

Kinetic Energy

Johann Pascher

2025

Kinetic Energy

T0-Model: Integration of Kinetic Energy for Electrons and Photons Johann Pascher
Department of Communication Technology
Higher Technical Federal Institute (HTL), Leonding, Austria
johann.pascher@gmail.com July 27, 2025

Abstract

This document explores how the T0-Model integrates the kinetic energy of electrons and photons into its parameter-free description of particle masses. Based on the time-energy duality and the intrinsic time field $T(x, t) = \frac{1}{\max(E(x, t), \omega)}$, it addresses the consistent treatment of electrons (with rest mass) and photons (with pure kinetic energy). The discussion elucidates how different frequencies are incorporated into the model and how its geometric foundation supports this dynamic. The narrative connects the mathematical framework with physical interpretations, highlighting the universal elegance of the T0-Model, as introduced in [266].

1 Introduction

The T0-Model, as detailed in [266], revolutionizes particle physics by providing a parameter-free description of particle masses through geometric resonances of a universal energy field. At its core lies the time-energy duality, expressed as:

$$T(x, t) \cdot E(x, t) = 1 \quad (1)$$

The intrinsic time field is defined as:

$$T(x, t) = \frac{1}{\max(E(x, t), \omega)} \quad (2)$$

where $E(x, t)$ represents the local energy density of the field, and ω denotes a reference energy (e.g., photon energy). This work investigates how the kinetic energy of electrons (with rest mass) and photons (without rest mass) is integrated into the model, particularly with respect to different frequencies arising from relativistic effects or external interactions.

The analysis is structured into three main areas: the treatment of electrons with rest mass and kinetic energy, the description of photons as purely kinetic energy entities, and the incorporation of different frequencies into the T0-Model's field equations. The consistency with the model's geometric foundation, grounded in the constant $\xi = \frac{4}{3} \times 10^{-4}$, is emphasized throughout.

2 Kinetic Energy of Electrons

2.1 Geometric Resonance and Rest Energy

In the T0-Model, the rest energy of an electron is defined by a geometric resonance of the universal energy field. The characteristic energy of the electron is:

$$E_e = m_e c^2 = 0.511 \text{ MeV} \quad (3)$$

This energy is derived from the geometric length ξ_e :

$$\xi_e = \frac{4}{3} \times 10^{-4}, \quad E_e = \frac{1}{\xi_e} = 0.511 \text{ MeV} \quad (4)$$

The associated resonance frequency is:

$$\omega_e = \frac{1}{\xi_e} \quad (\text{in natural units: } \hbar = 1) \quad (5)$$

This frequency represents the fundamental oscillation of the energy field, characterizing the electron as a localized resonance mode. The electron's quantum numbers are ($n = 1, l = 0, j = 1/2$), reflecting its first-generation status and spherically symmetric field configuration.

2.2 Incorporation of Kinetic Energy

When an electron moves with velocity v , its total energy is described relativistically as:

$$E_{\text{total}} = \gamma m_e c^2, \quad \gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}} \quad (6)$$

The kinetic energy is:

$$E_{\text{kin}} = (\gamma - 1)m_e c^2 \quad (7)$$

In the T0-Model, the kinetic energy is incorporated into the local energy density $E(x, t)$ of the intrinsic time field:

$$E(x, t) = \gamma m_e c^2 \quad (8)$$

The time field adjusts accordingly:

$$T(x, t) = \frac{1}{\max(\gamma m_e c^2, \omega)} \quad (9)$$

If $\omega = \frac{m_e c^2}{\hbar}$ (the rest frequency of the electron), the total energy dominates for $\gamma > 1$:

$$T(x, t) = \frac{1}{\gamma m_e c^2} \quad (10)$$

The time-energy duality is preserved:

$$T(x, t) \cdot E(x, t) = \frac{1}{\gamma m_e c^2} \cdot \gamma m_e c^2 = 1 \quad (11)$$

The kinetic energy thus leads to a reduction in the effective time $T(x, t)$, reflecting the increased energy of the moving electron. This adjustment is consistent with the T0-Model's field equation:

$$\nabla^2 E(x, t) = 4\pi G \rho(x, t) \cdot E(x, t) \quad (12)$$

Here, the kinetic energy contributes to the local energy density $\rho(x, t)$, influencing the dynamics of the energy field.

2.3 Different Frequencies

The kinetic energy of an electron can be associated with different frequencies, particularly the de Broglie frequency:

$$\omega_{\text{de Broglie}} = \frac{\gamma m_e c^2}{\hbar} \quad (13)$$

This frequency describes the wave nature of a moving electron and is interpreted in the T0-Model as a dynamic modulation of the field resonance. Additional frequencies may arise from external interactions, such as oscillations in an electromagnetic field or atomic potential. These are treated as secondary modes of the energy field, which do not alter the fundamental resonance (ω_e) but complement the field's dynamics.

Kinetic Energy of Electrons The kinetic energy of an electron is integrated into the T0-Model through the total energy $E(x, t) = \gamma m_e c^2$, preserving the time-energy duality. Different frequencies, such as the de Broglie frequency, are described as dynamic modulations of the energy field.

3 Photons: Pure Kinetic Energy

3.1 Photons in the T0-Model

Photons are massless particles ($m_\gamma = 0$), with their energy entirely determined by their frequency:

$$E_\gamma = \hbar\omega_\gamma \quad (14)$$

In the T0-Model, photons are treated as gauge bosons with unbroken $U(1)_{EM}$ symmetry. Their quantum numbers are ($n = 0, l = 1, j = 1$), and their Yukawa coupling is zero ($y_\gamma = 0$), reflecting their masslessness:

$$m_\gamma = y_\gamma \cdot v = 0 \quad (15)$$

Unlike electrons, photons lack a fixed geometric length ξ , as their energy is purely dynamic and depends on the frequency ω_γ , determined by the emission source (e.g., atomic transitions or lasers).

3.2 Integration into the Time Field

The energy of a photon is incorporated into the local energy density $E(x, t)$ of the intrinsic time field:

$$E(x, t) = \hbar\omega_\gamma \quad (16)$$

The time field is defined as:

$$T(x, t) = \frac{1}{\max(\hbar\omega_\gamma, \omega)} \quad (17)$$

If $\omega = \omega_\gamma$ (the photon frequency), then:

$$T(x, t) = \frac{1}{\hbar\omega_\gamma} \quad (18)$$

The time-energy duality is preserved:

$$T(x, t) \cdot E(x, t) = \frac{1}{\hbar\omega_\gamma} \cdot \hbar\omega_\gamma = 1 \quad (19)$$

The flexibility of the equation allows it to accommodate different photon frequencies (e.g., visible light, gamma rays), as $E(x, t)$ reflects the specific energy of the photon.

3.3 Different Photon Frequencies

Photons exhibit a wide range of frequencies, from radio waves to gamma rays. In the T0-Model, these are interpreted as different energy modes of the electromagnetic field. The field equation (12) describes the propagation of these modes, with the energy density $\rho(x, t)$ proportional to the intensity of the electromagnetic field (e.g., $\rho \propto |E_{\text{EM}}|^2 + |B_{\text{EM}}|^2$).

Different frequencies lead to varying energies and corresponding time scales in the time field: - **High frequencies** (e.g., gamma rays): Higher ω_γ results in greater energy $E(x, t)$ and smaller time $T(x, t)$. - **Low frequencies** (e.g., radio waves): Lower ω_γ results in lower energy and larger time $T(x, t)$.

Photon Energy Photons are treated in the T0-Model as pure kinetic energy, defined by their frequency ω_γ . The intrinsic time field dynamically adjusts to different frequencies, preserving the time-energy duality.

4 Comparison of Electrons and Photons

The treatment of electrons and photons in the T0-Model highlights the universal nature of the time-energy duality:

1. **Rest Mass vs. Masslessness**: - Electrons possess a rest mass, defined by a fixed geometric resonance (ξ_e). Their kinetic energy is incorporated through the Lorentz factor γ in the total energy. - Photons are massless, with their energy solely determined by the frequency ω_γ , without a fixed geometric length.

2. **Field Resonance vs. Field Propagation**: - Electrons are described as localized resonance modes of the energy field, characterized by quantum numbers ($n = 1, l = 0, j = 1/2$). - Photons are extended vector fields with quantum numbers ($n = 0, l = 1, j = 1$), propagating as waves in the electromagnetic field.

3. **Integration into the Time Field**: - For electrons, $E(x, t)$ includes both rest and kinetic energy, while ω typically represents the rest frequency. - For photons, $E(x, t) = \hbar\omega_\gamma$, and ω represents the photon frequency itself.

The equation $T(x, t) = \frac{1}{\max(E(x, t), \omega)}$ is versatile enough to consistently describe both particle types, with kinetic energy treated as a dynamic modulation of the energy field.

5 Different Frequencies and Their Physical Significance

Different frequencies play a central role in the dynamics of the T0-Model:

- **Electrons**: The de Broglie frequency $\omega_{\text{de Broglie}} = \frac{\gamma m_e c^2}{\hbar}$ describes the wave nature of a moving electron. Additional frequencies may arise from external interactions (e.g., cyclotron radiation) and are interpreted as secondary modes of the energy field. - **Photons**: Their frequencies directly determine their energy, with different frequencies corresponding to distinct electromagnetic modes. The field equation (12) governs the propagation of these modes.

The T0-Model's flexibility allows these frequencies to be treated as dynamic properties of the energy field, without altering its fundamental geometric structure.

6 Conclusion

The T0-Model, as presented in [266], provides an elegant, parameter-free description of the kinetic energy of electrons and photons through the time-energy duality and the intrinsic time field $T(x, t) = \frac{1}{\max(E(x, t), \omega)}$. Electrons are characterized by their rest mass (geometric resonance) and additional kinetic energy, while photons are described solely by their frequency-defined kinetic energy. Different frequencies, whether from relativistic effects or external interactions, are interpreted as dynamic modulations of the energy field. The universal structure of the T0-Model, grounded in the geometric constant $\xi = \frac{4}{3} \times 10^{-4}$, remains consistent and demonstrates the profound connection between geometry, energy, and time in particle physics.

References

- [1] J. Pascher, *T0 Theory: Time-Mass Duality*, 2024.
- [2] J. Pascher, *T0 Theory: Fundamentals*, 2025.
- [3] J. Pascher, *T0 Theory: Quantum Mechanics*, 2025.
- [4] J. Pascher, *T0 Theory: SI Units*, 2025.
- [5] J. Pascher, *T0 Theory: The g-2 Anomaly*, 2025.
- [6] J. Pascher, *T0 Theory: CMB Analysis*, 2025.
- [7] A. Einstein, *On the Electrodynamics of Moving Bodies*, Annalen der Physik, 1905.
- [8] P.A.M. Dirac, *The Quantum Theory of the Electron*, Proc. Roy. Soc. A, 1928.
- [9] M. Planck, *On the Theory of the Energy Distribution Law*, 1900.
- [10] E. Mach, *Die Mechanik in ihrer Entwicklung*, 1883.
- [11] Various Authors, *100 Authors Against Einstein*, 1931.
- [12] H. Dingle, *Science at the Crossroads*, 1972.
- [13] J. Terrell, *Invisibility of the Lorentz Contraction*, Phys. Rev., 1959.
- [14] R. Penrose, *The Apparent Shape of a Relativistically Moving Sphere*, Proc. Cambridge Phil. Soc., 1959.
- [15] R. Penrose, *Twistor Algebra*, J. Math. Phys., 1967.
- [16] R. Penrose, *The Road to Reality*, 2004.
- [17] J. Terrell et al., *Modern Terrell-Penrose Visualization*, 2025.
- [18] D. Weiskopf, *Visualization of Four-dimensional Spacetimes*, 2000.
- [19] T. Müller, *Visual Appearance of Relativistically Moving Objects*, 2014.
- [20] S. Hossenfelder, *YouTube: The Terrell Effect*, 2025.
- [21] C. Rovelli, *Quantum Gravity*, Cambridge University Press, 2004.
- [22] T. Thiemann, *Modern Canonical Quantum Gravity*, Cambridge University Press, 2007.
- [23] A. Ashtekar, J. Lewandowski, *Background Independent Quantum Gravity*, Class. Quant. Grav., 2004.
- [24] T. Jacobson, *Thermodynamics of Spacetime*, Phys. Rev. Lett., 1995.
- [25] J. Maldacena, *The Large N Limit of Superconformal Field Theories*, Adv. Theor. Math. Phys., 1998.

- [26] J. Polchinski, *String Theory*, Cambridge University Press, 1998.
- [27] L. Susskind, *The World as a Hologram*, J. Math. Phys., 1995.
- [28] E. Verlinde, *On the Origin of Gravity*, JHEP, 2011.
- [29] F. Hoyle, *A New Model for the Expanding Universe*, MNRAS, 1948.
- [30] H. Bondi, T. Gold, *The Steady-State Theory*, MNRAS, 1948.
- [31] F. Zwicky, *On the Redshift of Spectral Lines*, Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci., 1929.
- [32] C. Lopez-Corredoira, *Tests of Cosmological Models*, Int. J. Mod. Phys. D, 2010.
- [33] E. Lerner, *Evidence for a Non-Expanding Universe*, 2014.
- [34] A. Albrecht, J. Magueijo, *Variable Speed of Light*, Phys. Rev. D, 1999.
- [35] J. Barrow, *Cosmologies with Varying Light Speed*, Phys. Rev. D, 1999.
- [36] A. Riess et al., *A Comprehensive Measurement of the Local Value of the Hubble Constant*, ApJ, 2022.
- [37] DESI Collaboration, *DESI Year 1 Results*, 2025.
- [38] E. Di Valentino et al., *Planck Evidence for a Closed Universe*, Nat. Astron., 2021.
- [39] P. Di Francesco et al., *Conformal Field Theory*, Springer, 1997.
- [40] Particle Data Group, *Review of Particle Physics*, 2024.
- [41] CODATA, *Recommended Values of Fundamental Constants*, 2019.
- [42] D. Newell et al., *The CODATA 2017 Values of h , e , k , and N_A* , Metrologia, 2018.
- [43] Muon g-2 Collaboration, *Measurement of the Anomalous Magnetic Moment of the Muon*, Phys. Rev. Lett., 2023.
- [44] Fermilab, *Muon g-2 Results*, 2023.
- [45] ATLAS Collaboration, *Measurements at the LHC*, 2023.
- [46] ATLAS Collaboration, *Higgs Boson Properties*, 2023.
- [47] CMS Collaboration, *Top Quark Measurements*, 2023.
- [48] CMS Collaboration, *Heavy Ion Collisions*, 2024.
- [49] ALICE Collaboration, *Quark-Gluon Plasma Studies*, 2023.
- [50] M. Kasevich et al., *Atom Interferometry*, 2023.
- [51] A. Ludlow et al., *Optical Atomic Clocks*, Rev. Mod. Phys., 2015.
- [52] S. Brewer et al., *Al⁺ Optical Clock*, Phys. Rev. Lett., 2019.
- [53] LISA Collaboration, *LISA Mission*, 2017.

- [54] L. Nottale, *Fractal Space-Time and Microphysics*, World Scientific, 1993.
- [55] M.S. El Naschie, *E-Infinity Theory*, Chaos Solitons Fractals, 2004.
- [56] J.A. Wheeler, *Information, Physics, Quantum*, 1990.
- [57] J. Barbour, *The End of Time*, Oxford University Press, 1999.
- [58] D. Sciama, *On the Origin of Inertia*, MNRAS, 1953.
- [59] K. Becker et al., *String Theory and M-Theory*, Cambridge University Press, 2007.
- [60] Muon g-2 Theory Initiative, *Standard Model Prediction for g-2*, arXiv:2025.
- [61] Muon g-2 Collaboration, *Final Report on the Anomalous Magnetic Moment of the Muon*, Fermilab, 2025.
- [62] J. Pascher, *T0 Theory: Complete Framework*, viXra, 2025.
- [63] M.E. Peskin and D.V. Schroeder, *An Introduction to Quantum Field Theory*, Westview Press, 1995.
- [64] R.H. Parker et al., *Measurement of the Fine-Structure Constant*, Science, 2018.
- [65] L. Morel et al., *Determination of α from Rubidium Atom Recoil*, Nature, 2020.
- [66] T. Aoyama et al., *Theory of the Electron Anomalous Magnetic Moment*, Phys. Rep., 2020.
- [67] X. Fan et al., *Hadronic Contributions from Lattice QCD*, Phys. Rev. D, 2023.
- [68] D. Hanneke et al., *New Measurement of the Electron g-2*, Phys. Rev. Lett., 2008.
- [69] J. Pascher, *Higgs Connection in T0 Theory*, 2025.
- [70] J. Pascher, *T0 Theory and SI Units*, 2025.
- [71] J. Pascher, *Gravitational Constant in T0 Framework*, 2025.
- [72] J. Pascher, *Fine Structure Constant Analysis*, 2025.
- [73] J.S. Bell, *Muon Studies*, 1966.
- [74] J. Pascher, *Quantum Field Theory in T0*, 2025.
- [75] Planck Collaboration, *Planck 2018 Results*, A&A, 2018.
- [76] J. Pascher, *T0 Theory Foundations*, 2025.
- [77] J. Pascher, *Geometric Formalism in T0*, 2025.
- [78] A. Riess et al., *Hubble Constant Measurements*, ApJ, 2019.
- [79] J. Pascher, *T0 Kosmologie*, 2025.
- [80] S. Hossenfelder, *Single Clock Video*, YouTube, 2025.

- [81] Various, *Video References*, 2025.
- [82] C.S. Unnikrishnan, *Gravity Studies*, 2004.
- [83] A. Peratt, *Plasma Cosmology*, 1992.
- [84] J. Pascher, *T0 Time-Mass Extension*, 2025.
- [85] J. Pascher, *T0 g-2 Extension*, 2025.
- [86] J. Pascher, *T0 Networks*, 2025.
- [87] W. Adams, *Gravitational Redshift*, 1925.
- [88] N. Ashby, *Relativity in GPS*, Living Rev. Rel., 2003.
- [89] B. Bertotti et al., *Cassini Doppler Test*, Nature, 2003.
- [90] A. Bolton et al., *Gravitational Lensing*, 2008.
- [91] M. Born, *Einstein's Theory of Relativity*, Dover, 2013.
- [92] C. Brans and R.H. Dicke, *Mach's Principle*, Phys. Rev., 1961.
- [93] P.A.M. Dirac, *Quantum Mechanics*, Proc. Roy. Soc., 1927.
- [94] P. Duhem, *Theory of Physics*, 1906.
- [95] A. Einstein, *Special Relativity*, Ann. Phys., 1905.
- [96] R. Feynman, *QED: The Strange Theory of Light and Matter*, 2006.
- [97] D. Griffiths, *Introduction to Quantum Mechanics*, 2017.
- [98] J.D. Jackson, *Classical Electrodynamics*, 1999.
- [99] T. Kaluza, *Five-Dimensional Theory*, 1921.
- [100] O. Klein, *Quantum Theory and Relativity*, 1926.
- [101] T. Kuhn, *Structure of Scientific Revolutions*, 1962.
- [102] T. Kuhn, *Essential Tension*, 1977.
- [103] A. Ludlow et al., *Optical Atomic Clocks*, Rev. Mod. Phys., 2015.
- [104] J.C. Maxwell, *Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism*, 1873.
- [105] S. McGaugh et al., *Radial Acceleration Relation*, Phys. Rev. Lett., 2016.
- [106] P. Mohr et al., *CODATA Values*, Rev. Mod. Phys., 2016.
- [107] Particle Data Group, *Review of Particle Physics*, Prog. Theor. Exp. Phys., 2020.
- [108] R. Parker et al., *Measurement of α* , Science, 2018.
- [109] M. Peskin and D. Schroeder, *QFT*, 1995.

- [110] M. Planck, *Quantum Theory*, 1900.
- [111] Planck Collaboration, *Planck 2020 Results*, 2020.
- [112] H. Poincaré, *Dynamics of the Electron*, 1905.
- [113] R.V. Pound and G.A. Rebka, *Gravitational Redshift*, Phys. Rev. Lett., 1960.
- [114] W.V. Quine, *Two Dogmas of Empiricism*, 1951.
- [115] T. Quinn et al., *Gravitational Constant*, 2013.
- [116] L. Randall and R. Sundrum, *Extra Dimensions*, Phys. Rev. Lett., 1999.
- [117] A. Riess et al., *Type Ia Supernovae*, AJ, 1998.
- [118] I. Shapiro et al., *Time Delay Test*, Phys. Rev. Lett., 1971.
- [119] A. Sommerfeld, *Fine Structure*, 1916.
- [120] S. Suyu et al., *Time Delay Cosmography*, MNRAS, 2017.
- [121] J. Pascher, *T0 Theory*, 2025.
- [122] J. Pascher, *Fine Structure in T0*, 2025.
- [123] J.-P. Uzan, *Constants Variation*, Rev. Mod. Phys., 2003.
- [124] J.K. Webb et al., *Fine Structure Constant*, Phys. Rev. Lett., 2001.
- [125] S. Weinberg, *Cosmological Constant*, Rev. Mod. Phys., 1979.
- [126] S. Weinberg, *Cosmological Constant Problem*, 1989.
- [127] S. Weinberg, *Quantum Theory of Fields*, 1995.
- [128] C. Will, *Theory and Experiment in Gravitational Physics*, 2014.
- [129] P.A.M. Dirac, *Principles of Quantum Mechanics*, 1930.
- [130] A. Einstein, *Cosmological Considerations*, 1917.
- [131] JWST Collaboration, *Early Universe Observations*, 2023.
- [132] KATRIN Collaboration, *Neutrino Mass*, 2022.
- [133] J. Pascher, *T0 Fundamentals*, 2025.
- [134] J. Pascher, *g-2 Analysis Rev9*, 2025.
- [135] J. Pascher, *ML Addendum*, 2025.
- [136] J. Pascher, *Beta Derivation*, 2025.
- [137] J. Pascher, *CMB Analysis in T0*, 2025.
- [138] J. Pascher, *Cosmos in T0 Theory*, 2025.

- [139] J. Pascher, *Derivation of Beta*, 2025.
- [140] J. Pascher, *Gravitation in T0*, 2025.
- [141] J. Pascher, *Lagrangian in T0*, 2025.
- [142] J. Pascher, *Lagrangian Framework*, 2025.
- [143] J. Pascher, *Muon g-2 in T0*, 2025.
- [144] J. Pascher, *Pragmatic Approach*, 2025.
- [145] J. Pascher, *T0 Energy Formalism*, 2025.
- [146] J. Pascher, *Unified T0 Theory*, 2025.
- [147] Science Daily, *Physics News*, 2025.
- [148] S. Weinberg, *The Cosmological Constant Problem*, Rev. Mod. Phys., 1989.
- [149] Wikipedia, *Bell's Theorem*, 2025.
- [150] B. van Fraassen, *The Scientific Image*, Oxford University Press, 1980.
- [151] J. Pascher, *Extended Lagrangian Formalism*, 2025.
- [152] J. Pascher, *Mathematical Structure of T0 Theory*, 2025.
- [153] J. Terrell, *Single Clock Nature*, Nature, 2024.
- [154] J. Pascher, *Unified T0 Framework*, 2025.
- [155] J. Pascher, *Machine Learning Addendum to T0 Theory*, 2025.
- [156] C. S. Unnikrishnan, *On the Nature of Gravitational Waves*, Pramana, 2004.
- [157] W. S. Adams, *The Relativity Displacement of the Spectral Lines*, PNAS, 1925.
- [158] N. Ashby, *Relativity and the GPS*, Living Reviews, 2003.
- [159] B. Bertotti et al., *A Test of General Relativity Using Radio Links*, Nature, 2003.
- [160] A. S. Bolton et al., *Strong Gravitational Lens Halo*, ApJ, 2008.
- [161] M. Born, *Atomic Physics*, Dover, 2013.
- [162] C. Brans, R. H. Dicke, *Mach's Principle and a Relativistic Theory of Gravitation*, Phys. Rev., 1961.
- [163] P. A. M. Dirac, *The Quantum Theory of the Electron*, Proc. R. Soc., 1927.
- [164] P. Duhem, *La Théorie Physique*, 1906.
- [165] A. Einstein, *Zur Elektrodynamik bewegter Körper*, Ann. Phys., 1905.
- [166] R. P. Feynman, *QED: The Strange Theory of Light and Matter*, Princeton, 2006.

- [167] D. J. Griffiths, *Introduction to Electrodynamics*, 4th ed., Cambridge, 2017.
- [168] J. D. Jackson, *Classical Electrodynamics*, 3rd ed., Wiley, 1999.
- [169] T. Kaluza, *Zum Unitätsproblem der Physik*, Sitz. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., 1921.
- [170] O. Klein, *Quantentheorie und fünfdimensionale Relativitätstheorie*, Z. Phys., 1926.
- [171] T. S. Kuhn, *The Structure of Scientific Revolutions*, Chicago, 1962.
- [172] T. S. Kuhn, *The Essential Tension*, Chicago, 1977.
- [173] A. D. Ludlow et al., *Optical Atomic Clocks*, Rev. Mod. Phys., 2015.
- [174] J. C. Maxwell, *A Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism*, Oxford, 1873.
- [175] S. S. McGaugh et al., *Radial Acceleration Relation*, Phys. Rev. Lett., 2016.
- [176] P. J. Mohr et al., *CODATA 2014*, Rev. Mod. Phys., 2016.
- [177] Particle Data Group, *Review of Particle Physics*, Prog. Theor. Exp. Phys., 2020.
- [178] R. H. Parker et al., *Measurement of the Fine-Structure Constant*, Science, 2018.
- [179] M. E. Peskin, D. V. Schroeder, *An Introduction to Quantum Field Theory*, Westview, 1995.
- [180] M. Planck, *Zur Theorie des Gesetzes der Energieverteilung*, Verh. Dtsch. Phys. Ges., 1900.
- [181] Planck Collaboration, *Planck 2018 Results*, A&A, 2020.
- [182] H. Poincaré, *Sur la Dynamique de l'Électron*, C. R. Acad. Sci., 1905.
- [183] R. V. Pound, G. A. Rebka, *Gravitational Red-Shift in Nuclear Resonance*, Phys. Rev. Lett., 1960.
- [184] J. Pascher, *Quantum Field Theory in T0 Framework*, 2025.
- [185] W. V. O. Quine, *Two Dogmas of Empiricism*, Phil. Rev., 1951.
- [186] T. Quinn et al., *Improved Determination of G*, Phys. Rev. Lett., 2013.
- [187] L. Randall, R. Sundrum, *A Large Mass Hierarchy*, Phys. Rev. Lett., 1999.
- [188] A. G. Riess et al., *Observational Evidence from Supernovae*, AJ, 1998.
- [189] I. I. Shapiro, *Fourth Test of General Relativity*, Phys. Rev. Lett., 1971.
- [190] A. Sommerfeld, *Zur Quantentheorie der Spektrallinien*, Ann. Phys., 1916.
- [191] S. H. Suyu et al., *HOLiCOW*, MNRAS, 2017.
- [192] J. Pascher, *T0 Theory: Foundations*, 2025.
- [193] J. Pascher, *Fine-Structure Constant in T0*, 2025.

- [194] J. Pascher, *SI Units in T0 Framework*, 2025.
- [195] J. Pascher, *T0 Fine-Structure Analysis*, 2025.
- [196] J. Pascher, *T0 g-2 Extension*, 2025.
- [197] J. Pascher, *Gravitational Constant in T0*, 2025.
- [198] J. Pascher, *T0 Networks*, 2025.
- [199] J. Pascher, *Time-Mass Extension in T0*, 2025.
- [200] J.-P. Uzan, *The Fundamental Constants and Their Variation*, Rev. Mod. Phys., 2003.
- [201] J. K. Webb et al., *Further Evidence for Cosmological Evolution of the Fine Structure Constant*, Phys. Rev. Lett., 2001.
- [202] S. Weinberg, *A Model of Leptons*, Phys. Rev. Lett., 1979.
- [203] S. Weinberg, *The Cosmological Constant Problem*, Rev. Mod. Phys., 1989.
- [204] S. Weinberg, *The Quantum Theory of Fields*, Cambridge, 1995.
- [205] C. M. Will, *The Confrontation between General Relativity and Experiment*, Living Rev., 2014.
- [206] A. Albrecht, J. Magueijo, *A Time Varying Speed of Light*, Phys. Rev. D, 1999.
- [207] ALICE Collaboration, *Measurement Results*, CERN, 2023.
- [208] A. Ashtekar, *Background Independent Quantum Gravity*, Class. Quant. Grav., 2004.
- [209] ATLAS Collaboration, *Physics Results*, CERN, 2023.
- [210] ATLAS Collaboration, *Higgs Measurements*, CERN, 2023.
- [211] J. Barbour, *The End of Time*, Oxford, 1999.
- [212] J. D. Barrow, *Cosmologies with Varying Light Speed*, Phys. Rev. D, 1999.
- [213] K. Becker et al., *String Theory and M-Theory*, Cambridge, 2007.
- [214] J. S. Bell, *On the Einstein Podolsky Rosen Paradox*, Physics, 1964.
- [215] H. Bondi, T. Gold, *The Steady-State Theory*, MNRAS, 1948.
- [216] S. M. Brewer et al., *27Al+ Quantum-Logic Clock*, Phys. Rev. Lett., 2019.
- [217] CMS Collaboration, *Top Quark Measurements*, CERN, 2023.
- [218] CMS Collaboration, *Physics Results*, CERN, 2024.
- [219] CODATA, *Recommended Values of the Fundamental Physical Constants*, 2019.
- [220] DESI Collaboration, *Cosmological Results*, 2025.

- [221] H. Dingle, *Science at the Crossroads*, Martin Brian, 1972.
- [222] P. A. M. Dirac, *The Principles of Quantum Mechanics*, Oxford, 1930.
- [223] E. Di Valentino et al., *In the Realm of the Hubble Tension*, Class. Quant. Grav., 2021.
- [224] A. Einstein, *Kosmologische Betrachtungen zur allgemeinen Relativitätstheorie*, Sitz. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., 1917.
- [225] M. S. El Naschie, *A Review of E Infinity Theory*, Chaos Solitons Fractals, 2004.
- [226] Fermilab, *Muon g-2 Results*, 2023.
- [227] P. Di Francesco et al., *Conformal Field Theory*, Springer, 1997.
- [228] S. Hossenfelder, *Lost in Math*, Basic Books, 2025.
- [229] S. Hossenfelder, *Single Clock Video Analysis*, YouTube, 2025.
- [230] F. Hoyle, *A New Model for the Expanding Universe*, MNRAS, 1948.
- [231] H. Dingle, *Philosophy of Physics*, Dover, 1931.
- [232] T. Jacobson, *Thermodynamics of Spacetime*, Phys. Rev. Lett., 1995.
- [233] JWST Collaboration, *Early Release Observations*, NASA, 2022.
- [234] M. Kasevich, *Atom Interferometry*, Ann. Rev. Nucl. Part. Sci., 2023.
- [235] KATRIN Collaboration, *Direct Neutrino-Mass Measurement*, Nature Physics, 2022.
- [236] E. Lerner, *The Big Bang Never Happened*, Vintage, 2014.
- [237] LISA Consortium, *Laser Interferometer Space Antenna*, ESA, 2017.
- [238] A. Lopez et al., *Asymmetry of the CMB*, Phys. Rev. D, 2010.
- [239] A. D. Ludlow et al., *Optical Atomic Clocks*, Rev. Mod. Phys., 2015.
- [240] E. Mach, *Die Mechanik in ihrer Entwicklung*, Leipzig, 1883.
- [241] J. Maldacena, *The Large N Limit of Superconformal Field Theories*, Adv. Theor. Math. Phys., 1998.
- [242] H. Müller et al., *Atom-Interferometry Tests of the Isotropy of Post-Newtonian Gravity*, Phys. Rev. Lett., 2014.
- [243] Muon g-2 Collaboration, *Final Results*, Phys. Rev. Lett., 2025.
- [244] Muon g-2 Collaboration, *Measurement of the Anomalous Precession Frequency*, Phys. Rev. Lett., 2023.
- [245] D. B. Newell et al., *The CODATA 2017 Values*, Metrologia, 2018.
- [246] L. Nottale, *Fractal Space-Time and Microphysics*, World Scientific, 1993.

- [247] J. Pascher, *CMB Analysis in T0 Framework*, 2025.
- [248] J. Pascher, *Muon g-2 in T0 Theory*, 2025.
- [249] J. Pascher, *Quantum Mechanics in T0 Framework*, 2025.
- [250] J. Pascher, *SI Units Derivation in T0*, 2025.
- [251] J. Pascher, *T0 Theory Overview*, 2025.
- [252] J. Pascher, *Fundamentals of T0 Theory*, 2025.
- [253] J. Pascher, *Muon g-2 Revision 9*, 2025.
- [254] J. Pascher, *Geometric Formalism in T0*, 2025.
- [255] J. Pascher, *T0 Foundations*, 2025.
- [256] J. Pascher, *Beta Parameter Derivation*, 2025.
- [257] J. Pascher, *CMB in T0 (English)*, 2025.
- [258] J. Pascher, *Cosmology in T0 (English)*, 2025.
- [259] J. Pascher, *Derivation of Beta*, 2025.
- [260] J. Pascher, *Gravitation in T0 (English)*, 2025.
- [261] J. Pascher, *Higgs Connection in T0*, 2025.
- [262] J. Pascher, *Lagrangian Formulation in T0*, 2025.
- [263] J. Pascher, *Lagrangian in T0 (English)*, 2025.
- [264] J. Pascher, *Muon g-2 Analysis in T0*, 2025.
- [265] J. Pascher, *Pragmatic T0 Framework*, 2025.
- [266] J. Pascher, *Energy in T0 Framework*, 2025.
- [267] J. Pascher, *T0 Theory Complete*, 2025.
- [268] Particle Data Group, *Review of Particle Physics*, Phys. Rev. D, 2024.
- [269] R. Penrose, *The Apparent Shape of a Relativistically Moving Sphere*, Proc. Camb. Phil. Soc., 1959.
- [270] R. Penrose, *Twistor Algebra*, J. Math. Phys., 1967.
- [271] R. Penrose, *The Road to Reality*, Knopf, 2004.
- [272] A. L. Peratt, *Physics of the Plasma Universe*, Springer, 1992.
- [273] M. E. Peskin, D. V. Schroeder, *An Introduction to Quantum Field Theory*, Westview, 1995.
- [274] Planck Collaboration, *Planck 2018 Results*, A&A, 2020.

- [275] J. Polchinski, *String Theory*, Cambridge, 1998.
- [276] A. G. Riess et al., *Large Magellanic Cloud Cepheid Standards*, ApJ, 2019.
- [277] A. G. Riess et al., *A Comprehensive Measurement of the Local Value of the Hubble Constant*, ApJ, 2022.
- [278] C. Rovelli, *Quantum Gravity*, Cambridge, 2004.
- [279] D. W. Sciama, *On the Origin of Inertia*, MNRAS, 1953.
- [280] Science Daily, *Physics News*, 2025.
- [281] Standard Model g-2 Theory Initiative, *Updated SM Prediction*, 2025.
- [282] L. Susskind, *The World as a Hologram*, J. Math. Phys., 1995.
- [283] J. Pascher, *T0 Cosmology*, 2025.
- [284] J. Terrell, *Invisibility of the Lorentz Contraction*, Phys. Rev., 1959.
- [285] J. Terrell, *Single Clock Framework*, 2025.
- [286] T. Thiemann, *Modern Canonical Quantum General Relativity*, Cambridge, 2007.
- [287] B. C. van Fraassen, *The Scientific Image*, Oxford, 1980.
- [288] E. Verlinde, *On the Origin of Gravity and the Laws of Newton*, JHEP, 2011.
- [289] J. Pascher, *T0 Theory Video Presentation*, 2025.
- [290] S. Weinberg, *The Cosmological Constant Problem*, Rev. Mod. Phys., 1989.
- [291] D. Weiskopf, *An Explanatory Visualization of Special Relativity*, IEEE, 2000.
- [292] J. A. Wheeler, *A Journey into Gravity and Spacetime*, Scientific American, 1990.
- [293] Wikipedia, *Bell's Theorem*, 2024.
- [294] F. Zwicky, *On the Redshift of Spectral Lines through Interstellar Space*, PNAS, 1929.