Chapter 1

Dynamic Mass of Photons and Its Implications for Nonlocality in the T0 Model: Updated Framework with Complete Geometric Foundations

Abstract

This updated work examines the implications of assigning a dynamic, frequency-dependent effective mass to photons within the comprehensive framework of the T0 model, building upon the complete field-theoretic derivation and natural units system where $\hbar = c = \alpha_{\mathrm{EM}} = \beta_{\mathrm{T}} = 1$. The theory establishes the fundamental relationship $T(x,t) = \frac{1}{\max(m,\omega)}$ with dimension $[E^{-1}]$, providing a unified treatment of massive particles and photons through the three fundamental field geometries. The dynamic photon mass $m_\gamma = \omega$ introduces energy-dependent nonlocality effects, with testable predictions. All formulations maintain strict dimensional consistency with the fixed T0 parameters $\beta = 2Gm/r$, $\xi = 2\sqrt{G} \cdot m$, and the cosmic screening factor $\xi_{\mathrm{eff}} = \xi/2$ for infinite fields.

Contents

1.1 Introduction: T0 Model Foundation for Photon Dynamics

This updated analysis builds upon the comprehensive T0 model framework established in the field-theoretic derivation, incorporating the complete geometric foundations and natural units system. The dynamic effective mass concept for photons emerges naturally from the T0 model's fundamental time-mass duality principle.

1.1.1 Fundamental T0 Model Framework

The T0 model is based on the intrinsic time field definition:

$$\boxed{T(x,t) = \frac{1}{\max(m(\vec{x},t), \omega)}} \tag{1.1}$$

Dimensional verification: $[T(x,t)] = [1/E] = [E^{-1}]$ in natural units ✓
This field satisfies the fundamental field equation:

$$\nabla^2 m(\vec{x},t) = 4\pi G \rho(\vec{x},t) \cdot m(\vec{x},t) \tag{1.2}$$

From this foundation emerge the key parameters:

T0 Model Parameters for Photon Analysis

$$\beta = \frac{2Gm}{r} \quad [1] \text{ (dimensionless)} \tag{1.3}$$
$$\xi = 2\sqrt{G} \cdot m \quad [1] \text{ (dimensionless)} \tag{1.4}$$
$$\beta_T = 1 \quad [1] \text{ (natural units)} \tag{1.5}$$
$$\alpha_{\text{EM}} = 1 \quad [1] \text{ (natural units)} \tag{1.6}$$

1.1.2 Photon Integration in Time-Mass Duality

For photons, the T0 model assigns an effective mass:

$$m_\gamma = \omega \tag{1.7}$$

Dimensional verification: $[m_\gamma] = [\omega] = [E]$ in natural units ✓
This gives the photon's intrinsic time field:

$$T(x,t)_\gamma = \frac{1}{\omega} \tag{1.8}$$

Praktische Vereinfachung

Vereinfachung: Da alle Messungen in unserem endlichen, beobachtbaren Universum lokal erfolgen, wird nur die **lokalisierte Feldgeometrie** verwendet:
$\xi = 2\sqrt{G} \cdot m$ und $\beta = \frac{2Gm}{r}$ für alle Anwendungen.
Der kosmische Abschirmfaktor $\xi_{\text{eff}} = \xi/2$ entfällt.

Physical interpretation: Higher-energy photons have shorter intrinsic time scales, creating energy-dependent temporal dynamics.

1.2 Energy-Dependent Nonlocality and Quantum Correlations

1.2.1 Entangled Photon Systems

For entangled photons with energies ω_1 and ω_2, the time field difference is:

$$\Delta T_\gamma = \left|\frac{1}{\omega_1} - \frac{1}{\omega_2}\right| \tag{1.9}$$

Physical consequence: Quantum correlations experience energy-dependent delays.

1.2.2 Modified Bell Inequality

The energy-dependent time fields lead to a modified Bell inequality:

$$|E(a,b) - E(a,c)| + |E(a',b) + E(a',c)| \leq 2 + \epsilon(\omega_1, \omega_2) \tag{1.10}$$

where:

$$\epsilon(\omega_1, \omega_2) = \alpha_{\text{corr}} \left|\frac{1}{\omega_1} - \frac{1}{\omega_2}\right| \frac{2G\langle m\rangle}{r} \tag{1.11}$$

with α_{corr} being a correlation coupling constant and $\langle m\rangle$ the average mass in the experimental setup.

1.3 Experimental Predictions and Tests

1.3.1 High-Precision Quantum Optics Tests

Energy-Dependent Bell Tests

Predicted time delay between entangled photons:

$$\Delta t_{\text{corr}} = \frac{G\langle m\rangle}{r} \left|\frac{1}{\omega_1} - \frac{1}{\omega_2}\right| \tag{1.12}$$

For laboratory conditions with $\langle m\rangle \sim 10^{-3}$ kg, $r \sim 10$ m, and $\omega_1, \omega_2 \sim 1$ eV:

$$\Delta t_{\text{corr}} \sim 10^{-21} \text{ s} \tag{1.13}$$

1.4 Dimensional Consistency Verification

1.5 Conclusions

1.5.1 Summary of Key Results

This updated analysis demonstrates that the dynamic photon mass concept integrates seamlessly into the comprehensive T0 model framework:

1. **Unified treatment**: Photons and massive particles follow the same fundamental relationship $T = 1/\max(m, \omega)$

Equation	Left Side	Right Side	Status
Photon effective mass	$[m_\gamma] = [E]$	$[\omega] = [E]$	✓
Photon time field	$[T_\gamma] = [E^{-1}]$	$[1/\omega] = [E^{-1}]$	✓
Energy loss rate	$[d\omega/dr] = [E^2]$	$[g_T\omega^2 2G/r^2] = [E^2]$	✓
Time field difference	$[\Delta T_\gamma] = [E^{-1}]$	$[\lvert 1/\omega_1 - 1/\omega_2\rvert] = [E^{-1}]$	✓
Bell correction	$[\epsilon] = [1]$	$[\alpha_{\text{corr}}\Delta T_\gamma \beta] = [1]$	✓

Table 1.1: Dimensional consistency verification for photon dynamics in T0 model

2. **Energy-dependent effects**: Photon dynamics depend on frequency through the intrinsic time field
3. **Modified nonlocality**: Quantum correlations experience energy-dependent delays
4. **Testable predictions**: Specific experimental signatures distinguish T0 from standard theory
5. **Dimensional consistency**: All equations verified in natural units framework
6. **Parameter-free theory**: All effects determined by fundamental T0 parameters