$



$$r^*(s) = L_p (L_p \sqrt{s})$$

is the gravitational radius.



# Classicalization of Standard Model (?)

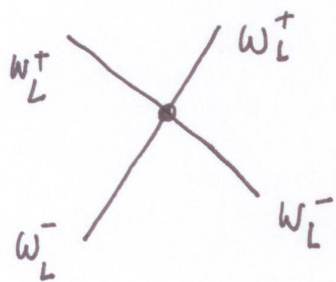
Effective theory for the SSB sector.

Theory of Goldstone bosons of type:

$$(\partial\phi)^2 + L_*^4 (\partial_\mu\phi)^2{}^2$$

$$L_* = \frac{1}{\langle v \rangle}$$

Equivalence Theorem:



$\approx$



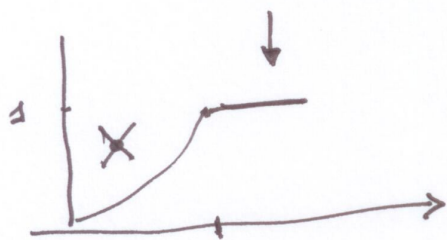
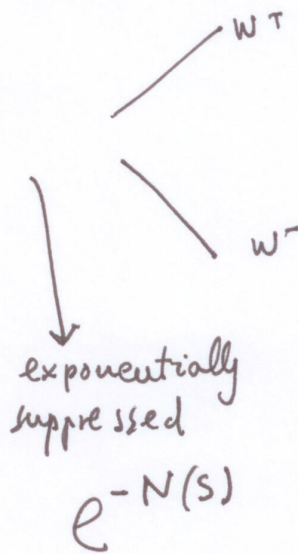
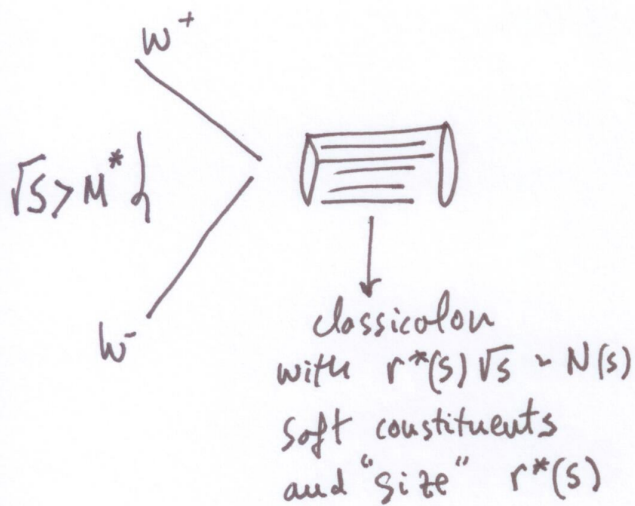
$$\sim L_*^4 S^2$$

unitarity  
problem.

Instead of adding:



Let us classicalize the Goldstone theory:



Comment: The Goldstone theory that classicalizes  
 is NOT determined by symmetry i.e. by  
 the geometry of the coset space  $G/H$ .

Classicalization requires to tune higher order  
 terms like  $(\partial\phi)^2$ .

Thus: Classicalization for EW is a possibility  
 NOT a theorem!

## The case of gravity:

classicalon	$\approx$	Black hole
$r^*(s)$	$\approx$	gravitational radius
$N(s)$	$\approx$	B.H - entropy
exponential suppression $e^{-N}$	$\approx$	Boltzmann suppression factor Hawking Temperature.

However all these classicalon properties can be derived using pure scattering theory i.e don't rely on special features of space-time as horizon .. etc.

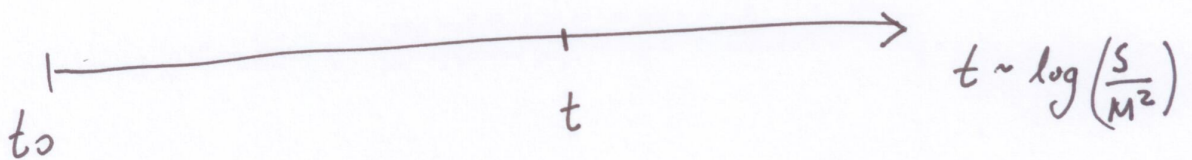
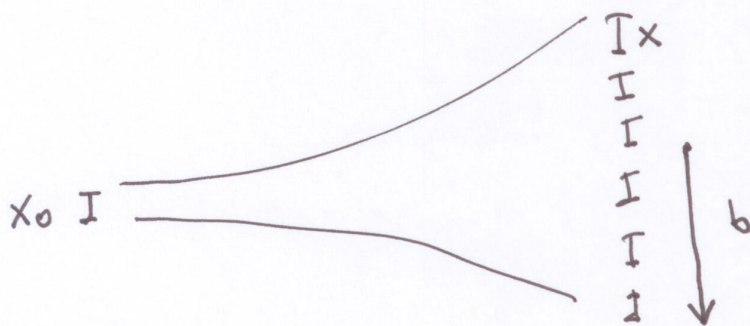
## A comment on small- $x$ physics.

### Hidden classicality in High Energy QCD.

perturbative QCD       $\alpha_s \ll 1$        $\alpha_s \log s \sim O(1)$

\* Dipole-dipole scattering at the level of one BFKL pomeron exchange.

\* More precisely we are interested in evolution with rapidity of a dipole of initial size  $x_0$ .



$$n(x_0, x, b, t) =$$

density of dipoles of size  $x$  at distance  $b$ .

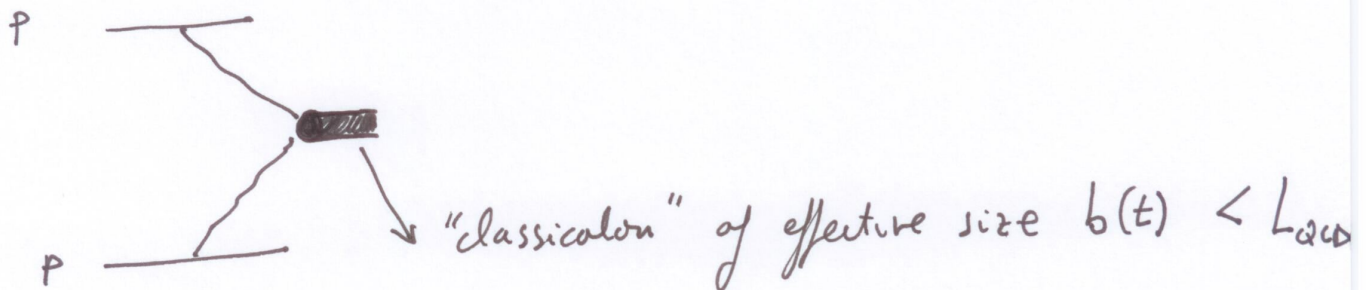
In one poweron approximation:

$$n(x_0 x, b, t) \sim \frac{x_0}{x b^2} e^{\gamma t}$$

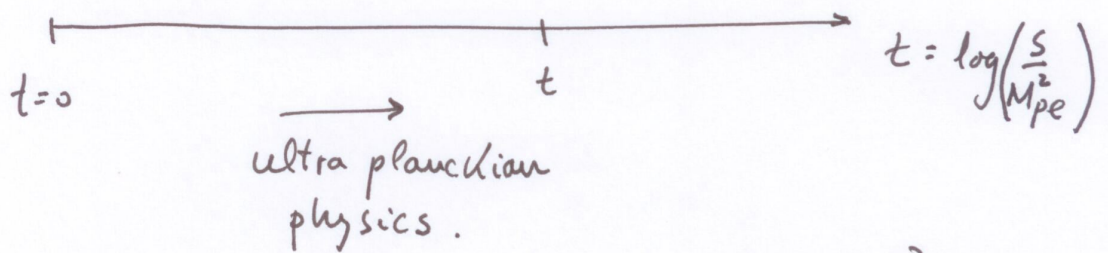
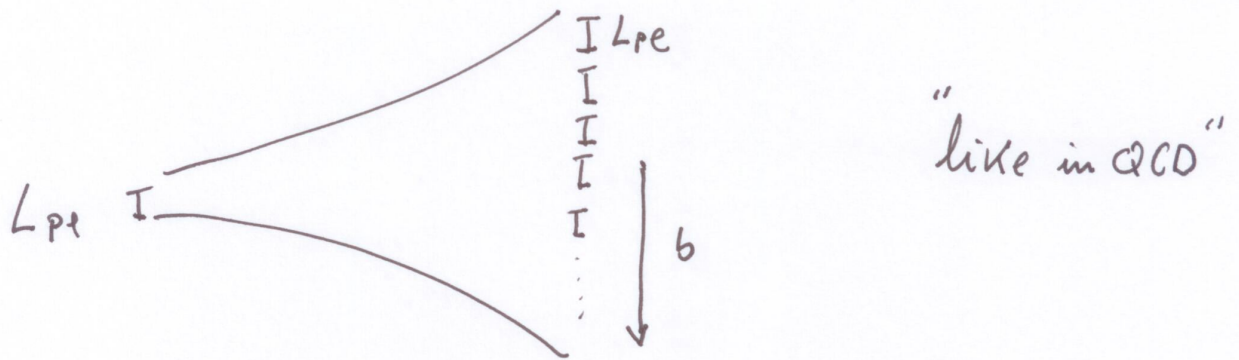
Thus we can define "effective size" requiring  $n \approx O(1)$ .

$$b^2(t) = x_0 x e^{\gamma t}$$

The QGD analog of  $r^*(t)$  ! .



It could be illustrative to imagine something similar in gravity:



$$n(L_{pe}, L_{pe}, t, b) \sim e^{\gamma t - \log \frac{b^2}{L_{pe}^2}}$$

for some  $\gamma$

leading to effective size:

$$b^2(t) = L_{pe}^2 (S L_{pe}^2)^\gamma$$

i.e. the gravitational radius for  $\gamma = 1$  !

B-H entropy  $\approx$  # of quanta you create by increasing energy.

In summary:

Whenever energy self sources interaction  
you get classicity i.e

$$\gamma > 0$$

It looks that we can think of two  
forms of UV-completion:

Wilsonian:

$$\beta < 0$$

AF

Classicality:

$$\gamma > 0$$