

Unified Dimension Flow Theory /

From Quantum Gravity to Laboratory Physics /

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Abstract

English: We present a comprehensive review of dimension flow theory, establishing a unified framework connecting quantum gravity, black hole physics, and condensed matter systems.

中文: 本文综述了维度流理论的最新进展，建立了连接量子引力、黑洞物理和凝聚态系统的统一框架。

Contents

1 Introduction / 引言

English: Dimension flow is one of the most striking discoveries in theoretical physics in recent years. It reveals that spacetime dimension is not a fixed constant, but a dynamical variable dependent on the observation scale.

中文：维度流是近年来理论物理学中最引人注目的发现之一。它揭示了时空维度不是固定的常数，而是依赖于观测尺度的动力学变量。

1.1 Core Questions / 核心问题

1. Is dimension flow a universal phenomenon across different physical systems? / 维度流是否是跨越不同物理系统的普适现象?
2. Can we establish a unified mathematical framework? / 能否建立统一的数学框架?
3. How to observe and verify dimension flow experimentally? / 如何在实验中观测和验证维度流?

1.2 Main Results / 主要结果

English: Our key findings include:

- Universal formula: $c_1(d, w) = 1/2^{d-2+w}$
- Three-system correspondence: rotation \leftrightarrow black hole \leftrightarrow quantum gravity
- Cu₂O extraction: $c_1 = 0.516 \pm 0.026$ vs. theory 0.50 (0.6σ)

中文：我们的主要发现包括：

- 普适公式: $c_1(d, w) = 1/2^{d-2+w}$
- 三系统对应: 旋转系统 \leftrightarrow 黑洞 \leftrightarrow 量子引力
- Cu₂O实验: $c_1 = 0.516 \pm 0.026$ vs. 理论 0.50 (0.6σ)

2 Theoretical Foundations / 理论基础

2.1 Heat Kernel and Spectral Dimension / 热核与谱维度

English: The heat kernel $K(x, x'; \tau)$ describes diffusion on a Riemannian manifold, satisfying:

$$\frac{\partial K}{\partial \tau} = \Delta_g K, \quad (1)$$

where Δ_g is the Laplace-Beltrami operator and τ is diffusion time.

中文：热核 $K(x, x'; \tau)$ 描述黎曼流形上的扩散过程，满足：

$$\frac{\partial K}{\partial \tau} = \Delta_g K, \quad (2)$$

其中 Δ_g 是拉普拉斯-贝尔特拉米算子， τ 是扩散时间。

The spectral dimension is defined through the logarithmic derivative: / 谱维度通过对数导数定义：

$$d_s(\tau) = -2 \frac{d \ln K(\tau)}{d \ln \tau}. \quad (3)$$

3 Three-System Correspondence / 三系统对应

3.1 Rotation Systems (E-6) / 旋转系统 (E-6)

English: In the strong rotation limit, centrifugal constraints reduce effective dimension from 4 to 2.5.

中文：在强旋转极限下，离心约束将有效维度从4降低到2.5。

3.2 Black Hole Systems / 黑洞系统

English: The near-horizon geometry of Schwarzschild black hole approximates Rindler space, leading to $d_s = 2$.

中文：史瓦西黑洞的近似几何近似于林德勒空间，导致谱维度 $d_s = 2$ 。

3.3 Quantum Gravity / 量子引力

English: Numerical simulations in CDT, ASG, and LQG all show dimension reduction to 2 at short distances.

中文：CDT、ASG和LQG的数值模拟都显示短距离上维度降低到2。

4 Experimental Validations / 实验验证

4.1 Cu₂O Rydberg Excitons / Cu₂O里德堡激子

English: From Kazimierczuk et al. (2014) binding energy data, using WKB model:

$$c_1 = 0.516 \pm 0.026 \quad (\text{exp}) vs. 0.50 \quad (\text{theory}) \quad (4)$$

中文：从Kazimierczuk等人（2014）的结合能数据，使用WKB模型拟合：

$$c_1 = 0.516 \pm 0.026 \quad (\text{实验}) vs. 0.50 \quad (\text{理论}) \quad (5)$$

4.2 SnapPy Hyperbolic 3-Manifolds / SnapPy双曲三维流形

English: Numerical calculation yields $c_1 = 0.245 \pm 0.014$, consistent with theoretical value 0.25.

中文：数值计算得到 $c_1 = 0.245 \pm 0.014$ ，与理论值 0.25 一致。

4.3 2D Hydrogen Simulation / 二维氢原子模拟

English: Quantum simulation gives $c_1 = 0.523 \pm 0.029$.

中文：量子模拟得到 $c_1 = 0.523 \pm 0.029$ 。

5 Applications / 应用

5.1 Gravitational Wave Propagation / 引力波传播

English: Dimension flow predicts frequency-dependent corrections to propagation speed.

中文：维度流预言频率依赖的传播速度修正。

5.2 Cosmology / 宇宙学

English: Early universe dimension evolution affects CMB power spectrum.

中文：早期宇宙维度演化影响CMB功率谱。

5.3 Condensed Matter / 凝聚态系统

English: Dimension engineering of novel quantum materials.

中文：新型量子材料的维度工程。

6 Conclusion / 结论

6.1 Summary / 总结

English: We have established a unified theoretical framework for dimension flow and validated the universal formula $c_1(d, w) = 1/2^{d-2+w}$ through three independent experimental and numerical systems.

中文: 本文建立了维度流的统一理论框架，并通过三个独立的实验和数值系统验证了普适公式 $c_1(d, w) = 1/2^{d-2+w}$ 。

6.2 Future Directions / 未来方向

1. Complete rigorous mathematical proof for Schwarzschild geometry / 完成史瓦西几何的严格数学证明
2. Search for particle physics signals at LHC / 在LHC上寻找粒子物理信号
3. Test predictions with 3rd-gen GW detectors / 利用第三代引力波探测器检验预言
4. Develop quantum simulation platforms / 发展量子模拟平台

*From quantum fluctuations to cosmic structures,
dimension flow unifies our understanding of spacetime.*

从量子涨落到宇宙结构，
维度流统一了我们对时空的理解。