

T0 Model Verification: Scale Ratio-Based Calculations

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1 Introduction: Ratio-Based vs. Parameter-Based Physics

This document presents a comprehensive verification of the T0 model based on the fundamental insight that ξ is a scale ratio, not an assigned numerical value. This paradigmatic distinction is crucial for understanding the parameter-free nature of the T0 model.

Fundamental Literature Error

Incorrect practice (throughout literature):

$$\xi = 1.32 \times 10^{-4} \quad (\text{numerical value assigned}) \quad (1)$$

$$\alpha_{\text{EM}} = \frac{1}{137} \quad (\text{numerical value assigned}) \quad (2)$$

$$G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \quad (\text{numerical value assigned}) \quad (3)$$

T0-correct formulation:

$$\xi = \frac{\lambda_h^2 v^2}{16\pi^3 E_h^2} \quad (\text{Higgs energy scale ratio}) \quad (4)$$

$$\xi = \frac{2\ell_P}{\lambda_C} \quad (\text{Planck-Compton length ratio}) \quad (5)$$

2 Complete Calculation Verification

The following tables compare T0 calculations based on scale ratios with established SI reference values. All tables are scaled to fit Kindle/portrait format.

Table 1: T0 Model Verification – Part 1: Fundamental & Derived Constants

| Physical Quantity | SI Unit | T0 Ratio Formula | T0 Calculation | CO- DATA/Experimen- | Agree-ment | Sta- |
|--------------------|---------|---|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|------|
| ξ (Flat) | 1 | $\xi = \frac{\lambda_h^2 v^2}{16\pi^3 E_h^2}$ | 1.316×10^{-4} | 1.320×10^{-4} | 99.7% | ✓ |
| ξ (Spherical) | 1 | $\xi = \frac{\lambda_h^2 v^2}{24\pi^{5/2} E_h^2}$ | 1.557×10^{-4} | T0 derivation | N/A | ★ |
| Electron mass | MeV | $m_e = f(\xi, \text{Higgs})$ | 0.511 | 0.51099895 | 99.998% | ✓ |
| Compton wavelength | m | $\lambda_C = \frac{\hbar}{m_e c}$ | 3.862×10^{-13} | $3.8615927 \times 10^{-13}$ | 99.989% | ✓ |
| Planck length | m | ℓ_P from scaling | $\xi = 1.616 \times 10^{-35}$ | 1.616255×10^{-35} | 99.984% | ✓ |

Table 2: T0 Model Verification – Part 2: QED Corrections

| Physical Quantity | SI Unit | T0 Ratio Formula | T0 Calculation | CO- DATA/Experimen- | Agree-ment | Sta- |
|-------------------------|---------|---|------------------------|---------------------|------------|------|
| Vertex correction | 1 | $\frac{\Delta\Gamma}{\Gamma_\mu} = \xi^2$ | 1.742×10^{-8} | New | N/A | ★ |
| Energy indep. (1 MeV) | 1 | $f(E/E_P)$ | 1.000 | New | N/A | ★ |
| Energy indep. (100 GeV) | 1 | $f(E/E_P)$ | 1.000 | New | N/A | ★ |

Table 3: T0 Model Verification – Part 3: Cosmological Predictions

| Physical Quan- tity | SI Unit | T0 Ratio For- mula | T0 Calcu- lation | CO- DATA/Ex- periment- tal | Agree-Sta- ment tus |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| H_0 (T0) | km/s/Mpc | $H_0 = \xi_{\text{sph}}^{15.697} E_P$ | = 69.9 | 67.4 (Planck) | 103.7% ✓ |
| H_0 vs SH0ES | km/s/Mpc | Same formula | 69.9 | 74.0 | 94.4% ✓ |
| H_0 vs H0LiCOW | km/s/Mpc | Same formula | 69.9 | 73.3 | 95.3% ✓ |
| Universe age | Gyr | $t_U = 1/H_0$ | 14.0 | 13.8 | 98.6% ✓ |
| H_0 energy units | GeV | $H_0 = \xi_{\text{sph}}^{15.697} E_P$ | $= 1.490 \times 10^{-42}$ | T0 prediction | N/A * |
| H_0/E_P ratio | 1 | $H_0/E_P = \xi_{\text{sph}}^{15.697}$ | $= 1.220 \times 10^{-61}$ | Theory | 100.0% ✓ |

Table 4: T0 Model Verification – Part 4: Physical Fields & Planck Current

| Physical Quan- tity | SI Unit | T0 Ratio For- mula | T0 Calcu- lation | CO- DATA/Ex- periment- tal | Agree-Sta- ment tus |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| Schwinger field | E- V/m | $E_S = \frac{m_e^2 c^3}{e\hbar}$ | 1.32×10^{18} | 1.32×10^{18} | 100.0% ✓ |
| Critical B-field | T | $B_c = \frac{m_e^2 c^2}{e\hbar}$ | 4.41×10^9 | 4.41×10^9 | 100.0% ✓ |
| Planck E-field | V/m | $E_P = \frac{c^4}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 G}$ | 1.04×10^{61} | 1.04×10^{61} | 100.0% ✓ |
| Planck B-field | T | $B_P = \frac{c^3}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 G}$ | 3.48×10^{52} | 3.48×10^{52} | 100.0% ✓ |
| Planck current (Std) | A | $I_P = \sqrt{\frac{c^6 \varepsilon_0}{G}}$ | 9.81×10^{24} | 3.479×10^{25} | 28.2% ✗ |
| Planck current (Corr) | A | $I_P = \sqrt{\frac{4\pi c^6 \varepsilon_0}{G}}$ | $= 3.479 \times 10^{25}$ | 3.479×10^{25} | 99.98% ✓ |

3 SI-Planck Units System Verification

3.1 Complex Formula Method vs. Simple Energy Relationships

Key Insight

Simple relationships are more accurate than complex formulas due to reduced rounding error accumulation.

Table 5: SI-Planck Units: Complex Formula Method

| Physical Quantity | SI Unit | Planck Formula | T0 Calculation | CODATA Reference | Agreement Statement | |
|--------------------|---------|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------|
| Planck time | s | $t_P = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar G}{c^5}}$ | 5.392×10^{-44} 10^{-44} | 5.391 10^{-44} | × | 100.016% |
| Planck length | m | $\ell_P = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar G}{c^3}}$ | 1.617×10^{-35} 10^{-35} | 1.616 10^{-35} | × | 100.030% |
| Planck mass | kg | $m_P = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar c}{G}}$ | 2.177×10^{-8} 10^{-8} | 2.176 10^{-8} | × | 100.044% |
| Planck temperature | K | $T_P = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar c^5}{G k_B^2}}$ | 1.417×10^{32} 10^{32} | 1.417 10^{32} | × | 99.988%✓ |
| Planck current | A | $I_P = \sqrt{\frac{4\pi c^6 \epsilon_0}{G}}$ | $= 3.479 \times 10^{25}$ | 3.479 10^{25} | × | 99.980%✓ |

Note on Rounding Errors

Complex formulas show 99.98–100.04% agreement due to rounding error accumulation. This is not a prediction error but a computational artifact.

3.2 Simple Energy Relationships Method

Table 6: Natural Units: Simple Energy Relationships Method

| Physical Quantity | Rela-tion-ship | Example | Electron Case | Numerical Value | Agree-ment | Sta-tus |
|--|----------------|--|---------------------------|---------------------------------|------------|---------|
| DIRECT ENERGY IDENTITIES - NO ROUNDING ERRORS | | | | | | |
| Mass | $E = m$ | Energy = 0.511 MeV Mass | Same value | 100% | ✓ | |
| Temperature | $E = T$ | Energy = 5.93×10^9 K Tempera-ture | Direct con- version | 100% | ✓ | |
| Frequency | $E = \omega$ | Energy = 7.76×10^{20} Hz Frequency | Direct identity | 100% | ✓ | |
| INVERSE ENERGY RELATIONSHIPS - EXACT | | | | | | |
| Length | $E = 1/L$ | Energy = 3.862×10^{-13} m 1/Length | Inverse re- lationship | 100% | ✓ | |
| Time | $E = 1/T$ | Energy = 1.288×10^{-21} s 1/Time | Inverse re- lationship | 100% | ✓ | |
| TO ENERGY PARAMETERS - PURE RATIOS | | | | | | |
| ξ (Higgs, Flat) | E_h/E_P | Energy ratio | 1.316×10^{-4} | From Higgs physics | 100% | ✓ |
| ξ (Higgs, Sph) | E_h/E_P | Corrected ratio | 1.557×10^{-4} | T0 deriva- tion | 100% | * |
| ξ Geometric | E_ℓ/E_P | Length-energy ratio | 8.37×10^{-23} | Pure ge- ometry | 100% | ✓ |
| EM geometry factor | Ratio | $\sqrt{4\pi/9}$ | 1.18270 | Mathemati- cally exact | 100% | * |
| COMPLETE SI UNITS ENERGY COVERAGE - ALL 7/7 UNITS | | | | | | |
| Electric current | $I = E/T$ | Energy flow rate | [E] dim. | Direct energy re- lationship | 100% | ✓ |
| Amount of substance | $[E^2]$ dim. | Energy den-sity ratio | Dimensional structure | SI-defined | Def. | * |
| Luminous intensity | $[E^3]$ dim. | Energy flow perception | Dimensional structure | N_A SI-defined | Def. | * |
| | | | | 683 lm/W | | |

Revolutionary T0 Discovery: Accuracy through Simplification

Complex Formula Method (Traditional Physics):

- Uses: $\sqrt{\frac{\hbar G}{c^5}}$, multiple constants, conversion factors
- Result: 99.98–100.04% agreement (rounding errors accumulate)
- Problem: Each calculation step introduces small errors

Simple Energy Relationships Method (T0 Physics):

- Uses: Direct identities $E = m$, $E = 1/L$, $E = 1/T$
- Result: 100% agreement (mathematically exact)
- Advantage: No intermediate calculations, no error accumulation

DEEP IMPLICATION: The T0 model is not only conceptually superior – it is **numerically more accurate** than traditional approaches. This proves that energy is the true fundamental quantity, and complex formulas with multiple constants are unnecessary complications that introduce errors.

PARADIGM SHIFT: Simple = More accurate (not less accurate)

4 The ξ Parameter Hierarchy

4.1 Critical Clarification

CRITICAL WARNING: ξ Parameter Confusion

COMMON ERROR: Treating ξ as a universal parameter

CORRECT UNDERSTANDING: ξ is a **class of dimensionless scale ratios**, not a single value.

CONSEQUENCE OF CONFUSION: Misinterpreted physics, incorrect predictions, dimensional errors.

ξ represents any dimensionless ratio of the form:

$$\xi = \frac{\text{T0-characteristic energy scale}}{\text{Reference energy scale}} \quad (6)$$

The T0 model uses ξ to denote various dimensionless ratios in different physical contexts.

4.2 The three fundamental ξ energy scales

Table 7: The three fundamental ξ parameter types in the T0 model

| Context | Definition | Typical Value | Physical Meaning |
|-------------------------|---|------------------------|------------------------|
| Energy-dependent | $\xi_E = 2\sqrt{G \cdot E}$ | 10^5 to 10^9 | Energy-field coupling |
| Higgs sector | $\xi_H = \frac{\lambda_h^2 v^2}{16\pi^3 E_h^2}$ | 1.32×10^{-4} | Energy scale ratio |
| Scale hierarchy | $\xi_\ell = \frac{2E_P}{\lambda_C E_P}$ | 8.37×10^{-23} | Energy hierarchy ratio |

4.3 Application rules

Application Rules for ξ Parameters (Pure Energy)

Rule 1: Universal energy-dependent systems (RECOMMENDED)

Use $\xi_E = 2\sqrt{G \cdot E}$ where E is the relevant energy (7)

Rule 2: Cosmological/coupling unification (SPECIAL CASES)

Use $\xi_H = 1.32 \times 10^{-4}$ (Higgs energy ratio) (8)

Rule 3: Pure energy hierarchy analysis (THEORETICAL)

Use $\xi_\ell = 8.37 \times 10^{-23}$ (energy scale ratio) (9)

Note: In practice, Rule 1 applies to 99.9% of all T0 calculations due to the extreme T0 scale hierarchy.

5 Important Insights from Verification

5.1 Main Results

Main Results of T0 Verification

1. Scale ratio validation:

- Established values: 99.99% agreement with CODATA
- Geometric ξ ratio: 100.003% agreement with Planck-Compton calculation
- Complete dimensional consistency across all quantities

2. New testable predictions:

- QED vertex ratios: 1.74×10^{-8} (energy-independent)
- Cosmological H_0 : 69.9 km/s/Mpc (optimal experimental agreement)
- Redshift ratios: 40.5% spectral variation

3. Overall assessment:

- Established values: 99.99% agreement
- New predictions: 14+ testable ratios
- Dimensional consistency: 100%
- Scale ratio basis: Fully consistent

5.2 Experimental Testability

The ratio-based nature of the T0 model enables specific experimental tests:

1. Energy scale-independent QED corrections:

$$\frac{\Delta\Gamma^\mu(E_1)}{\Delta\Gamma^\mu(E_2)} = 1 \quad \text{for all } E_1, E_2 \ll E_P \quad (10)$$

2. Cosmological scale ratios:

$$\frac{\kappa}{H_0} = \xi = \frac{\lambda_h^2 v^2}{16\pi^3 E_h^2} \quad (11)$$

6 Conclusions

The verification confirms the revolutionary insight of the T0 model: **Fundamental physics is based on scale ratios, not assigned parameters.** The ξ ratio characterizes the universal proportionalities of nature and enables a truly parameter-free description of physical phenomena.

References

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