

# Elimination of Mass as Dimensional Placeholder in the T0 Model: Towards True Parameter-Free Physics

Johann Pascher

Department of Communications Engineering,  
Höhere Technische Bundeslehranstalt (HTL), Leonding, Austria  
[johann.pascher@gmail.com](mailto:johann.pascher@gmail.com)

December 4, 2025

## Abstract

This paper demonstrates that the mass parameter  $m$  appearing throughout the T0 model formulations serves exclusively as a dimensional placeholder and can be systematically eliminated from all equations. Through rigorous dimensional analysis and mathematical reformulation, we show that the apparent dependence on specific particle masses is an artifact of conventional notation rather than fundamental physics. The elimination of  $m$  reveals the T0 model as a truly parameter-free theory based solely on the Planck scale, providing universal scaling laws and eliminating systematic biases from empirical mass determinations. This work establishes the mathematical foundation for a complete ab-initio formulation of the T0 model requiring no external experimental inputs beyond the fundamental constants  $\hbar$ ,  $c$ ,  $G$ , and  $k_B$ .

## Contents

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 The Problem of Mass Parameters

The T0 model, as formulated in previous works, appears to depend critically on specific particle masses such as the electron mass  $m_e$ , proton mass  $m_p$ , and Higgs boson mass  $m_h$ . This apparent dependence has led to concerns about the model's predictive power and its reliance on empirical inputs that may themselves be contaminated by Standard Model assumptions.

A careful analysis reveals, however, that the mass parameter  $m$  serves a purely \*\*dimensional function\*\* in the T0 equations. This paper demonstrates that  $m$  can be systematically eliminated from all formulations, revealing the T0 model as a fundamentally parameter-free theory based exclusively on Planck-scale physics.

## 1.2 Dimensional Analysis Approach

In natural units where  $\hbar = c = G = k_B = 1$ , all physical quantities can be expressed as powers of energy  $[E]$ :

$$\text{Length: } [L] = [E^{-1}] \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Time: } [T] = [E^{-1}] \quad (2)$$

$$\text{Mass: } [M] = [E] \quad (3)$$

$$\text{Temperature: } [\Theta] = [E] \quad (4)$$

This dimensional structure suggests that mass parameters may be replaceable by energy scales, leading to more fundamental formulations.

# 2 Systematic Mass Elimination

## 2.1 The Intrinsic Time Field

### 2.1.1 Original Formulation

The intrinsic time field is traditionally defined as:

$$T(\vec{x}, t) = \frac{1}{\max(m(\vec{x}, t), \omega)} \quad (5)$$

**Dimensional analysis:**

- $[T(\vec{x}, t)] = [E^{-1}]$  (time field dimension)
- $[m] = [E]$  (mass as energy)
- $[\omega] = [E]$  (frequency as energy)
- $[1/\max(m, \omega)] = [E^{-1}] \checkmark$

### 2.1.2 Mass-Free Reformulation

The fundamental insight is that only the \*\*ratio\*\* between characteristic energy and frequency matters physically. We reformulate as:

$$T(\vec{x}, t) = t_P \cdot g(E_{\text{norm}}(\vec{x}, t), \omega_{\text{norm}}) \quad (6)$$

where:

$$t_P = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar G}{c^5}} \quad (\text{Planck time}) \quad (7)$$

$$E_{\text{norm}} = \frac{E(\vec{x}, t)}{E_P} \quad (\text{normalized energy}) \quad (8)$$

$$\omega_{\text{norm}} = \frac{\omega}{E_P} \quad (\text{normalized frequency}) \quad (9)$$

$$g(E_{\text{norm}}, \omega_{\text{norm}}) = \frac{1}{\max(E_{\text{norm}}, \omega_{\text{norm}})} \quad (10)$$

**Result:** Mass completely eliminated, only Planck scale and dimensionless ratios remain.

## 2.2 Field Equation Reformulation

### 2.2.1 Original Field Equation

$$\nabla^2 T(x, t) = -4\pi G \rho(\vec{x}) T(x, t)^2 \quad (11)$$

with mass density  $\rho(\vec{x}) = m \cdot \delta^3(\vec{x})$  for a point source.

### 2.2.2 Energy-Based Formulation

Replacing mass density with energy density:

$$\nabla^2 T(x, t) = -4\pi G \frac{E(\vec{x})}{E_P} \delta^3(\vec{x}) \frac{T(x, t)^2}{t_P^2} \quad (12)$$

**Dimensional verification:**

$$[\nabla^2 T(x, t)] = [E^{-1} \cdot E^2] = [E] \quad (13)$$

$$[4\pi G E_{\text{norm}} \delta^3(\vec{x}) T(x, t)^2 / t_P^2] = [E^{-2}] [1] [E^6] [E^{-2}] / [E^{-2}] = [E] \quad \checkmark \quad (14)$$

## 2.3 Point Source Solution: Parameter Separation

### 2.3.1 The Mass Redundancy Problem

The traditional point source solution exhibits apparent mass redundancy:

$$T(x, t)(r) = \frac{1}{m} \left( 1 - \frac{r_0}{r} \right) \quad (15)$$

with  $r_0 = 2Gm$ . Substituting:

$$T(x, t)(r) = \frac{1}{m} \left( 1 - \frac{2Gm}{r} \right) = \frac{1}{m} - \frac{2G}{r} \quad (16)$$

**Critical observation:** Mass  $m$  appears in **two different roles**:

1. As normalization factor ( $1/m$ )
2. As source parameter ( $2Gm$ )

This suggests that  $m$  masks \*\*two independent physical scales\*\*.

### 2.3.2 Parameter Separation Solution

We reformulate with independent parameters:

$$\boxed{T(x, t)(r) = T_0 \left(1 - \frac{L_0}{r}\right)} \quad (17)$$

where:

- $T_0$ : Characteristic time scale [ $E^{-1}$ ]
- $L_0$ : Characteristic length scale [ $E^{-1}$ ]

#### Physical interpretation:

- $T_0$  determines the **amplitude** of the time field
- $L_0$  determines the **range** of the time field
- Both derivable from source geometry without specific masses

## 2.4 The $\xi$ Parameter: Universal Scaling

### 2.4.1 Traditional Mass-Dependent Definition

$$\xi = 2\sqrt{G} \cdot m \quad (18)$$

**Problem:** Requires specific particle masses as input.

### 2.4.2 Universal Energy-Based Definition

$$\boxed{\xi = 2\sqrt{\frac{E_{\text{characteristic}}}{E_P}}} \quad (19)$$

Universal scaling for different energy scales:

$$\text{Planck energy } (E = E_P) : \quad \xi = 2 \quad (20)$$

$$\text{Electroweak scale } (E \sim 100 \text{ GeV}) : \quad \xi \sim 10^{-8} \quad (21)$$

$$\text{QCD scale } (E \sim 1 \text{ GeV}) : \quad \xi \sim 10^{-9} \quad (22)$$

$$\text{Atomic scale } (E \sim 1 \text{ eV}) : \quad \xi \sim 10^{-28} \quad (23)$$

**No specific particle masses required!**

### 3 Complete Mass-Free T0 Formulation

#### 3.1 Fundamental Equations

The complete mass-free T0 system:

##### Mass-Free T0 Model

$$\text{Time field: } T(\vec{x}, t) = t_P \cdot f(E_{\text{norm}}(\vec{x}, t), \omega_{\text{norm}}) \quad (24)$$

$$\text{Field equation: } \nabla^2 T(x, t) = -4\pi G \frac{E_{\text{norm}}}{\ell_P^2} \delta^3(\vec{x}) T(x, t)^2 \quad (25)$$

$$\text{Point sources: } T(x, t)(r) = T_0 \left(1 - \frac{L_0}{r}\right) \quad (26)$$

$$\text{Coupling parameter: } \xi = 2\sqrt{\frac{E}{E_P}} \quad (27)$$

#### 3.2 Parameter Count Analysis

Formulation	Before Mass Elimination	After Mass Elimination
Fundamental constants	$\hbar, c, G, k_B$	$\hbar, c, G, k_B$
Particle-specific masses	$m_e, m_\mu, m_p, m_h, \dots$	None
Dimensionless ratios	None explicit	$E/E_P, L/\ell_P, T/t_P$
Free parameters	$\infty$ (one per particle)	0
Empirical inputs required	Yes (masses)	No

#### 3.3 Dimensional Consistency Verification

Equation	Left Side	Right Side	Status
Time field	$[T(\vec{x}, t)] = [E^{-1}]$	$[t_P \cdot f(\cdot)] = [E^{-1}]$	✓
Field equation	$[\nabla^2 T(x, t)] = [E]$	$[G E_{\text{norm}} \delta^3(\vec{x}) T(x, t)^2 / \ell_P^2] = [E]$	✓
Point source	$[T(x, t)(r)] = [E^{-1}]$	$[T_0(1 - L_0/r)] = [E^{-1}]$	✓
$\xi$ parameter	$[\xi] = [1]$	$[\sqrt{E/E_P}] = [1]$	✓

Table 1: Dimensional consistency of mass-free formulations

### 4 Experimental Implications

#### 4.1 Universal Predictions

The mass-free T0 model makes universal predictions independent of specific particle properties:

### 4.1.1 Scaling Laws

$$\xi(E) = 2\sqrt{\frac{E}{E_P}} \quad (28)$$

This relationship must hold for **all** energy scales, providing a stringent test of the theory.

### 4.1.2 QED Anomalies

The electron anomalous magnetic moment becomes:

$$a_e^{(T0)} = \frac{\alpha}{2\pi} \cdot C_{T0} \cdot \left(\frac{E_e}{E_P}\right) \quad (29)$$

where  $E_e$  is the characteristic energy scale of the electron, not its rest mass.

### 4.1.3 Gravitational Effects

$$\Phi(r) = -\frac{GE_{\text{source}}}{E_P} \cdot \frac{\ell_P}{r} \quad (30)$$

Universal scaling for all gravitational sources.

## 4.2 Elimination of Systematic Biases

### 4.2.1 Problems with Mass-Dependent Formulations

Traditional approaches suffer from:

- **Circular dependencies:** Using experimentally determined masses to predict the same experiments
- **Standard Model contamination:** All mass measurements assume SM physics
- **Precision illusions:** High apparent precision masking systematic theoretical errors

### 4.2.2 Advantages of Mass-Free Approach

- **Model independence:** No reliance on potentially biased mass determinations
- **Universal tests:** Same scaling laws apply across all energy scales
- **Theoretical purity:** Ab-initio predictions from Planck scale alone

## 4.3 Proposed Experimental Tests

### 4.3.1 Multi-Scale Consistency

Test the universal scaling relation:

$$\frac{\xi(E_1)}{\xi(E_2)} = \sqrt{\frac{E_1}{E_2}} \quad (31)$$

across different energy scales: atomic, nuclear, electroweak, and cosmological.

### 4.3.2 Energy-Dependent Anomalies

Measure anomalous magnetic moments as functions of energy scale rather than particle identity:

$$a(E) = a_{\text{SM}}(E) + a^{(\text{T0})}(E/E_{\text{P}}) \quad (32)$$

### 4.3.3 Geometric Independence

Verify that  $T_0$  and  $L_0$  can be determined independently from source geometry without requiring specific mass values.

## 5 Geometric Parameter Determination

### 5.1 Source Geometry Analysis

#### 5.1.1 Spherically Symmetric Sources

For a spherically symmetric energy distribution  $E(r)$ :

$$T_0 = t_{\text{P}} \cdot f \left( \frac{\int E(r) d^3r}{E_{\text{P}}} \right) \quad (33)$$

$$L_0 = \ell_{\text{P}} \cdot g \left( \frac{R_{\text{characteristic}}}{\ell_{\text{P}}} \right) \quad (34)$$

where  $f$  and  $g$  are dimensionless functions determined by the field equations.

#### 5.1.2 Non-Spherical Sources

For general geometries, the parameters become tensorial:

$$T_0^{ij} = t_{\text{P}} \cdot f_{ij} \left( \frac{I^{ij}}{E_{\text{P}} \ell_{\text{P}}^2} \right) \quad (35)$$

$$L_0^{ij} = \ell_{\text{P}} \cdot g_{ij} \left( \frac{I^{ij}}{\ell_{\text{P}}^2} \right) \quad (36)$$

where  $I^{ij}$  is the energy moment tensor of the source.

### 5.2 Universal Geometric Relations

The mass-free formulation reveals universal relationships between geometric and energetic properties:

$$\frac{L_0}{\ell_{\text{P}}} = h \left( \frac{T_0}{t_{\text{P}}}, \text{shape parameters} \right) \quad (37)$$

These relationships are **independent of specific mass values** and depend only on:

- Energy distribution geometry
- Planck-scale ratios
- Dimensionless shape parameters

## 6 Connection to Fundamental Physics

### 6.1 Emergent Mass Concept

#### 6.1.1 Mass as Effective Parameter

In the mass-free formulation, what we traditionally call "mass" emerges as:

$$m_{\text{effective}} = E_{\text{characteristic}} \cdot f(\text{geometry, couplings}) \quad (38)$$

Different "masses" for different contexts:

- **Rest mass:** Intrinsic energy scale of localized excitation
- **Gravitational mass:** Coupling strength to spacetime curvature
- **Inertial mass:** Resistance to acceleration in external fields

All reducible to **energy scales and geometric factors.**

#### 6.1.2 Resolution of Mass Hierarchies

The apparent hierarchy of particle masses becomes a hierarchy of **energy scales**:

$$\frac{m_t}{m_e} \rightarrow \frac{E_{\text{top}}}{E_{\text{electron}}} \quad (39)$$

$$\frac{m_W}{m_e} \rightarrow \frac{E_{\text{electroweak}}}{E_{\text{electron}}} \quad (40)$$

$$\frac{m_P}{m_e} \rightarrow \frac{E_P}{E_{\text{electron}}} \quad (41)$$

No fundamental mass parameters, only energy scale ratios.

### 6.2 Unification with Planck Scale Physics

#### 6.2.1 Natural Scale Emergence

All physics naturally organizes around Planck scale:

$$\text{Microscopic physics: } E \ll E_P, \quad L \gg \ell_P \quad (42)$$

$$\text{Macroscopic physics: } E \ll E_P, \quad L \gg \ell_P \quad (43)$$

$$\text{Quantum gravity: } E \sim E_P, \quad L \sim \ell_P \quad (44)$$

#### 6.2.2 Scale-Dependent Effective Theories

Different energy regimes correspond to different limits of the universal T0 theory:

$$E \ll E_P : \text{ Standard Model limit} \quad (45)$$

$$E \sim \text{TeV} : \text{ Electroweak unification} \quad (46)$$

$$E \sim E_P : \text{ Quantum gravity unification} \quad (47)$$

## 7 Philosophical Implications

### 7.1 Reductionism to Planck Scale

The elimination of mass parameters demonstrates that **all physics** is reducible to the **Planck scale**:

- No fundamental mass parameters exist
- Only energy and length ratios matter
- Universal dimensionless couplings emerge naturally
- True parameter-free physics achieved

### 7.2 Ontological Implications

#### 7.2.1 Mass as Human Construct

The traditional concept of "mass" appears to be a **human construct** rather than fundamental reality:

- Useful for practical calculations
- Not present in deepest level of theory
- Emergent from more fundamental energy relationships

#### 7.2.2 Universal Energy Monism

The mass-free T0 model supports a form of **energy monism**:

- Energy as the only fundamental quantity
- All other quantities as energy relationships
- Space and time as energy-derived concepts
- Matter as structured energy patterns

## 8 Conclusions

### 8.1 Summary of Results

We have demonstrated that:

1. **Mass  $m$  serves only as dimensional placeholder** in T0 formulations
2. **All equations can be systematically reformulated** without mass parameters
3. **Universal scaling laws emerge** based solely on Planck scale
4. **True parameter-free theory** results from mass elimination
5. **Experimental predictions become model-independent**

## 8.2 Theoretical Significance

The mass elimination reveals the T0 model as:

### T0 Model: True Nature

- **Truly fundamental theory** based on Planck scale alone
- **Parameter-free formulation** with universal predictions
- **Unification of all energy scales** through dimensionless ratios
- **Resolution of fine-tuning problems** via scale relationships

## 8.3 Experimental Program

The mass-free formulation enables:

- **Model-independent tests** of universal scaling
- **Elimination of systematic biases** from mass measurements
- **Direct connection** between quantum and gravitational scales
- **Ab-initio predictions** from pure theory

## 8.4 Future Directions

### 8.4.1 Immediate Research Priorities

1. **Complete geometric formulation:** Develop full tensor treatment for arbitrary source geometries
2. **Quantum field theory extension:** Formulate mass-free QFT on T0 background
3. **Cosmological applications:** Apply to large-scale structure without dark matter/energy
4. **Experimental design:** Develop tests of universal scaling laws

### 8.4.2 Long-term Goals

- Complete replacement of Standard Model with mass-free T0 theory
- Unification of all interactions through energy scale relationships
- Resolution of quantum gravity through Planck-scale physics
- Experimental verification of parameter-free predictions

## 9 Final Remarks

The elimination of mass as a fundamental parameter represents more than a technical improvement—it reveals the **true nature of physical reality** as organized around energy relationships and geometric structures.

The apparent complexity of particle physics, with its multitude of masses and coupling constants, emerges from our limited perspective on more fundamental energy scale relationships. The T0 model, in its mass-free formulation, provides a window into this deeper reality.

**Mass was always an illusion—energy and geometry are the fundamental reality.**

## References

- [1] Pascher, J. (2025). *Field-Theoretic Derivation of the  $\beta_T$  Parameter in Natural Units ( $\hbar = c = 1$ )*. Available at: <https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/DerivationVonBetaEn.pdf>
- [2] Pascher, J. (2025). *Natural Unit Systems: Universal Energy Conversion and Fundamental Length Scale Hierarchy*. Available at: <https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/NatEinheitenSystematikEn.pdf>
- [3] Pascher, J. (2025). *Integration of the Dirac Equation in the T0 Model: Updated Framework with Natural Units*. Available at: <https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/diracEn.pdf>
- [4] Planck, M. (1899). *Über irreversible Strahlungsvorgänge*. Sitzungsberichte der Königlich Preußischen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin, 5, 440-480.
- [5] Wheeler, J. A. (1955). *Geons*. Physical Review, 97(2), 511-536.
- [6] Weinberg, S. (1989). *The cosmological constant problem*. Reviews of Modern Physics, 61(1), 1-23.

\*Introduction

This book presents the current state of the T0 time–mass duality framework and its applications to particle masses, fundamental constants, quantum mechanics, gravitation, and cosmology.

The main body of the book consists of a set of core T0 documents. These chapters reflect the present understanding of the theory and its quantitative consequences. Wherever possible, the material has been reorganized and unified so that the structure of the theory becomes as transparent as possible.

At the end of the book, several older documents are included in an appendix. These texts represent earlier stages of the development of the T0 framework. They were not removed, because they make the evolution of the ideas and the refinement of the formulas visible. In many cases, one can see how approximations were improved, how special cases were generalized, and how new empirical data helped to sharpen or correct earlier arguments.

The “live” version of the theory is maintained in a public GitHub repository:

<https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality>

The LaTeX sources of the chapters in this book are taken from that repository. If conceptual or numerical errors are found, they are corrected there first. This means that the PDF version of the book you are reading is a snapshot of a continuously evolving project. For the most recent version of the documents, including new appendices or corrections, the GitHub repository should always be considered the primary reference.

The intention of this compilation is twofold:

- to provide a coherent, readable path through the core ideas and results of the T0 framework;
- to document, in the appendix, the historical development of these ideas, including false starts, intermediate formulations, and early fits to experimental data.

Readers who are mainly interested in the current formulation of the theory may focus on the core chapters. Readers who are also interested in the reasoning and trial-and-error process behind the theory are invited to study the appendix material in parallel.