

Systematic Compilation of Natural Units with Energy as the Base Unit

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Abstract

This work presents a comprehensive systematic compilation of natural units within the framework of the T0 model of time-mass duality. Using energy as the fundamental unit, a hierarchical structure of physical constants is developed, setting all fundamental constants ($\hbar = c = G = k_B = \alpha_{\text{EM}} = \alpha_W = \beta_T = 1$) to 1. The derived constants and scales are presented in a coherent framework that unifies quantum and relativistic phenomena. Particular attention is given to the hierarchy of length scales from sub-Planckian to cosmological regimes, as well as the relationships between electromagnetic, thermodynamic, and quantum mechanical constants, all derived from the fundamental energy scale.

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1 Introduction

Natural units in theoretical physics allow for a fundamental simplification and unification of physical laws by reducing the number of independent dimensions to a minimum and setting fundamental constants to 1. While traditional natural unit systems, such as Planck units ($\hbar = c = G = 1$), have long been established, the T0 model of time-mass duality goes a step further and proposes a fully unified natural unit system in which dimensionless coupling constants, such as the fine-structure constant α_{EM} , Wien's constant α_W , and the model-specific parameter β_T , are also set to 1.

This work presents a systematic compilation of this unified unit system with energy as the fundamental base unit. It not only presents the definitions and values of the natural units but also highlights the hierarchical relationships between various physical quantities, length scales, and constants. Particular emphasis is placed on the theoretical foundation for setting $\alpha_{\text{EM}} = \beta_T = 1$ and their implications for the unification of physics.

The T0 model assumes a duality between time and mass, where time is considered absolute and mass is variable—contrary to the usual assumptions of relativity theory. This conceptual reversal is mediated by an intrinsic time field $T(x)$, which connects quantum mechanics and relativity theory in a coherent framework. The unified natural unit system is not merely a mathematical simplification but a theoretical necessity of the model, reflecting a deeper unity of natural laws.

This compilation includes:

- The hierarchical structure of fundamental constants and their values in the unified system
- The theoretical derivation and justification for setting $\alpha_{\text{EM}} = 1$ and $\beta_T = 1$
- The characterization of physical length scales from sub-Planckian to cosmological
- Conversion formulas between natural and SI units
- Simplified field equations in natural units
- Philosophical implications and prospects for experimental tests

This systematic compilation of natural units with energy as the base unit provides a solid theoretical foundation for the T0 model and could pave the way for a more comprehensive unification of physics.

2 Hierarchy of Natural Units

The natural units in the T0 model form a clear hierarchical structure, organized into three levels:

2.1 Three-Tier Hierarchy of Constants

The hierarchy can be divided into three fundamental levels:

Hierarchical Levels of Constants

Level 1: Primary Dimensional Constants

- **Planck Constant** $\hbar = 1$: Defines the quantum scale
- **Speed of Light** $c = 1$: Defines the relativistic scale
- **Gravitational Constant** $G = 1$: Defines the gravitational scale
- **Boltzmann Constant** $k_B = 1$: Defines the thermodynamic scale

Level 2: Dimensionless Coupling Constants

- **Fine-Structure Constant** $\alpha_{\text{EM}} = 1$: Electromagnetic interaction strength
- **Wien's Constant** $\alpha_W = 1$: Thermal radiation characteristic
- **T0 Parameter** $\beta_{\text{T}} = 1$: Coupling strength of the intrinsic time field

Level 3: Derived Ratios

- $\xi = r_0/l_P = 1.33 \times 10^{-4}$: Ratio of T0 length to Planck length
- $L_T/l_P = 3.9 \times 10^{62}$: Ratio of cosmological correlation length to Planck length
- $r_0/L_T = 3.41 \times 10^{-67}$: Micro-to-macro scale ratio

2.2 Fundamental Concepts of the T0 Model

The T0 model is based on the duality of time and mass, where time is assumed to be absolute and mass variable. This contrasts with the usual assumptions of relativity theory (relative time, constant mass) and quantum mechanics (parameter time). This conceptual reversal is mediated by an intrinsic time field $T(x)$, defined as a scalar field:

$$T(x) = \frac{\hbar}{\max(mc^2, \omega)} \quad (1)$$

The introduction of a unified natural unit system, where all fundamental constants are set to 1, is not an arbitrary mathematical simplification but a theoretical necessity of the model, reflecting a deeper unity of natural laws [17].

2.3 Fundamental Constants with Value 1

In the T0 model, the following constants are set to 1 based on theoretical necessity:

Constant	Symbol	SI Value	Natural Value	Hierarchy Level
Reduced Planck Constant	\hbar	1.055×10^{-34} J·s	1	Primary - Level 1
Speed of Light	c	3×10^8 m/s	1	Primary - Level 1
Gravitational Constant	G	6.674×10^{-11} m ³ kg ⁻¹ s ⁻²	1	Primary - Level 1
Boltzmann Constant	k_B	1.381×10^{-23} J/K	1	Primary - Level 1
Fine-Structure Constant	α_{EM}	1/137.036	1	Secondary - Level 2
Wien's Constant	α_W	2.82	1	Secondary - Level 2
T0 Parameter	β_{T}	0.008 (SI)	1	Secondary - Level 2

Table 1: Fundamental Constants in the T0 Model

2.4 Derived Electromagnetic Constants

With the primary and secondary constants (especially $c = 1$ and $\alpha_{\text{EM}} = 1$), the electromagnetic field constants are naturally normalized:

Constant	Symbol	SI Value	Natural Value	Derivation	Hierarchy Level
Vacuum Permeability	μ_0	$4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ H/m}$	1	$\mu_0 = 1/\varepsilon_0 c^2 = 1$	Derived - Level 2.5
Vacuum Permittivity	ε_0	$8.85 \times 10^{-12} \text{ F/m}$	1	$\varepsilon_0 = 1/\mu_0 c^2 = 1$	Derived - Level 2.5
Vacuum Impedance	Z_0	376.73Ω	1	$Z_0 = \sqrt{\mu_0/\varepsilon_0} = 1$	Derived - Level 2.5
Elementary Charge	e	$1.602 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$	1	$e = \sqrt{4\pi\varepsilon_0\hbar c} = 1$	Derived - Level 2.5

Table 2: Derived Electromagnetic Constants

The relationships between these constants are:

- $\mu_0\varepsilon_0 = 1/c^2 = 1$ (with $c = 1$)
- $Z_0 = \sqrt{\mu_0/\varepsilon_0} = 1$ (with $\mu_0 = \varepsilon_0 = 1$)
- $e^2 = 4\pi\varepsilon_0\hbar c$ (with $\alpha_{\text{EM}} = 1$)
- $e = 1$ (with $\varepsilon_0 = \hbar = c = 1$ and $\alpha_{\text{EM}} = 1$)

This normalization of electromagnetic constants shows that electric and magnetic field strengths can be measured in the same units, and the elementary charge becomes dimensionless, fundamentally simplifying electromagnetic interactions [6].

2.5 Further Derived Constants with Value 1

In the unified natural unit system of the T0 model, additional important constants can be derived, which also take the natural value of 1 or reduce to simple values:

Constant	Symbol	SI Value	Natural Value	Derivation	Hierarchy Level
Compton Wavelength of the Electron	$\lambda_{C,e}$	$2.43 \times 10^{-12} \text{ m}$	$1/m_e$	$\hbar/(m_e \cdot c) = 1/m_e$	Derived - Level 3
Rydberg Constant	R_∞	$1.097 \times 10^7 \text{ m}^{-1}$	$\alpha_{\text{EM}}^2 \cdot m_e/2 = 1/2$	$m_e \cdot e^4/(8\varepsilon_0^2\hbar^3c) = 1/2$	Derived - Level 3
Josephson Constant	K_J	$4.84 \times 10^{14} \text{ Hz/V}$	$2e/\hbar = 1/\pi$	$2e/\hbar = 1/\pi$	Derived - Level 3
von Klitzing Constant	R_K	$2.58 \times 10^4 \Omega$	$h/e^2 = 2\pi$	$h/e^2 = 2\pi$	Derived - Level 3
Schwinger Limit	E_S	$1.32 \times 10^{18} \text{ V/m}$	$m_e^2 c^3/e\hbar = m_e^2$	$m_e^2 c^3/e\hbar = m_e^2$	Derived - Level 3
Stefan-Boltzmann Constant	σ	$5.67 \times 10^{-8} \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K}^4)$	$\pi^2 k_B^4/(60\hbar^3 c^2) = \pi^2/60$	$\pi^2 k_B^4/(60\hbar^3 c^2) = \pi^2/60$	Derived - Level 3
Planck Pressure	p_P	$4.63 \times 10^{113} \text{ Pa}$	$c^7/(\hbar G^2) = 1$	$c^7/(\hbar G^2) = 1$	Derived - Level 2.5
Planck Force	F_P	$1.21 \times 10^{44} \text{ N}$	$c^4/G = 1$	$c^4/G = 1$	Derived - Level 2.5
Hawking Temperature	T_H	$\hbar c^3/(8\pi G M k_B)$	$1/(8\pi M)$	$1/(8\pi M)$	Derived - Level 3
Bekenstein-Hawking Entropy	S_{BH}	$4\pi G M^2/\hbar c$	$4\pi M^2$	$4\pi M^2$	Derived - Level 3
Einstein-Hilbert Action	S_{EH}	$c^3/(16\pi G) \int R \sqrt{-g} d^4x$	$(1/16\pi) \int R \sqrt{-g} d^4x$	$(1/16\pi) \int R \sqrt{-g} d^4x$	Derived - Level 2.5

Table 3: Further Derived Constants in the T0 Model

Particularly interesting are:

1. Quantum Mechanical Constants:

- The Compton wavelength becomes directly proportional to the inverse mass
- The Rydberg constant becomes $1/2$, simplifying atomic energy levels

2. Quantum Metrology Constants:

- The Josephson constant and von Klitzing constant take simple values ($1/\pi$ and 2π , respectively)
- This simplifies the definition of electrical units

3. Thermodynamic Constants:

- The Stefan-Boltzmann constant becomes $\pi^2/60$, simplifying radiation calculations
- The connection between thermal radiation and quantum physics becomes immediately apparent

4. Relativistic Constants:

- Planck pressure and Planck force are 1, unifying mechanical quantities
- Hawking temperature and Bekenstein-Hawking entropy take simple forms

This demonstrates the deep unification achieved by the T0 model with energy as the base unit, where many natural constants are reduced to 1 or simple mathematical expressions [4].

2.6 Derivation of $\beta_T = 1$

The theoretical consistency of $\beta_T = 1$ in the natural unit system follows from the definition and properties of the T0 model:

1. **Definition of β_T :** In the natural unit system ($\hbar = c = G = 1$), β_T is defined as:

$$\beta_T = \frac{\lambda_h^2 v^2}{16\pi^3} \cdot \frac{1}{m_h^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\xi} \quad (2)$$

where:

- $\lambda_h \approx 0.13$ (Higgs self-coupling)
- $v \approx 246$ GeV (Higgs vacuum expectation value)
- $m_h \approx 125$ GeV (Higgs mass)
- $\xi = r_0/l_P$ (ratio of the characteristic T0 length to the Planck length)

2. **Setting $\beta_T^{nat} = 1$:** This condition leads to:

$$\xi = \frac{\lambda_h^2 v^2}{16\pi^3 m_h^2} \approx 1.33 \times 10^{-4} \quad (3)$$

This implies $r_0 \approx 1.33 \times 10^{-4} \cdot l_P$, approximately 1/7519 of the Planck length.

3. **Consistency with Standard Model Relation:** Using $m_h^2 = 2\lambda_h v^2$, we obtain:

$$\xi = \frac{\lambda_h}{32\pi^3} \approx \frac{0.13}{32\pi^3} \approx \frac{0.13}{990} \approx 1.31 \times 10^{-4} \quad (4)$$

This is nearly identical to the previous value, confirming the robustness of the relationship [17].

4. **Renormalization Group Interpretation:** β_T can be interpreted as a renormalization group fixed point in the infrared limit:

$$\lim_{E \rightarrow 0} \beta_T(E) = 1 \quad (5)$$

where the empirical value $\beta_T^{SI} \approx 0.008$ is understood as the result of renormalization group evolution at finite energies [17].

The parameter $\beta_T = 1$ is thus theoretically well-founded and not an empirically adjusted value.

2.7 Derivation of $\alpha_{\text{EM}} = 1$

Setting the fine-structure constant $\alpha_{\text{EM}} = 1$ has profound significance in the T0 model and is theoretically justified:

1. **Definition of the Fine-Structure Constant:**

$$\alpha_{\text{EM}} = \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0\hbar c} \approx \frac{1}{137.036} \quad (6)$$

2. **Implication of $\alpha_{\text{EM}} = 1$:**

$$e = \sqrt{4\pi\epsilon_0\hbar c} \quad (7)$$

This means the elementary charge becomes a dimensionless quantity defined by fundamental constants.

3. **With $\hbar = c = 1$, this simplifies to:**

$$e = \sqrt{4\pi\epsilon_0} \quad (8)$$

4. **Physical Consequence:** Electric charges become dimensionless, and all electromagnetic quantities can be reduced to energy dimensions [6].

5. **Alternative Derivation via Classical Electron Radius:** The classical electron radius $r_e = e^2/(4\pi\epsilon_0 m_e c^2)$ and the Compton wavelength $\lambda_C = h/(m_e c)$ are related by:

$$\alpha_{\text{EM}} = \frac{2\pi r_e}{\lambda_C} \quad (9)$$

This leads to the standard definition when substituting $h = 2\pi\hbar$ [6].

6. **Connection with EM Constants:** Setting $\alpha_{\text{EM}} = 1$ couples the electromagnetic constants μ_0 and ϵ_0 via $\mu_0\epsilon_0 = 1/c^2 = 1$ (in natural units).

Setting $\alpha_{\text{EM}} = 1$ is thus part of the conceptual framework that reduces all interactions to energy-based terms, revealing the intrinsic unity of natural laws [17].

3 Characteristic Length Scales in Natural Units

3.1 Fundamental Length Scales

This table presents the size scales in hierarchical order, with each scale characterized by its ratio to the fundamental Planck length. The ratios demonstrate the enormous range of physical scales—from the sub-Planckian T0 length (r_0) to the cosmological correlation length (L_T), spanning over 66 orders of magnitude [10].

3.2 Derived Length Scale Ratios

These ratios demonstrate the hierarchical structure of length scales and their relationships to fundamental dimensionless constants. They form a consistent network of relationships that connects various areas of physics—from quantum mechanics to electromagnetism to cosmology [18].

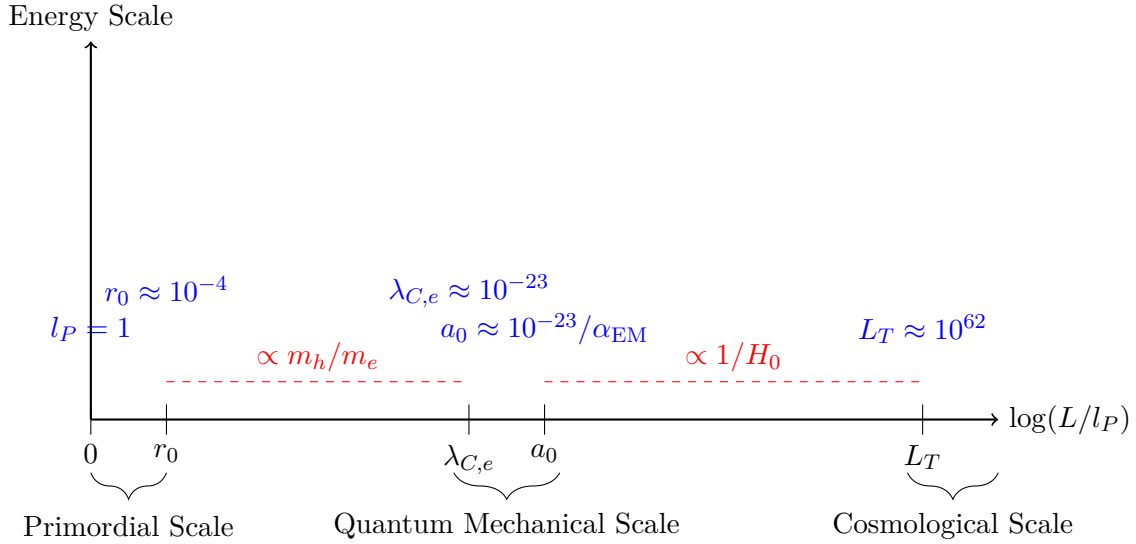


Figure 1: Hierarchy of length scales in the T0 model, with the Planck length l_P as the reference unit. The vast range from the T0 characteristic length r_0 to the cosmological correlation length L_T spans over 66 orders of magnitude, described within a unified framework by setting $\hbar = c = G = \alpha_{\text{EM}} = \beta_T = 1$.

Length Scale	SI Expression	T0 Nat. Units	Pract. Unit	Phys. Significance	Ratio to Planck L.
Planck Length (l_P)	$\sqrt{\hbar G/c^3} \approx 1.616 \times 10^{-35} \text{ m}$	1	1 (dimensionless)	Quantum gravity scale	1 (base unit)
T0 Characteristic Length (r_0)	$\xi \cdot l_P$	1.33×10^{-4}	$1.33 \times 10^{-4} l_P$	Higgs-related scale	1.33×10^{-4}
Compton Wavelength of Higgs ($\lambda_{C,h}$)	$\hbar/(m_h \cdot c)$	$1/m_h$	m_h^{-1} in E-units	Quantum wave nature of Higgs	$\sim 1.6 \times 10^{-20}$
Classical Electron Radius (r_e)	$e^2/(4\pi\epsilon_0 m_e c^2)$	$\alpha_{\text{EM}} \cdot \lambda_{C,e}/(2\pi)$	$1/(2\pi \cdot m_e)$	EM self-energy scale	$\sim 2.4 \times 10^{-23}$
Compton Wavelength of Electron ($\lambda_{C,e}$)	$\hbar/(m_e \cdot c)$	$1/m_e$	m_e^{-1} in E-units	Quantum wave nature of electron	$\sim 2.1 \times 10^{-23}$
Bohr Radius (a_0)	$4\pi\epsilon_0 \hbar^2/(m_e e^2)$	$1/(\alpha_{\text{EM}} \cdot m_e)$	$1/m_e$	Atomic size scale	$\sim 4.2 \times 10^{-23}$
Cosmological Horizon (d_H)	c/H_0	$1/H_0$	H_0^{-1}	Observable universe	$\sim 5.4 \times 10^{61}$
Cosmological Correlation Length (L_T)	$(L_T/l_P) \cdot l_P$	3.9×10^{62}	$3.9 \times 10^{62} l_P$	Cosmic structure scale	3.9×10^{62}

Table 4: Fundamental Length Scales in the T0 Model

3.3 Connection to Higgs Parameters

The T0 characteristic length r_0 is related to Standard Model parameters by the following relationship:

$$r_0 = \xi \cdot l_P = \frac{\lambda_h^2 v^2}{16\pi^3 m_h^2} \cdot l_P \approx 1.33 \times 10^{-4} \cdot l_P \quad (10)$$

where:

- $\lambda_h \approx 0.13$ (Higgs self-coupling)
- $v \approx 246 \text{ GeV}$ (Higgs vacuum expectation value)
- $m_h \approx 125 \text{ GeV}$ (Higgs mass)

Using the Standard Model relation $m_h^2 = 2\lambda_h v^2$, this simplifies to:

$$\xi = \frac{\lambda_h}{32\pi^3} \approx 1.31 \times 10^{-4} \quad (11)$$

Ratio	Value	Formula	Significance	Hierarchy Level
$\xi = r_0/l_P$	1.33×10^{-4}	$\lambda_h^2 v^2 / (16\pi^3 m_h^2)$	T0-Planck scale ratio	3 - Derived Ratio
L_T/l_P	3.9×10^{62}	-	Macro-quantum ratio	3 - Derived Ratio
r_0/L_T	3.41×10^{-67}	$\lambda_h^2 v^4 / (16\pi^3 M_{Pl})$	Micro-macro scale ratio	3 - Derived Ratio
$\lambda_{C,e}/l_P$	2.1×10^{-23}	m_P/m_e	Electron-Planck mass ratio	3 - Derived Ratio
$a_0/\lambda_{C,e}$	$1/(\alpha_{EM})$	$1/(\alpha_{EM})$	Inverse fine-structure constant	2 - Dimensionless Coupling
$r_e/\lambda_{C,e}$	$\alpha_{EM}/(2\pi)$	$\alpha_{EM}/(2\pi)$	EM self-energy ratio	2 - Dimensionless Coupling
$\lambda_{max} \cdot T$	$2\pi/\alpha_W$	2π	Wien's displacement law	2 - Dimensionless Coupling

Table 5: Derived Length Scale Ratios

This connection between the T0 model and the Higgs sector of the Standard Model provides a natural bridge between quantum field theory and emergent gravitation via the intrinsic time field $T(x)$ [8].

4 Conversion Between Natural and SI Units

4.1 Planck Units and Their Values

Planck units form the basis of the natural unit system and are derived from the fundamental constants \hbar , c , and G . In the T0 model, they are used as the foundation for a unified unit system in which all fundamental constants are set to 1:

Planck Unit	Symbol	Definition	Value in SI Units	Significance
Planck Length	l_P	$\sqrt{\hbar G/c^3}$	1.616×10^{-35} m	Fundamental length unit
Planck Time	t_P	$\sqrt{\hbar G/c^5}$	5.391×10^{-44} s	Fundamental time unit
Planck Mass	m_P	$\sqrt{\hbar c/G}$	2.176×10^{-8} kg	Fundamental mass unit
Planck Energy	E_P	$\sqrt{\hbar c^5/G}$	1.956×10^9 J	Fundamental energy unit
Planck Temperature	T_P	$\sqrt{\hbar c^5/G}/k_B$	1.417×10^{32} K	Fundamental temperature unit
Planck Charge	q_P	$\sqrt{4\pi\epsilon_0 \hbar c}$	1.875×10^{-18} C	Fundamental charge unit
Planck Force	F_P	c^4/G	1.210×10^{44} N	Fundamental force unit
Planck Pressure	p_P	$c^7/(\hbar G^2)$	4.633×10^{113} Pa	Fundamental pressure unit
Planck Density	ρ_P	$c^5/(\hbar G^2)$	5.155×10^{96} kg/m ³	Fundamental density unit

Table 6: Planck Units and Their Values

In the T0 model with $\hbar = c = G = k_B = \alpha_{EM} = \alpha_W = \beta_T = 1$, all these Planck units are normalized to 1 and serve as natural reference units from which all other physical quantities can be derived [18].

4.2 Conversion Formulas Between Natural and SI Units

Conversion between natural units and SI units is achieved by multiplying by the appropriate Planck units:

4.3 Conversion of Dimensionless Parameters

For dimensionless parameters, specific conversions apply:

4.3.1 Practical Use of Dimensionless Parameters

Although dimensionless parameters have no physical units, they are expressed differently in various contexts:

Quantity	Natural \rightarrow SI Conversion	Practical Example
Length	$L_{\text{SI}} = L_{\text{NE}} \cdot l_{P,\text{SI}}$	$1 \rightarrow 1.616 \times 10^{-35} \text{ m}$
Energy	$E_{\text{SI}} = E_{\text{NE}} \cdot E_{P,\text{SI}} = E_{\text{NE}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\hbar c^5}{G}}$	$1 \rightarrow 1.956 \times 10^9 \text{ J}$
Mass	$M_{\text{SI}} = M_{\text{NE}} \cdot M_{P,\text{SI}} = M_{\text{NE}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\hbar c}{G}}$	$1 \rightarrow 2.176 \times 10^{-8} \text{ kg}$
Time	$T_{\text{SI}} = T_{\text{NE}} \cdot t_{P,\text{SI}} = T_{\text{NE}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\hbar G}{c^5}}$	$1 \rightarrow 5.391 \times 10^{-44} \text{ s}$
Temperature	$T_{\text{SI}} = T_{\text{NE}} \cdot T_{P,\text{SI}} = T_{\text{NE}} \cdot \frac{M_{P,\text{SI}} \cdot c^2}{k_B}$	$1 \rightarrow 1.417 \times 10^{32} \text{ K}$
Electric Charge	$Q_{\text{SI}} = Q_{\text{NE}} \cdot \sqrt{4\pi\epsilon_0 \hbar c}$	$1 \rightarrow 1.875 \times 10^{-18} \text{ C}$

Table 7: Conversion Formulas Between Natural and SI Units

Parameter	Natural \rightarrow SI Conversion	Practical Notation	Numerical Example
α_{EMSI}	$\alpha_{\text{EMSI}} = \alpha_{\text{EMNE}}/137.036$	Pure numerical value	$1 \rightarrow 1/137.036 \approx 0.0073$
β_{TSI}	$\beta_{\text{TSI}} = \beta_{\text{TNE}} \cdot \frac{r_{0,\text{NE}} \cdot l_{P,\text{SI}}}{r_{0,\text{SI}}} \approx 0.008$	Pure numerical value	$1 \rightarrow 0.008$
$\alpha_{W,\text{SI}}$	$\alpha_{W,\text{SI}} = \alpha_{W,\text{NE}} \cdot 2.82$	Pure numerical value	$1 \rightarrow 2.82$

Table 8: Conversion of Dimensionless Parameters

- **Fine-Structure Constant** α_{EM} : Usually given as a fraction (1/137.036) or decimal value (≈ 0.0073)
- **T0 Parameter** β_{T} : In scientific papers, given as a decimal value (0.008 in SI context, 1 in natural units)
- **Wien’s Constant** α_W : As a decimal value (≈ 2.82) in thermodynamic calculations

These parameters retain their numerical values independent of the unit system when used in dimensionless equations. However, in equations involving dimensioned quantities, they may need adjustment when switching between natural and SI units [6, 7].

5 Field Equations in Natural Units

5.1 Maxwell Equations ($\alpha_{\text{EM}} = 1$)

With $\alpha_{\text{EM}} = 1$ and the derived electromagnetic constants $\mu_0 = \epsilon_0 = 1$, the Maxwell equations take a particularly elegant form:

Equation	Classical Form	Natural Form ($\alpha_{\text{EM}} = 1$)	Simplification
Gauss’s Law	$\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$	$\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \rho$	Charge density directly as field source
Ampère’s Law	$\nabla \times \vec{B} - \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} = \mu_0 \vec{j}$	$\nabla \times \vec{B} - \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} = \vec{j}$	Current density directly as field source
Gauss for Magnetism	$\nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0$	$\nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0$	Unchanged
Faraday’s Law	$\nabla \times \vec{E} + \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} = 0$	$\nabla \times \vec{E} + \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} = 0$	Unchanged

Table 9: Maxwell Equations in Natural Units

In this form, the intrinsic symmetry between electric and magnetic fields is particularly evident. With the elementary charge $e = 1$, all electromagnetic quantities become dimensionless or are reduced to energy dimensions:

The unification of dimensions highlights that electromagnetic fields are fundamental manifestations of energy gradients—a direct consequence of considering energy as the fundamental unit [6].

Quantity	SI Dimension	Natural Dimension	Illustration
Electric Field	$[V/m] = [ML^2T^{-3}I^{-1}]$	$[E^2]$	Energy per length and charge
Magnetic Field	$[T] = [MT^{-2}I^{-1}]$	$[E^2]$	Energy per area and charge
Charge Density	$[C/m^3] = [L^{-3}TI]$	$[E^3]$	Charge per volume
Current Density	$[A/m^2] = [L^{-2}I]$	$[E^3]$	Charge per area and time

Table 10: Dimensions of Electromagnetic Quantities

5.2 T0 Model Equations ($\beta_T = 1$)

In the T0 model with $\beta_T = 1$, the fundamental equations take particularly elegant forms:

Equation	Natural Form ($\beta_T = 1$)	Physical Significance
Temperature-Redshift Relation	$T(z) = T_0(1+z)(1+\ln(1+z))$	Extended cosmic temperature evolution
Wavelength-Dependent Redshift	$z(\lambda) = z_0(1+\ln(\lambda/\lambda_0))$	Frequency-dependent cosmological redshift
Modified Gravitational Potential	$\Phi(r) = -\frac{M}{r} + r$	Emergent gravitation with linear term
Intrinsic Time Field (static)	$\nabla^2 T(x) \approx -\frac{\rho}{T(x)^2}$	Source term for the intrinsic time field
Effective Gravitational Potential	$\Phi(\vec{x}) = -\ln\left(\frac{T(x)}{T(x)_0}\right)$	Link between gravitation and time field
Gravitational Force	$\vec{F} = -\nabla\Phi = -\frac{\nabla T(x)}{T(x)}$	Force law from time field gradients

Table 11: T0 Model Equations in Natural Units

Particularly noteworthy is that gravitation emerges as a phenomenon from the intrinsic time field $T(x)$, without requiring a fundamental gravitational interaction. The linear term in the modified gravitational potential ($+r$) leads to effects attributed to dark energy in standard cosmology [10].

5.3 Modified Quantum Mechanics

The T0 model modifies the fundamental equations of quantum mechanics by incorporating the intrinsic time field $T(x)$:

Equation	Natural Form	Standard Form
Modified Schrödinger Equation	$iT(x)\frac{\partial\Psi}{\partial t} + i\Psi\frac{\partial T(x)}{\partial t} = \hat{H}\Psi$	$i\hbar\frac{\partial\Psi}{\partial t} = \hat{H}\Psi$
Decoherence Rate	$\Gamma_{\text{dec}} = \Gamma_0 \cdot m$	$\Gamma_{\text{dec}} = \Gamma_0 \cdot \frac{mc^2}{\hbar}$
Wave-Particle Relation	$\lambda = \frac{1}{p}$	$\lambda = \frac{h}{p}$
Time-Energy Uncertainty	$\Delta E \cdot \Delta t \geq \frac{1}{2}$	$\Delta E \cdot \Delta t \geq \frac{\hbar}{2}$

Table 12: Modified Quantum Mechanical Equations

The modified Schrödinger equation links the time evolution of the quantum state to the intrinsic time field $T(x)$, leading to a mass-dependent time evolution. This provides a natural explanation for:

- **Mass-Dependent Decoherence:** Heavier particles decohere faster, consistent with experimental observations.
- **Quantum Correlations:** Apparent nonlocality in entangled systems can be explained by mass-specific time scales.
- **Particle-Wave Duality:** Through the formulation $T(x) = \frac{1}{\max(m,\omega)}$, the duality of matter and radiation is unified.

For entangled states, the time evolution takes the form:

$$|\Psi(t)\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0(t/T_1)\rangle_{m_1} \otimes |1(t/T_2)\rangle_{m_2} + |1(t/T_1)\rangle_{m_1} \otimes |0(t/T_2)\rangle_{m_2}) \quad (12)$$

where $T_1 = \frac{1}{m_1}$, $T_2 = \frac{1}{m_2}$ are the intrinsic time scales of the involved particles [15, 16].

6 Fundamental Relationships Between Units in the T0 Model

6.1 Network of Ratios Between Physical Quantities

The hierarchy and relationships between physical quantities can be represented by a network of ratios:

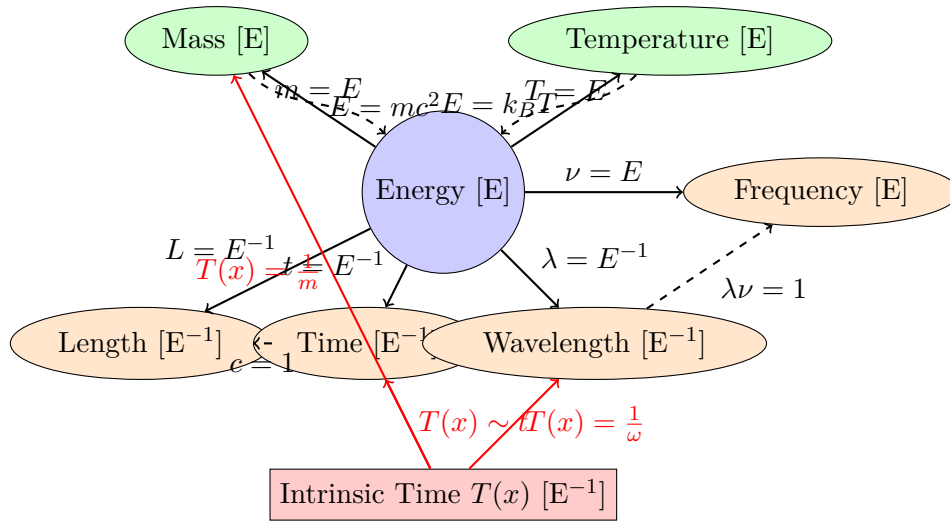


Figure 2: Network of ratios between physical quantities in the T0 model. All quantities can be traced back to energy [E] as the fundamental unit. Solid lines indicate direct dimensional relationships, dashed lines show physical equivalences through dimensionless constants ($c = k_B = 1$). Red lines represent the mediating role of the intrinsic time field $T(x)$.

6.2 Quantitative Ratios and Scale Hierarchy

The quantitative ratios between different scales form a hierarchical structure:

6.3 Ratios of Fundamental Forces in Natural Units

In the T0 model with a unified natural unit system, the fundamental interactions can be characterized by their dimensionless coupling constants:

In the T0 model, these ratios are reinterpreted: Gravitation is no longer a fundamental force but an emergent property of the intrinsic time field $T(x)$, leading to a natural unification [13].

7 Role of Energy as the Fundamental Unit

In the unified natural unit system of the T0 model, energy [E] serves as the fundamental unit from which all other physical quantities can be derived:

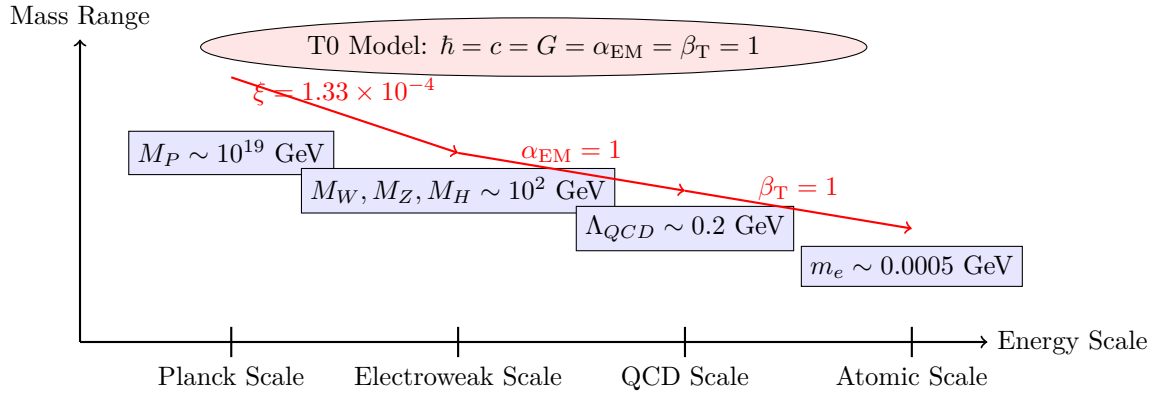


Figure 3: Hierarchy of energy scales in the T0 model. The dimensionless constants (ξ , α_{EM} , β_{T}) connect the various energy scales from the Planck scale to the atomic scale. In the T0 model with $\hbar = c = G = \alpha_{\text{EM}} = \beta_{\text{T}} = 1$, these scales are linked by pure numerical ratios, with energy as the fundamental unit.

Force	Dimensionless Coupling	Natural Value	Range
Electromagnetic	α_{EM}	1	∞
Strong	α_s	~ 0.118 at $Q^2 = M_Z^2$	$\sim 10^{-15}$ m
Weak	$\alpha_W = g^2/(4\pi)$	$\sim 1/30$	$\sim 10^{-18}$ m
Gravitation	$\alpha_G = Gm^2/\hbar c$	m^2/m_P^2	∞

Table 13: Fundamental Forces in Natural Units

7.1 Practical Notations in Natural Units

Physical Quantity	Natural Unit	Practical Notation
Length	$[\text{E}^{-1}]$	$\text{eV}^{-1}, \text{GeV}^{-1}, \text{TeV}^{-1}$
Time	$[\text{E}^{-1}]$	$\text{eV}^{-1}, \text{GeV}^{-1}, \text{TeV}^{-1}$
Mass/Energy	$[\text{E}]$	$\text{eV}, \text{MeV}, \text{GeV}, \text{TeV}$
Temperature	$[\text{E}]$	eV, MeV
Momentum	$[\text{E}]$	eV, GeV
Cross Section	$[\text{E}^{-2}]$	$\text{GeV}^{-2}, \text{mb}, \text{pb}, \text{fb}$
Decay Rate	$[\text{E}]$	eV, MeV

Table 14: Practical Notations of Physical Quantities in Natural Units

7.2 Philosophical Implications

The use of energy as the fundamental unit in the T0 model has profound philosophical implications:

1. **Ontological Simplification:** Energy becomes the fundamental entity from which all other physical quantities can be derived. This aligns with Einstein's equivalence of mass and energy and extends it to all physical quantities.

Practical Conversions in Natural Units

Length	Time	Energy/Mass
$1 \text{ GeV}^{-1} \approx 0.197 \text{ fm}$	$1 \text{ GeV}^{-1} \approx 6.58 \times 10^{-25} \text{ s}$	$1 \text{ eV} \approx 1.78 \times 10^{-36} \text{ kg}$

Typical Particle Physics Quantities

Proton Mass	Electron Mass	Temperature
$m_p \approx 0.938 \text{ GeV}$	$m_e \approx 0.511 \text{ MeV}$	$1 \text{ eV} \approx 11.605 \text{ K}$

Fundamental Units in the T0 Model

Planck Mass	Planck Length	Planck Time
$m_P = 1$	$l_P = 1$	$t_P = 1$

Figure 4: Practical conversions between SI units and natural units, as well as typical quantities in particle physics. In the T0 model with $\hbar = c = G = \alpha_{\text{EM}} = \beta_{\text{T}} = 1$, all Planck units are normalized to 1, and all physical quantities can be expressed in multiples or fractions of these units.

- 2. Unified Description of Nature:** The use of natural units with $\hbar = c = G = \alpha_{\text{EM}} = \beta_{\text{T}} = 1$ enables a unified description of all known physical phenomena without arbitrary dimensioned constants.
- 3. Emergent Space-Time:** In the T0 model, space-time can be considered an emergent phenomenon arising from the properties of the intrinsic time field $T(x)$. This corresponds to modern approaches in theoretical physics that view space and time as emergent properties of a more fundamental substrate [11, 1].
- 4. Overcoming the Mind-Body Problem:** The introduction of absolute time in the T0 model, alongside the reinterpretation of relativistic effects as mass variation, offers a new approach to understanding consciousness and its relationship to the physical world [11].

The unification through energy as the fundamental unit is not just a mathematical simplification but reflects the intrinsic unity of natural laws as postulated in the T0 model [12].

8 Summary and Outlook

The unified natural unit system of the T0 model with $\hbar = c = G = k_B = \alpha_{\text{EM}} = \alpha_W = \beta_{\text{T}} = 1$ provides an elegant framework for unifying all physical phenomena with energy as the fundamental unit. The key findings are:

- 1. Hierarchical Structure:** Physical constants and scales form a clear hierarchical structure, with all quantities reducible to energy $[E]$ as the fundamental unit.
- 2. Simplified Field Equations:** The fundamental equations of physics take particularly elegant forms in this system, revealing the intrinsic unity of natural laws.
- 3. Bridge Between Quantum Mechanics and Relativity:** The intrinsic time field $T(x)$ serves as a mediator between quantum mechanics and relativity, bridging micro- and macro-scales.

4. **Emergent Gravitation:** Gravitation is reinterpreted as an emergent phenomenon from the intrinsic time field $T(x)$, without assuming a fundamental gravitational interaction.
5. **Natural Explanation of Cosmological Phenomena:** The T0 model offers natural explanations for phenomena such as redshift, cosmic expansion, and dark energy, without requiring ad-hoc assumptions like inflation or dark matter.

Future research directions could include:

- **Experimental Tests of Wavelength-Dependent Redshift:** $z(\lambda) = z_0(1 + \ln(\lambda/\lambda_0))$, which would enable a direct test of the parameter $\beta_T = 1$.
- **Precision Measurements of Atomic Energy Levels:** The reinterpretation of the Rydberg constant as $R_\infty = 1/2$ in natural units could lead to new experimental tests.
- **Quantum Field Theoretical Development of the T0 Model:** The complete quantization of the intrinsic time field $T(x)$ and its embedding in a quantum field theoretical framework remains a significant challenge.
- **Numerical Simulations of Cosmological Evolution:** Using the modified gravitational potential $\Phi(r) = -\frac{M}{r} + r$, computer simulations of galaxy dynamics could be conducted to compare T0 model predictions with astronomical observations.

The unified natural unit system of the T0 model with energy as the fundamental unit offers a promising approach to overcoming the divide between quantum mechanics and relativity and could lead to a deeper understanding of the fundamental structure of the universe [20].

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