

## Report

# Three Routes to the Dynamics of Continuous Spacetime Dimensions

Ervin Goldfain\*

Global Institute for Research, Education and Scholarship (GIRES), USA

## Abstract

This brief report is a bird-eye view of the paths leading to the concepts of *evolving fractal spacetime* and *continuous dimensionality*, far beyond the range of Effective Field Theory.

**Keywords:** Complex dynamics, continuous spacetime dimensions, dimensional fluctuations, effective field theory, primordial cosmology.

*Complex dynamics* (CD) of collective systems with many degrees of freedom is characterized by non-linear, dissipative and non-local interactions between components, by the emergence of instability and chaos, the tendency to self-organize and adapt, to generate unforeseen outcomes and patterns, to unfold on multiple scales, display memory effects and an endless game of cooperation and competition [1 - 2].

Implementing CD in theoretical physics requires use of unconventional tools such as the analysis of chaos and multifractal geometry, non-extensive statistics, self-organized criticality, and fractional dynamics.

Here are few examples of settings where CD is fully applicable:

- **Far-from-equilibrium physics** of collective systems with many degrees of freedom [3 - 6].
- The onset of **decoherence** and transition from quantum to classical behavior in field theory [7].
- The nearly universal existence of **nonintegrable phenomena** and the subsequent transition to chaos [8 - 10].

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\*Correspondence: Ervin Goldfain, Ph.D., Research Scholar, Global Institute for Research, Education and Scholarship (GIRES), USA. E-mail: [ervin.goldfain@ronininstitute.org](mailto:ervin.goldfain@ronininstitute.org)

There are essentially *three routes* linking CD to the continuous and evolving dimensionality of spacetime far above the electroweak scale, namely:

- 1) **Dimensional Regularization** procedure of Quantum Field Theory [11 - 12].
- 2) The emergence of **nontrivial attractors** in the Renormalization Group theory of phase transitions [12, 15 - 16].
- 3) **Hamiltonian Chaos** in the phase-space of nonintegrable systems and the corresponding onset of fractal spacetime [13 - 14].

The last two decades have consistently shown that both CD and evolving spacetime dimensionality can lead to key developments in high-energy theory, statistical physics, self-organized systems, fractional dynamics, astrophysics and cosmology, fluid physics, plasma physics and condensed matter.

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