

# **T0 Model: Unified Neutrino Formula Structure**

## Abstract

This document presents a mathematically consistent formula structure for neutrino calculations within the T0 model, based on the hypothesis of equal masses for all flavor states ( $\nu_e, \nu_\mu, \nu_\tau$ ). The neutrino mass is derived from the photon analogy ( $\frac{\xi^2}{2}$ -suppression), and oscillations are explained by geometric phases based on  $T_x \cdot m_x = 1$ , with quantum numbers ( $n, \ell, j$ ) determining phase differences. A plausible target value for the neutrino mass ( $m_\nu = 15$  meV) is derived from empirical data (cosmological constraints). The T0 model is based on speculative geometric harmonies without empirical support and is highly likely to be incomplete or incorrect. Scientific integrity requires a clear distinction between mathematical correctness and physical validity.

# Contents

## 0.1 Preamble: Scientific Integrity

**CRITICAL LIMITATION:** The following formulas for neutrino masses are **speculative extrapolations** based on the untested hypothesis that neutrinos follow geometric harmonies and all flavor states have equal masses. This hypothesis has **no empirical basis** and is highly likely to be incomplete or incorrect. The mathematical formulas are nonetheless internally consistent and error-free.

### Scientific Integrity Requires:

- Honesty about the speculative nature of predictions
- Mathematical correctness despite physical uncertainty
- Clear separation between hypotheses and verified facts

## 0.2 Neutrinos as "Near-Massless Photons": The T0 Photon Analogy

**Fundamental T0 Insight:** Neutrinos can be understood as "damped photons." The remarkable similarity between photons and neutrinos suggests a deeper geometric kinship:

- **Speed:** Both propagate at nearly the speed of light
- **Penetration:** Both have extreme penetration capabilities
- **Mass:** Photon is exactly massless, neutrino is nearly massless
- **Interaction:** Photon interacts electromagnetically, neutrino interacts weakly

### 0.2.1 Photon-Neutrino Correspondence

**Physical Parallels:**

$$\text{Photon: } E^2 = (pc)^2 + 0 \quad (\text{perfectly massless}) \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Neutrino: } E^2 = (pc)^2 + \left( \sqrt{\frac{\xi^2}{2} mc^2} \right)^2 \quad (\text{nearly massless}) \quad (2)$$

**Speed Comparison:**

$$v_\gamma = c \quad (\text{exact}) \quad (3)$$

$$v_\nu = c \times \left( 1 - \frac{\xi^2}{2} \right) \approx 0.9999999911 \times c \quad (4)$$

The speed difference is only  $8.89 \times 10^{-9}$  – practically unmeasurable!

### 0.2.2 Double $\xi$ -Suppression from Photon Analogy

**T0 Hypothesis:** Neutrino = Photon with Geometric Double Damping  
If neutrinos are "near-photons," two suppression factors arise:

- **First  $\xi$  Factor:** "Near massless" (like a photon, but not perfect)
- **Second  $\xi$  Factor:** "Weak interaction" (geometric coupling)
- **Result:**  $m_\nu \propto \frac{\xi^2}{2}$ , consistent with the speed difference  $v_\nu = c \times \left( 1 - \frac{\xi^2}{2} \right)$

**Interaction Strength Comparison:**

$$\sigma_\gamma \sim \alpha_{\text{EM}} \approx \frac{1}{137} \quad (5)$$

$$\sigma_\nu \sim \frac{\xi^2}{2} \times G_F \approx 8.888888 \times 10^{-9} \quad (6)$$

The ratio  $\sigma_\nu / \sigma_\gamma \sim \frac{\xi^2}{2}$  confirms the geometric suppression!

## 0.3 Neutrino Oscillations

**Neutrino Oscillations:** Neutrinos can change their identity (flavor) during flight – a phenomenon known as neutrino oscillation. A neutrino produced as an electron neutrino ( $\nu_e$ ) can later be detected as a muon neutrino ( $\nu_\mu$ ) or tau neutrino ( $\nu_\tau$ ) and vice versa.

In standard physics, this behavior is described by the mixing of mass eigenstates ( $\nu_1, \nu_2, \nu_3$ ) connected to flavor states ( $\nu_e, \nu_\mu, \nu_\tau$ ) via the PMNS matrix (Pontecorvo-

Maki-Nakagawa-Sakata):

$$\begin{pmatrix} \nu_e \\ \nu_\mu \\ \nu_\tau \end{pmatrix} = U_{\text{PMNS}} \begin{pmatrix} \nu_1 \\ \nu_2 \\ \nu_3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (7)$$

where  $U_{\text{PMNS}}$  is the mixing matrix.

Oscillations depend on mass differences  $\Delta m_{ij}^2 = m_i^2 - m_j^2$  and mixing angles. Current experimental data (2025) provide:

$$\Delta m_{21}^2 \approx 7.53 \times 10^{-5} \text{ eV}^2 \quad [\text{Solar}] \quad (8)$$

$$\Delta m_{32}^2 \approx 2.44 \times 10^{-3} \text{ eV}^2 \quad [\text{Atmospheric}] \quad (9)$$

$$m_\nu > 0.06 \text{ eV} \quad [\text{At least one neutrino, } 3\sigma] \quad (10)$$

### Implications for T0:

- The T0 model postulates equal masses for flavor states  $(\nu_e, \nu_\mu, \nu_\tau)$ , implying  $\Delta m_{ij}^2 = 0$ , which is incompatible with standard oscillations.
- To explain oscillations, the T0 model uses geometric phases based on  $T_x \cdot m_x = 1$ , with quantum numbers  $(n, \ell, j)$  determining phase differences.

### 0.3.1 Geometric Phases as Oscillation Mechanism

#### T0 Hypothesis: Geometric Phases for Oscillations

To reconcile the hypothesis of equal masses ( $m_{\nu_e} = m_{\nu_\mu} = m_{\nu_\tau} = m_\nu$ ) with neutrino oscillations, it is speculated that oscillations in the T0 model are caused by geometric phases rather than mass differences. This is based on the T0 relation:

$$T_x \cdot m_x = 1,$$

where  $m_x = m_\nu = 4.54 \text{ meV}$  is the neutrino mass, and  $T_x$  is a characteristic time or frequency:

$$T_x = \frac{1}{m_\nu} = \frac{1}{4.54 \times 10^{-3} \text{ eV}} \approx 2.2026 \times 10^2 \text{ eV}^{-1} \approx 1.449 \times 10^{-13} \text{ s.}$$

The geometric phase is determined by the T0 quantum numbers  $(n, \ell, j)$ :

$$\phi_{\text{geo},i} \propto f(n, \ell, j) \cdot \frac{L}{E} \cdot \frac{1}{T_x},$$

where  $f(n, \ell, j) = \frac{n^6}{\ell^3}$  (or 1 for  $\ell = 0$ ) are the geometric factors:

$$f_{\nu_e} = 1, \quad (11)$$

$$f_{\nu_\mu} = 64, \quad (12)$$

$$f_{\nu_\tau} = 91.125. \quad (13)$$

### Calculated Phase Differences:

$$\phi_{\nu_e} \propto 1 \cdot \frac{L}{E} \cdot \frac{1}{T_x}, \quad (14)$$

$$\phi_{\nu_\mu} \propto 64 \cdot \frac{L}{E} \cdot \frac{1}{T_x}, \quad (15)$$

$$\phi_{\nu_\tau} \propto 91.125 \cdot \frac{L}{E} \cdot \frac{1}{T_x}. \quad (16)$$

These phase differences could cause oscillations between flavor states without requiring different masses. The exact form of the oscillation probability requires further development but remains highly speculative.

**WARNING:** This approach is purely hypothetical and lacks empirical confirmation. It contradicts the established theory that oscillations are caused by  $\Delta m_{ij}^2 \neq 0$ .

## 0.4 Fundamental Constants and Units

### 0.4.1 Base Parameters

#### T0 Base Constants:

$$\xi = \frac{4}{3} \times 10^{-4} \approx 1.333333 \times 10^{-4} \quad [\text{dimensionless}] \quad (17)$$

$$\frac{\xi^2}{2} = \frac{\left(\frac{4}{3} \times 10^{-4}\right)^2}{2} \approx 8.888888 \times 10^{-9} \quad [\text{dimensionless}] \quad (18)$$

$$v = 246.22 \text{ GeV} \quad [\text{Higgs VEV}] \quad (19)$$

$$\hbar c = 0.19733 \text{ GeV} \cdot \text{fm} \quad [\text{Conversion constant}] \quad (20)$$

$$T_x = \frac{1}{4.54 \times 10^{-3} \text{ eV}} \approx 2.2026 \times 10^2 \text{ eV}^{-1} \approx 1.449 \times 10^{-13} \text{ s} \quad [\text{T0 Mass}] \quad (21)$$

### 0.4.2 Unit Conventions

#### Consistent Unit Hierarchy:

$$\text{Standard: } \text{GeV} \quad (22)$$

$$\text{Submultiples: } 1 \text{ eV} = 10^{-9} \text{ GeV} \quad (23)$$

$$1 \text{ meV} = 10^{-12} \text{ GeV} = 10^{-3} \text{ eV} \quad (24)$$

$$\text{Masses: } m[\text{GeV}/c^2] = E[\text{GeV}]/c^2 \approx E[\text{GeV}] \text{ (natural units)} \quad (25)$$

$$\text{Time: } 1 \text{ eV}^{-1} \approx 6.582 \times 10^{-16} \text{ s} \quad (26)$$

## 0.5 Charged Lepton Reference Masses

### 0.5.1 Precise Experimental Values (PDG 2024)

**Verified Particle Masses:**

$$m_e = 0.51099895000 \times 10^{-3} \text{ GeV} = 510.99895 \text{ keV} \quad (27)$$

$$m_\mu = 105.6583745 \times 10^{-3} \text{ GeV} = 105.6583745 \text{ MeV} \quad (28)$$

$$m_\tau = 1776.86 \times 10^{-3} \text{ GeV} = 1.77686 \text{ GeV} \quad (29)$$

**Unit Conversion to eV:**

$$m_e = 510998.95 \text{ eV} = 510998950 \text{ meV} \quad (30)$$

$$m_\mu = 105658374.5 \text{ eV} \quad (31)$$

$$m_\tau = 1776860000 \text{ eV} \quad (32)$$

## 0.6 Neutrino Quantum Numbers (T0 Hypothesis)

### 0.6.1 Postulated Quantum Number Assignment

**Hypothetical Neutrino Quantum Numbers:**

$$\nu_e : n = 1, \ell = 0, j = 1/2 \quad [\text{Ground state neutrino}] \quad (33)$$

$$\nu_\mu : n = 2, \ell = 1, j = 1/2 \quad [\text{First excitation}] \quad (34)$$

$$\nu_\tau : n = 3, \ell = 2, j = 1/2 \quad [\text{Second excitation}] \quad (35)$$

**Role of Quantum Numbers:** The quantum numbers do not affect neutrino masses (since  $m_{\nu_e} = m_{\nu_\mu} = m_{\nu_\tau}$ ) but determine the geometric factors  $f(n, \ell, j)$ , which govern the oscillation phases.

**WARNING:** These assignments are purely speculative and lack experimental basis.

### 0.6.2 Geometric Factors

**T0 Geometric Factors:**

$$f(n, \ell, j) = \frac{n^6}{\ell^3} \quad \text{for } \ell > 0 \quad (36)$$

$$f(1, 0, j) = 1 \quad \text{for } \ell = 0 \text{ (special case)} \quad (37)$$

**Calculated Values:**

$$f_{\nu_e} = f(1, 0, 1/2) = 1 \quad (38)$$

$$f_{\nu_\mu} = f(2, 1, 1/2) = \frac{2^6}{1^3} = 64 \quad (39)$$

$$f_{\nu_\tau} = f(3, 2, 1/2) = \frac{3^6}{2^3} = \frac{729}{8} = 91.125 \quad (40)$$

## 0.7 Neutrino Mass Formula

### 0.7.1 T0 Hypothesis: Equal Masses with Geometric Phases

**T0 Hypothesis: Equal Neutrino Masses with Geometric Phases**

The T0 model postulates that all flavor states ( $\nu_e, \nu_\mu, \nu_\tau$ ) have the same mass:

$$m_{\nu_e} = m_{\nu_\mu} = m_{\nu_\tau} = m_\nu = 4.54 \text{ meV}.$$

The mass is derived from the photon analogy:

$$m_\nu = \frac{\xi^2}{2} \times m_e = (8.888888 \times 10^{-9}) \times (0.51099895 \times 10^{-3} \text{ GeV}) = 4.54 \text{ meV}.$$

To explain oscillations, a geometric mechanism is postulated based on the T0 relation:

$$T_x \cdot m_x = 1, \quad m_x = 4.54 \text{ meV}, \quad T_x \approx 2.2026 \times 10^2 \text{ eV}^{-1} \approx 1.449 \times 10^{-13} \text{ s}.$$

The oscillation phases are determined by geometric factors  $f(n, \ell, j)$ :

$$\phi_{\text{geo},i} \propto f_{\nu_i} \cdot \frac{L}{E} \cdot \frac{1}{T_x},$$

where  $f_{\nu_e} = 1$ ,  $f_{\nu_\mu} = 64$ ,  $f_{\nu_\tau} = 91.125$ .

**Rationale:**

- The mass 4.54 meV is consistent with the cosmological constraint ( $\sum m_\nu = 0.01362 \text{ eV} < 0.07 \text{ eV}$ ).
- Geometric phases enable oscillations without mass differences, supporting the equal-mass hypothesis.
- This hypothesis is highly speculative and lacks empirical confirmation.

**Formula:**  $m_{\nu_i} = 4.54 \text{ meV}$

**Total Mass:**

$$\sum m_\nu = 3 \times 4.54 \text{ meV} = 13.62 \text{ meV} = 0.01362 \text{ eV}$$

**Comparison with Plausible Target Value:**

- $\nu_e, \nu_\mu, \nu_\tau$ : 4.54 meV vs. 15 meV (Agreement: 30.3%)
- $\sum m_\nu$ : 13.62 meV vs. 45 meV (Deviation: Factor  $\approx 3.30$ )

**CRITICAL FINDING:** The hypothesis of equal masses with geometric phases is incompatible with experimental oscillation data ( $\Delta m_{21}^2 \approx 7.53 \times 10^{-5} \text{ eV}^2$ ,  $\Delta m_{32}^2 \approx 2.44 \times 10^{-3} \text{ eV}^2$ ), as it implies  $\Delta m_{ij}^2 = 0$ . The geometric approach is purely speculative and requires further theoretical and experimental validation.

## 0.8 Plausible Target Value Based on Empirical Data

### 0.8.1 Derivation from Measurements

**Plausible Target Value:** The T0 model postulates equal masses for all flavor states ( $\nu_e, \nu_\mu, \nu_\tau$ ). Thus, a single target value for the neutrino mass  $m_\nu$  is derived based on empirical data (as of 2025):

- Cosmological Constraint:  $\Sigma m_\nu = 3m_\nu < 0.07 \text{ eV} \implies m_\nu < 23.33 \text{ meV}$ .
- Oscillation Data:  $\Delta m_{21}^2 \approx 7.53 \times 10^{-5} \text{ eV}^2$ ,  $\Delta m_{32}^2 \approx 2.44 \times 10^{-3} \text{ eV}^2$ , typically requiring different masses. The T0 model bypasses this via geometric phases.
- Plausible Target Value:  $m_\nu \approx 15 \text{ meV}$ , lying between the solar (8.68 meV) and atmospheric scales (50.15 meV) and satisfying the cosmological constraint:

$$\Sigma m_\nu = 3 \times 15 \text{ meV} = 45 \text{ meV} = 0.045 \text{ eV} < 0.07 \text{ eV}.$$

#### Rationale:

- The target value is consistent with the cosmological constraint and lies within the order of magnitude of oscillation data.
- The equal-mass hypothesis is supported by geometric phases, distinguishing the T0 model from standard physics.
- The value is plausible but not directly measured, as flavor masses are mixtures of eigenstates.
- The T0 mass (4.54 meV) is below the target value (30.3%) but also cosmologically consistent.

## 0.9 Experimental Comparison

### 0.9.1 Current Experimental Upper Limits (2025)

#### Experimental Limits:

$$m_{\nu_e} < 0.45 \text{ eV} \quad [\text{KATRIN, 90\% CL}] \quad (41)$$

$$m_{\nu_\mu} < 0.17 \text{ MeV} \quad [\text{Muon decay, indirect}] \quad (42)$$

$$m_{\nu_\tau} < 18.2 \text{ MeV} \quad [\text{Tau decay, indirect}] \quad (43)$$

$$\Sigma m_\nu < 0.07 \text{ eV} \quad [\text{DESI+Planck, 95\% CL}] \quad (44)$$

$$\Delta m_{21}^2 \approx 7.53 \times 10^{-5} \text{ eV}^2 \quad [\text{Solar}] \quad (45)$$

$$\Delta m_{32}^2 \approx 2.44 \times 10^{-3} \text{ eV}^2 \quad [\text{Atmospheric}] \quad (46)$$

$$m_\nu > 0.06 \text{ eV} \quad [\text{At least one neutrino, } 3\sigma] \quad (47)$$

### 0.9.2 Safety Margins for T0 Hypothesis