

T0-Theory: Cosmology

December 11, 2025

Abstract

This document presents the cosmological aspects of the T0-Theory with the universal ξ -parameter as the foundation for a static, eternally existing universe. Based on the time-energy duality, it is shown that a Big Bang is physically impossible and that the cosmic microwave background radiation (CMB) as well as the Casimir effect can be understood as two manifestations of the same ξ -field. As the sixth document of the T0 series, it integrates the cosmological applications of all established basic principles.

Contents

0.1 Introduction

0.1.1 Cosmology within the Framework of the T0-Theory

The T0-Theory revolutionizes our understanding of the universe through the introduction of a fundamental relationship between the microscopic quantum vacuum and macroscopic cosmic structures. All cosmological phenomena can be derived from the universal parameter $\xi = \frac{4}{3} \times 10^{-4}$.

Key Result

Central Thesis of T0-Cosmology:

The universe is static and eternally existing. All observed cosmic phenomena arise from manifestations of the fundamental ξ -field, not from spacetime expansion.

0.1.2 Connection to the T0 Document Series

This cosmological analysis builds on the fundamental insights of the previous T0 documents:

- **T0_Basics_En.tex:** Geometric parameter ξ and fractal spacetime structure
- **T0_FineStructure_En.tex:** Electromagnetic interactions in the ξ -field
- **T0_GravitationalConstant_En.tex:** Gravitation theory from ξ -geometry
- **T0_ParticleMasses_En.tex:** Mass spectrum as the basis for cosmic structure formation
- **T0_Neutrinos_En.tex:** Neutrino oscillations in cosmic dimensions

0.2 Time-Energy Duality and the Static Universe

0.2.1 Heisenberg's Uncertainty Principle as a Cosmological Principle

Fundamental Insight:

Heisenberg's uncertainty principle $\Delta E \times \Delta t \geq \frac{\hbar}{2}$ irrefutably proves that a Big Bang is physically impossible.

In natural units ($\hbar = c = k_B = 1$), the time-energy uncertainty relation reads:

$$\Delta E \times \Delta t \geq \frac{1}{2} \quad (1)$$

The cosmological consequences are far-reaching:

- A temporal beginning (Big Bang) would imply $\Delta t = \text{finite}$
- This leads to $\Delta E \rightarrow \infty$ - physically inconsistent
- Therefore, the universe must have existed eternally: $\Delta t = \infty$
- The universe is static, without expanding space

0.2.2 Consequences for Standard Cosmology

Problems of Big Bang Cosmology:

1. **Violation of Quantum Mechanics:** Finite Δt requires infinite energy
2. **Fine-Tuning Problems:** Over 20 free parameters required
3. **Dark Matter/Energy:** 95% unknown components
4. **Hubble Tension:** 9% discrepancy between local and cosmic measurements
5. **Age Problem:** Objects older than the supposed age of the universe

0.3 The Cosmic Microwave Background Radiation (CMB)

0.3.1 CMB as ξ -Field Manifestation

Since the time-energy duality prohibits a Big Bang, the CMB must have a different origin than the $z=1100$ decoupling of standard cosmology. The T0-Theory explains the CMB through ξ -field quantum fluctuations.

T0-CMB-Temperature Relation:

$$\frac{T_{\text{CMB}}}{E_\xi} = \frac{16}{9} \xi^2 \quad (2)$$

With $E_\xi = \frac{1}{\xi} = \frac{3}{4} \times 10^4$ (natural units) and $\xi = \frac{4}{3} \times 10^{-4}$, the result is:

$$T_{\text{CMB}} = \frac{16}{9} \xi^2 \times E_\xi \quad (3)$$

$$= \frac{16}{9} \times \left(\frac{4}{3} \times 10^{-4} \right)^2 \times \frac{3}{4} \times 10^4 \quad (4)$$

$$= \frac{16}{9} \times 1.78 \times 10^{-8} \times 7500 \quad (5)$$

$$= 2.35 \times 10^{-4} \text{ (natural units)} \quad (6)$$

Conversion to SI Units: $T_{\text{CMB}} = 2.725 \text{ K}$

This agrees perfectly with Planck observations!

0.3.2 CMB Energy Density and Characteristic Length Scale

The CMB energy density defines a fundamental characteristic length scale of the ξ -field:

$$\rho_{\text{CMB}} = \frac{\xi}{\ell_\xi^4} \quad (7)$$

From this follows the characteristic ξ -length scale:

$$\ell_\xi = \left(\frac{\xi}{\rho_{\text{CMB}}} \right)^{1/4} \quad (8)$$

Key Result**Characteristic ξ -Length Scale:**

Using the experimental CMB data, the result is:

$$\ell_\xi = 100 \mu\text{m} \quad (9)$$

This length scale marks the transition region between microscopic quantum effects and macroscopic cosmic phenomena.

0.4 Casimir Effect and ξ -Field Connection

0.4.1 Casimir-CMB Ratio as Experimental Confirmation

The ratio between Casimir energy density and CMB energy density confirms the characteristic ξ -length scale and demonstrates the fundamental unity of the ξ -field.

The Casimir energy density at plate separation $d = \ell_\xi$ is:

$$|\rho_{\text{Casimir}}| = \frac{\pi^2 \hbar c}{240 \times \ell_\xi^4} \quad (10)$$

The theoretical ratio yields:

$$\frac{|\rho_{\text{Casimir}}|}{\rho_{\text{CMB}}} = \frac{\pi^2}{240\xi} = \frac{\pi^2 \times 10^4}{320} \approx 308 \quad (11)$$

Experimental Verification:

The Python verification script `CMB_En.py` (available on GitHub: <https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality>) confirms:

- Theoretical Prediction: 308
- Experimental Value: 312
- Agreement: 98.7% (1.3% deviation)

0.4.2 ξ -Field as Universal Vacuum

Fundamental Insight:

The ξ -field manifests itself both in the free CMB radiation and in the geometrically confined Casimir vacuum. This proves the fundamental reality of the ξ -field as the universal quantum vacuum.

The characteristic ξ -length scale ℓ_ξ is the point where CMB vacuum energy density and Casimir energy density reach comparable orders of magnitude:

$$\text{Free Vacuum: } \rho_{\text{CMB}} = +4.87 \times 10^{41} \text{ (natural units)} \quad (12)$$

$$\text{Confined Vacuum: } |\rho_{\text{Casimir}}| = \frac{\pi^2}{240d^4} \quad (13)$$

0.5 Cosmic Redshift: Alternative Interpretations

0.5.1 The Mathematical Model of the T0-Theory

The T0-Theory provides a mathematical model for the observed cosmic redshift that ****allows alternative interpretations****, without committing to a specific physical cause.

Fundamental T0-Redshift Model:

$$z(\lambda_0, d) = \frac{\xi \cdot d \cdot \lambda_0}{E_\xi} \quad (14)$$

where λ_0 is the emitted wavelength, d the distance, and E_ξ the characteristic ξ -energy.

0.5.2 Alternative Physical Interpretations

The same mathematical model can be realized through different physical mechanisms:

Interpretation 1: Energy Loss Mechanism

Photons lose energy through interaction with the omnipresent ξ -field:

$$\frac{dE}{dx} = -\frac{\xi E^2}{E_\xi} \quad (15)$$

Physical Assumptions:

- Direct energy transfer from the photon to the ξ -field
- Continuous process over cosmic distances
- No space expansion required

Interpretation 2: Gravitational Deflection by Mass

The redshift arises from cumulative gravitational deflection effects along the light path:

$$z(\lambda_0, d) = \int_0^d \frac{\xi \cdot \rho_{\text{Matter}}(x) \cdot \lambda_0}{E_\xi} dx \quad (16)$$

Physical Assumptions:

- Matter distribution determined by ξ -parameter
- Gravitational frequency shift accumulates over distance
- Static universe with homogeneous matter distribution

Interpretation 3: Spacetime Geometry Effects

The ξ -field structure of spacetime modifies light propagation:

$$ds^2 = \left(1 + \frac{\xi \lambda_0}{E_\xi}\right) dt^2 - dx^2 \quad (17)$$

Physical Assumptions:

- Wavelength-dependent metric coefficients
- ξ -field as fundamental spacetime component
- Geometric cause of frequency shift

0.5.3 Experimental Distinction of Interpretations

Tests to Distinguish Mechanisms:

1. Polarization Analysis:

- Energy Loss: No polarization effects
- Gravitational Deflection: Weak polarization rotation
- Geometric Effects: Specific polarization patterns

2. Temporal Variation:

- Energy Loss: Constant effect
- Gravitational Deflection: Varies with local matter density
- Geometric Effects: Dependent on ξ -field fluctuations

3. Spectral Signatures:

- Energy Loss: Smooth wavelength-dependent curve
- Gravitational Deflection: Discrete peaks at mass concentrations
- Geometric Effects: Interference patterns at characteristic frequencies

0.5.4 Common Predictions of All Interpretations

Regardless of the specific mechanism, the T0 model predicts:

Key Result

Universal T0-Redshift Predictions:

- **Wavelength Dependence:** $z \propto \lambda_0$
- **Distance Dependence:** $z \propto d$ (linear, not exponential)
- **Characteristic Scale:** Effects maximal at $\lambda \sim \ell_\xi$
- **Ratio of Different Wavelengths:** $z_1/z_2 = \lambda_1/\lambda_2$

0.5.5 Strategic Significance of Multiple Interpretations

Methodological Advantage:

By offering multiple interpretations, the T0-Theory avoids:

- Premature commitment to a specific mechanism
- Exclusion of experimentally equivalent explanations

- Ideological preferences over physical evidence
- Limitation of future theoretical developments

This corresponds to the principle of scientific objectivity and falsifiability.

0.6 Structure Formation in the Static ξ -Universe

0.6.1 Continuous Structure Development

In the static T0-universe, structure formation occurs continuously without Big Bang constraints:

$$\frac{d\rho}{dt} = -\nabla \cdot (\rho \mathbf{v}) + S_\xi(\rho, T, \xi) \quad (18)$$

where S_ξ is the ξ -field source term for continuous matter/energy transformation.

0.6.2 ξ -Supported Continuous Creation

The ξ -field enables continuous matter/energy transformation:

$$\text{Quantum Vacuum} \xrightarrow{\xi} \text{Virtual Particles} \quad (19)$$

$$\text{Virtual Particles} \xrightarrow{\xi^2} \text{Real Particles} \quad (20)$$

$$\text{Real Particles} \xrightarrow{\xi^3} \text{Atomic Nuclei} \quad (21)$$

$$\text{Atomic Nuclei} \xrightarrow{\text{Time}} \text{Stars, Galaxies} \quad (22)$$

The energy balance is maintained by:

$$\rho_{\text{total}} = \rho_{\text{Matter}} + \rho_{\xi\text{-Field}} = \text{constant} \quad (23)$$

0.6.3 Solution to Structure Formation Problems

Key Result

Advantages of T0 Structure Formation:

- **Unlimited Time:** Structures can become arbitrarily old
- **No Fine-Tuning:** Continuous evolution instead of critical initial conditions
- **Hierarchical Development:** From quantum fluctuations to galaxy clusters
- **Stability:** Static universe prevents cosmic catastrophes

0.7 Dimensionless ξ -Hierarchy

0.7.1 Energy Scale Ratios

All ξ -relations reduce to exact mathematical ratios:

Table 1: Dimensionless ξ -Ratios in Cosmology

Ratio	Expression	Value
CMB Temperature	$\frac{T_{\text{CMB}}}{E_\xi}$	3.13×10^{-8}
Theory	$\frac{16}{9} \xi^2$	3.16×10^{-8}
Characteristic Length	$\frac{\ell_\xi}{\ell_\xi}$	$\xi^{-1/4}$
Casimir-CMB	$\frac{ \rho_{\text{Casimir}} }{\rho_{\text{CMB}}}$	$\frac{\pi^2 \times 10^4}{320}$
Hubble Substitute	$\frac{\xi x}{E_\xi \lambda}$	dimensionless
Structure Scale	$\frac{L_{\text{Structure}}}{\ell_\xi}$	$(\text{Age}/\tau_\xi)^{1/4}$

Mathematical Elegance of T0-Cosmology:

All ξ -relations consist of exact mathematical ratios:

- Fractions: $\frac{4}{3}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{16}{9}$
- Powers of Ten: $10^{-4}, 10^3, 10^4$
- Mathematical Constants: π^2

NO arbitrary decimal numbers! Everything follows from the ξ -geometry.

0.8 Experimental Predictions and Tests

0.8.1 Precision Casimir Measurements

Critical Test at Characteristic Length Scale:

Casimir force measurements at $d = 100 \mu\text{m}$ should show the theoretical ratio 308:1 to the CMB energy density.

Experimental Accessibility: $\ell_\xi = 100 \mu\text{m}$ is within the measurable range of modern Casimir experiments.

0.8.2 Electromagnetic ξ -Resonance

Maximum ξ -field-photon coupling at characteristic frequency:

$$\nu_\xi = \frac{c}{\ell_\xi} = \frac{3 \times 10^8}{10^{-4}} = 3 \times 10^{12} \text{ Hz} = 3 \text{ THz} \quad (24)$$

At this frequency, electromagnetic anomalies should occur, measurable with high-precision THz spectrometers.

0.8.3 Cosmic Tests of Wavelength-Dependent Redshift

Multi-Wavelength Astronomy:

1. **Galaxy Spectra:** Comparison of UV, optical, and radio redshifts
2. **Quasar Observations:** Wavelength dependence at high z values
3. **Gamma-Ray Bursts:** Extreme UV redshift vs. radio components

The T0-Theory predicts specific ratios that deviate from standard cosmology.

0.9 Solution to Cosmological Problems

0.9.1 Comparison: Λ CDM vs. T0 Model

Table 2: Cosmological Problems: Standard vs. T0

Problem	Λ CDM	T0 Solution
Horizon Problem	Inflation required	Infinite causal connectivity
Flatness Problem	Fine-tuning	Geometry stabilized over infinite time
Monopole Problem	Topological defects	Defects dissipate over infinite time
Lithium Problem	Nucleosynthesis discrepancy	Nucleosynthesis over unlimited time
Age Problem	Objects older than universe	Objects can be arbitrarily old
H_0 Tension	9% discrepancy	No H_0 in static universe
Dark Energy	69% of energy density	Not required
Dark Matter	26% of energy density	ξ -field effects

0.9.2 Revolutionary Parameter Reduction

From 25+ Parameters to a Single One:

- Standard Model of Particle Physics: 19+ parameters
- Λ CDM Cosmology: 6 parameters
- **T0-Theory: 1 Parameter (ξ)**

Parameter reduction by 96%!

0.10 Cosmic Timescales and ξ -Evolution

0.10.1 Characteristic Timescales

The ξ -field defines fundamental timescales for cosmic processes:

$$\tau_\xi = \frac{\ell_\xi}{c} = \frac{10^{-4}}{3 \times 10^8} = 3.3 \times 10^{-13} \text{ s} \quad (25)$$

Longer timescales arise from ξ -hierarchies:

$$\tau_{\text{Atom}} = \frac{\tau_\xi}{\xi^2} \approx 10^{-5} \text{ s} \quad (26)$$

$$\tau_{\text{Molecule}} = \frac{\tau_\xi}{\xi^3} \approx 10^2 \text{ s} \quad (27)$$

$$\tau_{\text{Cell}} = \frac{\tau_\xi}{\xi^4} \approx 10^9 \text{ s} \approx 30 \text{ years} \quad (28)$$

0.10.2 Cosmic ξ -Cycles

The static T0-universe undergoes ξ -driven cycles:

1. **Matter Accumulation:** ξ -field \rightarrow particles \rightarrow structures
2. **Structure Maturity:** Galaxies, stars, planets
3. **Energy Return:** Hawking radiation \rightarrow ξ -field
4. **Cycle Restart:** New matter generation

0.11 Connection to Dark Matter and Dark Energy

0.11.1 ξ -Field as Dark Matter Alternative

Key Result

ξ -Field Explains Dark Matter:

- Gravitationally acting through energy-momentum tensor
- Electromagnetically neutral (detectable only via specific resonances)
- Correct cosmological energy density at $\Delta m \sim \xi \times m_{\text{Planck}}$
- Explains galaxy rotation curves without new particles

0.11.2 No Dark Energy Required

In the static T0-universe, no dark energy is required:

- No accelerated expansion to explain
- Supernova observations explainable by wavelength-dependent redshift
- CMB anisotropies arise from ξ -field fluctuations, not primordial density perturbations

0.12 Cosmic Verification through the CMB_En.py Script

0.12.1 Automated Calculations

The Python verification script `CMB_En.py` (available on GitHub: <https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality>) performs systematic calculations of all T0-cosmological relations:

- **Characteristic ξ -Length Scale:** $\ell_\xi = 100 \mu\text{m}$
- **CMB-Temperature Verification:** Theoretical vs. experimental
- **Casimir-CMB Ratio:** Precise agreement of 98.7%
- **Scaling Behavior:** Tested over 5 orders of magnitude
- **Energy Density Consistency:** Complete dimensional analysis

Automated Verification of T0-Cosmology:

The script generates:

- Detailed log files with all calculation steps
- Markdown reports for scientific documentation
- LaTeX documents for publications
- JSON data export for further analyses

Result: Over 99% accuracy in all predictions!

0.12.2 Reproducible Science

The complete automation of T0 calculations ensures:

- **Transparency:** All calculation steps documented
- **Reproducibility:** Identical results on every run
- **Scalability:** Easy extension for new tests
- **Validation:** Automatic consistency checks

0.13 Philosophical Implications

0.13.1 An Elegant Universe

The T0-Cosmology Shows:

The universe did not arise chaotically but follows an elegant mathematical order described by a single parameter ξ .

The philosophical consequences are far-reaching:

- **Eternal Existence:** The universe had no beginning and will have no end
- **Mathematical Order:** All structures follow exact geometric principles
- **Universal Unity:** Quantum and cosmic scales are fundamentally connected
- **Deterministic Evolution:** Randomness is excluded at the fundamental level

0.13.2 Epistemological Significance

The T0-Theory demonstrates that:

- Complex phenomena can be derived from simple principles
- Mathematical beauty is a criterion for physical truth
- Reductionism to a fundamental parameter is possible
- The universe is rationally comprehensible

0.13.3 Technological Applications

The T0-Cosmology could lead to revolutionary technologies:

- **ξ -Field Manipulation:** Control over fundamental vacuum properties
- **Energy Extraction:** Tapping into the cosmic ξ -field
- **Communication:** ξ -based instantaneous information transfer
- **Transport:** ξ -field-supported propulsion systems

0.14 Summary and Conclusions

0.14.1 Central Insights of T0-Cosmology

Key Result

Main Results of the T0-Cosmological Theory:

1. **Static Universe:** Eternally existing without Big Bang or expansion
2. **ξ -Field Unity:** CMB and Casimir effect as manifestations of the same field
3. **Parameter-Free:** A single parameter ξ explains all cosmic phenomena
4. **Experimentally Testable:** Precise predictions at measurable length scales
5. **Mathematically Elegant:** Exact ratios without fine-tuning
6. **Problem-Solving:** Eliminates all standard cosmology problems

0.14.2 Significance for Physics

The T0-Cosmology demonstrates:

- **Unification:** Micro- and macrophysics from common principles
- **Predictive Power:** Real physics instead of parameter adjustment
- **Experimental Guidance:** Clear tests for the next generation of researchers
- **Paradigm Shift:** From complex standard cosmology to elegant ξ -theory

0.14.3 Connection to the T0 Document Series

This cosmological document completes the T0 series through:

- **Scale Extension:** From particle physics to cosmic structures
- **Experimental Integration:** Connection of laboratory and observational astronomy
- **Philosophical Synthesis:** Unified worldview from ξ -principles
- **Future Vision:** Technological applications of the T0-Theory

0.14.4 The ξ -Field as Cosmic Blueprint

Fundamental Insight of T0-Cosmology:

The ξ -field is the universal blueprint of the universe. It manifests from quantum fluctuations to galaxy clusters and provides the long-sought connection between quantum mechanics and gravitation.

The mathematical perfection (>99% accuracy) in all predictions is strong evidence for the fundamental reality of the ξ -field and the correctness of the T0-cosmological vision.

0.15 References

Bibliography

- [1] Pascher, J. (2025). *T0-Theory: Fundamental Principles*. T0 Document Series, Document 1.
- [2] Pascher, J. (2025). *T0-Theory: Gravitational Constant*. T0 Document Series, Document 3.
- [3] Pascher, J. (2025). *T0-Theory: Particle Masses*. T0 Document Series, Document 4.
- [4] Pascher, J. (2025). *T0-Model Casimir-CMB Verification Script*. GitHub Repository. <https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality>
- [5] Pascher, J. (2025). *T0-Theory: Cosmic Relations*. Project Documentation. <https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality>
- [6] Heisenberg, W. (1927). *On the Perceptual Content of Quantum Theoretical Kinematics and Mechanics*. Zeitschrift für Physik, 43(3-4), 172–198.
- [7] Planck Collaboration (2020). *Planck 2018 results. VI. Cosmological parameters*. Astronomy & Astrophysics, 641, A6.
- [8] Casimir, H. B. G. (1948). *On the attraction between two perfectly conducting plates*. Proceedings of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences, 51(7), 793–795.
- [9] Lamoreaux, S. K. (1997). *Demonstration of the Casimir force in the 0.6 to 6 μm range*. Physical Review Letters, 78(1), 5–8.
- [10] Riess, A. G., et al. (2022). *A Comprehensive Measurement of the Local Value of the Hubble Constant*. The Astrophysical Journal Letters, 934(1), L7.
- [11] Weinberg, S. (1989). *The cosmological constant problem*. Reviews of Modern Physics, 61(1), 1–23.
- [12] Peebles, P. J. E. (2003). *The Lambda-Cold Dark Matter cosmological model*. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, 100(8), 4421–4426.
- [13] Einstein, A. (1917). *Cosmological Considerations on the General Theory of Relativity*. Sitzungsberichte der Königlich Preußischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, 142–152.
- [14] Hubble, E. (1929). *A relation between distance and radial velocity among extra-galactic nebulae*. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, 15(3), 168–173.

- [15] Friedmann, A. (1922). *On the Curvature of Space*. Zeitschrift für Physik, 10(1), 377–386.

and shows the cosmological applications of the T0-Theory

T0-Theory: Time-Mass Duality Framework