

$E=mc^2$ Revisited

Johann Pascher

2025

$E=mc^2$ Revisited

$E=mc^2 = E=m$: The Constants Illusion Exposed

Why Einstein's c -constant conceals the fundamental error

From Dynamic Ratios to the Constants Illusion Johann Pascher

Department of Communications Engineering,

Higher Technical Federal Institute (HTL), Leonding, Austria

27. November 2025

Zusammenfassung

This work reveals the central point of Einstein's relativity theory: $E=mc^2$ is mathematically identical to $E=m$. The only difference lies in Einstein's treatment of c as a "constant" instead of a dynamic ratio. By fixing $c = 299,792,458$ m/s, the natural time-mass duality $T \cdot m = 1$ is artificially "frozen," leading to apparent complexity. The T0 theory shows: c is not a fundamental law of nature, but only a ratio that must be variable if time is variable. Einstein's error was not $E=mc^2$ itself, but the constant-setting of c .

1 The Central Thesis: $E=mc^2 = E=m$

The Fundamental Recognition

$E=mc^2$ and $E=m$ are mathematically identical!

The only difference: Einstein treats c as a "constant", although c is a dynamic ratio.

Einstein's error: $c = 299,792,458 \text{ m/s} = \text{constant}$

T0 truth: $c = L/T = \text{variable ratio}$

1.1 The Mathematical Identity

In natural units:

$$E = mc^2 = m \times c^2 = m \times 1^2 = m \quad (1)$$

This is not an approximation - this is exactly the same equation!

1.2 What is c really?

$$c = \frac{\text{Length}}{\text{Time}} = \frac{L}{T} \quad (2)$$

c is a ratio, not a natural constant!

2 Einstein's Fundamental Error: The Constant-Setting

2.1 The Act of Constant-Setting

Einstein set: $c = 299,792,458 \text{ m/s} = \text{constant}$

What does this mean?

$$c = \frac{L}{T} = \text{constant} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{L}{T} = \text{fixed} \quad (3)$$

Implication: If L and T can vary, their **ratio** must remain constant.

2.2 The Problem of Time Variability

Einstein recognized himself: Time dilates!

$$t' = \gamma t \quad (\text{time is variable}) \quad (4)$$

But simultaneously he claimed:

$$c = \frac{L}{T} = \text{constant} \quad (5)$$

This is a logical contradiction!

2.3 The T0 Resolution

T0 insight: $\cdot m = 1$

This means:

- Time **must** be variable (coupled to mass)
- Therefore $c = L/T$ **cannot** be constant
- c is a **dynamic ratio**, not a constant

3 The Constants Illusion: How it Works

3.1 The Mechanism of the Illusion

Step 1: Einstein sets $c = \text{constant}$

$$c = 299,792,458 \text{ m/s} = \text{fixed} \quad (6)$$

Step 2: Time becomes "frozen" by this

$$T = \frac{L}{c} = \frac{L}{\text{constant}} = \text{apparently determined} \quad (7)$$

Step 3: Time dilation becomes "mysterious effect"

$$t' = \gamma t \quad (\text{why?} \rightarrow \text{complicated relativity theory}) \quad (8)$$

3.2 What Really Happens (T0 View)

Reality: Time is naturally variable through $\cdot m = 1$

Einstein's constant-setting "freezes" this natural variability artificially

Result: One needs complicated theory to repair the "frozen" dynamics

4 c as Ratio vs. c as Constant

4.1 c as Natural Ratio (T0)

$$c(x, t) = \frac{L(x, t)}{T(x, t)} \quad (9)$$

Properties:

- c varies with location and time
- c follows the time-mass duality
- No artificial constants
- Natural simplicity: $E = m$

4.2 c as Artificial Constant (Einstein)

$$c = 299,792,458 \text{ m/s} = \text{constant everywhere} \quad (10)$$

Problems:

- Contradiction to time dilation
- Artificial "freezing" of time dynamics
- Complicated repair mathematics needed
- Inflated formula: $E = mc^2$

5 The Time Dilation Paradox

5.1 Einstein's Contradiction Exposed

Einstein claims simultaneously:

$$c = \text{constant} \quad (11)$$

$$t' = \gamma t \quad (\text{time varies}) \quad (12)$$

But:

$$c = \frac{L}{T} \quad \text{and} \quad T \text{ varies} \quad \Rightarrow \quad c \text{ cannot be constant!} \quad (13)$$

5.2 Einstein's Hidden Solution

Einstein solves "the contradiction through:

- Complicated Lorentz transformations
- Mathematical formalisms
- Space-time constructions
- **But the logical contradiction remains!**

5.3 T0's Natural Solution

No contradiction in T0:

$$\cdot m = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{time is naturally variable} \quad (14)$$

$$c = \frac{L}{T} \quad \Rightarrow \quad c \text{ is naturally variable} \quad (15)$$

No constant-setting \rightarrow No contradictions \rightarrow No complicated repair mathematics

6 The Mathematical Demonstration

6.1 From $E=mc^2$ to $E=m$

Starting equation: $E = mc^2$

c in natural units: $c = 1$

Substitution:

$$E = mc^2 = m \times 1^2 = m \quad (16)$$

Result: $E = m$

6.2 The Reverse Direction: From $E=m$ to $E=mc^2$

Starting equation: $E = m$

Artificial constant introduction: $c = 299,792,458 \text{ m/s}$

Inflating the equation:

$$E = m = m \times 1 = m \times \frac{c^2}{c^2} = m \times c^2 \times \frac{1}{c^2} \quad (17)$$

If one defines c^2 as "conversion factor":

$$E = mc^2 \quad (18)$$

This shows: $E = mc^2$ is only $E = m$ with artificial inflation factor c^2 !

7 The Arbitrariness of Constant Choice: c or Time?

7.1 Einstein's Arbitrary Decision

The Fundamental Choice Option

One can choose what should be "constant"!

Option 1 (Einstein's choice): $c = \text{constant} \rightarrow \text{time becomes variable}$

Option 2 (alternative): $\text{time} = \text{constant} \rightarrow c \text{ becomes variable}$

Both describe the same physics!

7.2 Option 1: Einstein's c-constant

Einstein chose:

$$c = 299,792,458 \text{ m/s} = \text{constant (defined)} \quad (19)$$

$$t' = \gamma t \quad (\text{time becomes automatically variable}) \quad (20)$$

Language convention:

- "Speed of light is universally constant"
- "Time dilates in strong gravitational fields"
- "Clocks run slower at high velocities"

7.3 Option 2: Time-constant (Einstein could have chosen)

Alternative choice:

$$t = \text{constant (defined)} \quad (21)$$

$$c(x, t) = \frac{L(x, t)}{t} = \text{variable} \quad (22)$$

Alternative language convention:

- "Time flows equally everywhere"
- "Speed of light varies with location"
- "Light becomes slower in strong gravitational fields"

7.4 Mathematical Equivalence of Both Options

Both descriptions are mathematically identical:

Phenomenon	Einstein view	Time-constant view
Gravitation	Time slows down	Light slows down
Velocity	Time dilation	c-variation
GPS correction	"Clocks run differently"	"c is different"
Measurements	Same numbers	Same numbers

Tabelle 1: Two views, identical physics

7.5 Why Einstein Chose Option 1

Historical reasons for Einstein's decision:

- **Michelson-Morley:** c seemed locally constant
- **Aesthetics:** Universal constant bounded elegant
- **Tradition:** Newtonian constant physics
- **Conceivability:** c-constancy easier to imagine than time constancy
- **Authority effect:** Einstein's prestige fixed this choice

But it was only a convention, not a natural law!

7.6 T0's Overcoming of Both Options

T0 shows: Both choices are arbitrary!

$$\cdot m = 1 \quad (\text{natural duality without constant constraint}) \quad (23)$$

T0 insight:

- **Neither** c nor time are "really" constant
- **Both** are aspects of the same $T \cdot m$ dynamics
- **Constancy** is only definition convention
- **$E = m$** is the constant-free truth

7.7 Liberation from Constant Constraint

Instead of choosing between:

- c constant, time variable (Einstein)
- Time constant, c variable (alternative)

T0 chooses:

- **Both dynamically coupled** via $T \cdot m = 1$
- **No arbitrary fixations**
- **Natural ratios** instead of artificial constants

8 The Reference Point Revolution: Earth → Sun → Nature

8.1 The Reference Point Analogy: Geocentric → Heliocentric → T0

The Reference Point Revolution: From Earth → Sun → Nature

Geocentric (Ptolemy): Earth at center

- Complicated epicycles needed
- Works, but artificially complicated

Heliocentric (Copernicus): Sun at center

- Simple ellipses
- Much more elegant and simple

T0-centric: Natural ratios at center

- $\cdot m = 1$ (natural reference point)
- Even more elegant: $E = m$

Einstein's c -constant corresponds to the geocentric system:

]]] 1]]

All c-values are relative to each other. None is "constant".
The Moment of Reference Point Setting
Einstein's fatal step:

$$\backslash 80 \backslash 317 \text{ define: } c = 299,792,458 \text{ m/s} = \text{reference point} \quad (23)$$

What happens at this moment: An arbitrary reference point is set All other c-values are measured relative to this The dynamic ratio becomes a "constant" The natural relativity is artificially "frozen"

The Reference Point Problematic

Every reference point is arbitrary: Why 299,792,458 m/s and not 300,000,000 m/s? Why in m/s and not in other units? Why measured on Earth and not in space? Why at this time and not at another?

T0's Reference Point-Free Physics

T0 eliminates all reference points:

$$\cdot m = 1 \quad (\text{universal relation without reference point}) \quad (23)$$

No arbitrary fixations All ratios remain dynamic Natural relativity is preserved Fundamental simplicity: $E = m$

Example: The Meter Definition

Historical development of meter definition: 1793: 1 meter = 1/10,000,000 of Earth meridian (Earth reference point) 1889: 1 meter = prototype meter in Paris (object reference point) 1960: 1 meter = 1,650,763.73 wavelengths of krypton-86 (atom reference point) 1983: 1 meter = distance light travels in 1/299,792,458 s (c reference point)

What does this show? Each definition is human arbitrariness The reference point changes with human technology There is no "natural" length unit - only human agreements Humans make c "constant" by definition - not nature!

The Circular Error: Humans Define Their Own "Constants"

In 1983 humans defined:

$$1 \text{ meter} = \frac{1}{299,792,458} \times c \times 1 \text{ second} \quad (23)$$

This makes c automatically "constant" through human definition, not through natural law:

$$c = \frac{299,792,458 \text{ meters}}{1 \text{ second}} = 299,792,458 \text{ m/s} \quad (23)$$

Circular reasoning: Humans define c as constant and then "measure" constant!

Nature is not asked in this process!

T0's Resolution of the Reference Point Illusion

T0 recognizes: Definition \neq natural law Measurement reference point \neq physical constant

Practical agreement \neq fundamental truth

T0 solution:

For measurements: Use practical reference points For natural laws: Use reference point-free relations

]]] 1]]

Why c-Constancy is Not Provable

The Fundamental Measurement Problem

To measure c, we need:

$$c = \frac{L}{T} \quad (23)$$

But: We measure L and T with the same physical processes that depend on c!

Circular problem: Light measures distances \rightarrow c determines L Atomic clocks use EM transitions \rightarrow c influences T Then we measure $c = L/T \rightarrow$ We measure c with c!

The Gauge Definition Problem

Since 1983: 1 meter = distance light travels in 1/299,792,458 s

$$c = 299,792,458 \text{ m/s} \quad (\text{not measured, but defined!}) \quad (23)$$

One cannot "prove" what one has defined!

The Systematic Compensation Problem

If c varies, ALL measuring devices vary equally: Laser interferometers: use light (c-dependent) Atomic clocks: use EM transitions (c-dependent) Electronics: uses EM signals (c-dependent)

Result: All devices automatically compensate the c-variation!

The Burden of Proof Problem

Scientifically correct: One cannot prove that something is constant One can only show that it appears constant within measurement precision Each new precision level could show variation

Einstein's "c-constancy" was belief, not proof!

T0 Prediction for Precise Measurements

T0's Universal Validity

$E = m$ is valid everywhere and always: No approximations needed No constant assumptions Universal applicability Fundamental simplicity

The Correction of Physics History

Einstein's True Achievement

Einstein's actual discovery was:

$$E = m \quad (\text{in natural form}) \quad (23)$$

His error was:

$$E = mc^2 \quad (\text{with artificial constant inflation}) \quad (23)$$

The Historical Irony

b

When $E=mc^2$ Fails

The constants illusion breaks down at: Very precise measurements Extreme conditions
(high energies/masses) Cosmological scales Quantum gravity

Einstein discovered the fundamental simplicity $E = mc^2$,but hid it behind the constants illusion $E = mc^2$!

The physics world celebrated the complicated form and overlooked the simple truth.

#I

The T0 Perspective: c as Living Ratio c as Expression of Time-Mass Duality

In T0 theory:

$$c(x, t) = f\left(\frac{L(x, t)}{(x, t)}\right) = f\left(\frac{L(x, t) \cdot m(x, t)}{1}\right) \quad (23)$$

since $\cdot m = 1$. c becomes an expression of the fundamental time-mass duality!

The Dynamic Speed of Light

T0 prediction:

$$c(x, t) = c_0 \left(1 + \xi \frac{m(x, t) - m_0}{m_0}\right) \quad (23)$$

Light moves faster in more massive regions!

(Tiny effect, but measurable in principle)

Experimental Tests of c -Variability

Proposed Experiments

Test 1 - Gravitational dependence: Measure c in different gravitational fields T0prediction: c varies with $\sim \xi \times \Delta\Phi_{\text{grav}}$ Test 2 - Cosmological variation: Measure c over cosmological time periods T0prediction: c changes with universe expansionTest 3 - High-energy physics: Measure c in particle accelerators at highest energies T0prediction: Tiny deviations at $E \sim \text{TeV}$

Expected Results

Experiment	Einstein (c constant)	T0 (c variable)
Gravitational field	$c = 299792458 \text{ m/s}$	$c(1 \pm 10^{-15})$
Cosmological time	$c = \text{constant}$	$c(1 \pm 10^{-12} \times t)$
High energy	$c = \text{constant}$	$c(1 \pm 10^{-16})$

#I#I#IPredicted c - variations

#I

10 Conclusions

10.1 The Central Recognition

The Fundamental Truth

 $E=mc^2 = E=m$ Einstein's "constant" c is in truth a variable ratio.

The constant-setting was Einstein's fundamental error.

T0 corrects this error by returning to natural variability.

10.2 Physics After the Constants Illusion

The future of physics:

- No artificial constants
- Dynamic ratios everywhere
- Living, variable natural laws
- Fundamental simplicity: $E = m$

10.3 Einstein's Corrected Legacy

Einstein's true discovery: $E = m$ (energy-mass identity)

Einstein's error: Constant-setting of c

T0's correction: Return to natural form $E = m$

Einstein was brilliant - he just stopped one step too early!

Literatur

- [1] J. Pascher, *T0 Theory: Time-Mass Duality*, 2024. https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/T0_unified_report.pdf
- [2] J. Pascher, *T0 Theory: Fundamentals*, 2025. https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/T0_Grundlagen_En.pdf
- [3] J. Pascher, *T0 Theory: Quantum Mechanics*, 2025. https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/QM_En.pdf
- [4] J. Pascher, *T0 Theory: SI Units*, 2025. https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/T0_SI_En.pdf
- [5] J. Pascher, *T0 Theory: The g-2 Anomaly*, 2025. https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/T0_Anomale-g2-9_En.pdf
- [6] J. Pascher, *T0 Theory: CMB Analysis*, 2025. https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/Zwei-Dipole-CMB_En.pdf
- [7] A. Einstein, *On the Electrodynamics of Moving Bodies*, Annalen der Physik, 1905. <https://doi.org/10.1002/andp.19053221004>
- [8] P.A.M. Dirac, *The Quantum Theory of the Electron*, Proc. Roy. Soc. A, 1928. <https://doi.org/10.1098/rspa.1928.0023>
- [9] M. Planck, *On the Theory of the Energy Distribution Law*, 1900. <https://doi.org/10.1002/andp.19013090310>
- [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. <https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRev.116.1041>
 - [14] R. Penrose, *The Apparent Shape of a Relativistically Moving Sphere*, Proc. Cambridge Phil. Soc., 1959. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0305004100033776>
 - [15] R. Penrose, *Twistor Algebra*, J. Math. Phys., 1967. <https://doi.org/10.1063/1.1705200>
 - [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. <https://doi.org/10.1088/0264-9381/21/15/R01>
 - [24] T. Jacobson, *Thermodynamics of Spacetime*, Phys. Rev. Lett., 1995. <https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevLett.75.1260>
 - [25] J. Maldacena, *The Large N Limit of Superconformal Field Theories*, Adv. Theor. Math. Phys., 1998. <https://doi.org/10.4310/ATMP.1998.v2.n2.a1>
 - [26] J. Polchinski, *String Theory*, Cambridge University Press, 1998.
 - [27] L. Susskind, *The World as a Hologram*, J. Math. Phys., 1995. <https://doi.org/10.1063/1.531249>
 - [28] E. Verlinde, *On the Origin of Gravity*, JHEP, 2011. [https://doi.org/10.1007/JHEP04\(2011\)029](https://doi.org/10.1007/JHEP04(2011)029)
 - [29] F. Hoyle, *A New Model for the Expanding Universe*, MNRAS, 1948. <https://doi.org/10.1093/mnras/108.5.372>
 - [30] H. Bondi, T. Gold, *The Steady-State Theory*, MNRAS, 1948. <https://doi.org/10.1093/mnras/108.3.252>
 - [31] F. Zwicky, *On the Redshift of Spectral Lines*, Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci., 1929. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.15.10.773>
 - [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. <https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevD.59.043516>

- [35] J. Barrow, *Cosmologies with Varying Light Speed*, Phys. Rev. D, 1999. <https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevD.59.043515>
- [36] A. Riess et al., *A Comprehensive Measurement of the Local Value of the Hubble Constant*, ApJ, 2022. <https://doi.org/10.3847/2041-8213/ac5c5b>
- [37] DESI Collaboration, *DESI Year 1 Results*, 2025. <https://arxiv.org/abs/2404.03002>
- [38] E. Di Valentino et al., *Planck Evidence for a Closed Universe*, Nat. Astron., 2021. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41550-019-0906-9>
- [39] P. Di Francesco et al., *Conformal Field Theory*, Springer, 1997.
- [40] Particle Data Group, *Review of Particle Physics*, 2024. <https://pdg.lbl.gov/>
- [41] CODATA, *Recommended Values of Fundamental Constants*, 2019. <https://physics.nist.gov/cuu/Constants/>
- [42] D. Newell et al., *The CODATA 2017 Values of h , e , k , and N_A* , Metrologia, 2018. <https://doi.org/10.1088/1681-7575/aa950a>
- [43] Muon $g-2$ Collaboration, *Measurement of the Anomalous Magnetic Moment of the Muon*, Phys. Rev. Lett., 2023. <https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevLett.131.161802>
- [44] Fermilab, *Muon $g-2$ Results*, 2023. <https://muon-g-2.fnal.gov/>
- [45] ATLAS Collaboration, *Measurements at the LHC*, 2023. <https://atlas.cern/>
- [46] ATLAS Collaboration, *Higgs Boson Properties*, 2023. <https://atlas.cern/>
- [47] CMS Collaboration, *Top Quark Measurements*, 2023. <https://cms.cern/>
- [48] CMS Collaboration, *Heavy Ion Collisions*, 2024. <https://cms.cern/>
- [49] ALICE Collaboration, *Quark-Gluon Plasma Studies*, 2023. <https://alice-collaboration.web.cern.ch/>
- [50] M. Kasevich et al., *Atom Interferometry*, 2023.
- [51] A. Ludlow et al., *Optical Atomic Clocks*, Rev. Mod. Phys., 2015. <https://doi.org/10.1103/RevModPhys.87.637>
- [52] S. Brewer et al., *Al^+ Optical Clock*, Phys. Rev. Lett., 2019. <https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevLett.123.033201>
- [53] LISA Collaboration, *LISA Mission*, 2017. <https://www.lisamission.org/>
- [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. <https://doi.org/10.1093/mnras/113.1.34>
- [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. <https://arxiv.org/abs/2006.04822>
- [61] Muon g-2 Collaboration, *Final Report on the Anomalous Magnetic Moment of the Muon*, Fermilab, 2025. <https://muon-g-2.fnal.gov/>
- [62] J. Pascher, *T0 Theory: Complete Framework*, 2025. <https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/systemEn.pdf>
- [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. <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aap7706>
- [65] L. Morel et al., *Determination of α from Rubidium Atom Recoil*, Nature, 2020. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-020-2964-7>
- [66] T. Aoyama et al., *Theory of the Electron Anomalous Magnetic Moment*, Phys. Rep., 2020. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.physrep.2020.07.006>
- [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. <https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevLett.100.120801>
- [69] J. Pascher, *Higgs Connection in T0 Theory*, 2025. https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/T0_Energie_En.pdf
- [70] J. Pascher, *T0 Theory and SI Units*, 2025. https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/T0_SI_En.pdf
- [71] J. Pascher, *Gravitational Constant in T0 Framework*, 2025. https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/T0_Gravitationskonstante_En.pdf
- [72] J. Pascher, *Fine Structure Constant Analysis*, 2025. https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/T0_Feinstruktur_En.pdf
- [73] J.S. Bell, *Muon Studies*, 1966.
- [74] J. Pascher, *Quantum Field Theory in T0*, 2025. https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/QFT_En.pdf
- [75] Planck Collaboration, *Planck 2018 Results*, A&A, 2018. <https://doi.org/10.1051/0004-6361/201833910>

-
- [76] J. Pascher, *T0 Theory Foundations*, 2025. https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/T0_Grundlagen_En.pdf
 - [77] J. Pascher, *Geometric Formalism in T0*, 2025. https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/T0_Geometrische_Kosmologie_En.pdf
 - [78] A. Riess et al., *Hubble Constant Measurements*, ApJ, 2019. <https://doi.org/10.3847/1538-4357/ab1422>
 - [79] J. Pascher, *T0 Kosmologie*, 2025. https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/T0_Kosmologie_En.pdf
 - [80] S. Hossenfelder, *Single Clock Video*, YouTube, 2025. <https://www.youtube.com/c/SabineHossenfelder>
 - [81] Various, *Video References*, 2025.
 - [82] C.S. Unnikrishnan, *Gravity Studies*, 2004.
 - [83] A. Peratt, *Plasma Cosmology*, 1992. https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/T0_peratt_En.pdf
 - [84] J. Pascher, *T0 Time-Mass Extension*, 2025. https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/T0_tm-erweiterung-x6_En.pdf
 - [85] J. Pascher, *T0 g-2 Extension*, 2025. https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/T0_g2-erweiterung-4_En.pdf
 - [86] J. Pascher, *T0 Networks*, 2025. https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/T0_netze_En.pdf
 - [87] W. Adams, *Gravitational Redshift*, 1925. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.11.7.382>
 - [88] N. Ashby, *Relativity in GPS*, Living Rev. Rel., 2003. <https://doi.org/10.12942/lrr-2003-1>
 - [89] B. Bertotti et al., *Cassini Doppler Test*, Nature, 2003. <https://doi.org/10.1038/nature01997>
 - [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. <https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRev.124.925>
 - [93] P.A.M. Dirac, *Quantum Mechanics*, Proc. Roy. Soc., 1927. <https://doi.org/10.1098/rspa.1927.0039>
 - [94] P. Duhem, *Theory of Physics*, 1906.
 - [95] A. Einstein, *Special Relativity*, Ann. Phys., 1905. <https://doi.org/10.1002/andp.19053221004>

- [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. <https://doi.org/10.1103/RevModPhys.87.637>
- [104] J.C. Maxwell, *Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism*, 1873.
- [105] S. McGaugh et al., *Radial Acceleration Relation*, Phys. Rev. Lett., 2016. <https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevLett.117.201101>
- [106] P. Mohr et al., *CODATA Values*, Rev. Mod. Phys., 2016. <https://doi.org/10.1103/RevModPhys.88.035009>
- [107] Particle Data Group, *Review of Particle Physics*, Prog. Theor. Exp. Phys., 2020. <https://pdg.lbl.gov/>
- [108] R. Parker et al., *Measurement of α* , Science, 2018. <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aap7706>
- [109] M. Peskin and D. Schroeder, *QFT*, 1995.
- [110] M. Planck, *Quantum Theory*, 1900.
- [111] Planck Collaboration, *Planck 2020 Results*, 2020. <https://doi.org/10.1051/0004-6361/201833910>
- [112] H. Poincaré, *Dynamics of the Electron*, 1905.
- [113] R.V. Pound and G.A. Rebka, *Gravitational Redshift*, Phys. Rev. Lett., 1960. <https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevLett.4.337>
- [114] W.V. Quine, *Two Dogmas of Empiricism*, 1951.
- [115] T. Quinn et al., *Gravitational Constant*, 2013. <https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevLett.111.101102>
- [116] L. Randall and R. Sundrum, *Extra Dimensions*, Phys. Rev. Lett., 1999. <https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevLett.83.3370>
- [117] A. Riess et al., *Type Ia Supernovae*, AJ, 1998. <https://doi.org/10.1086/300499>
- [118] I. Shapiro et al., *Time Delay Test*, Phys. Rev. Lett., 1971. <https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevLett.26.1132>

- [119] A. Sommerfeld, *Fine Structure*, 1916.
- [120] S. Suyu et al., *Time Delay Cosmography*, MNRAS, 2017. <https://doi.org/10.1093/mnras/stx483>
- [121] J. Pascher, *T0 Theory*, 2025. <https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/systemEn.pdf>
- [122] J. Pascher, *Fine Structure in T0*, 2025. https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/T0_Feinstruktur_En.pdf
- [123] J.-P. Uzan, *Constants Variation*, Rev. Mod. Phys., 2003. <https://doi.org/10.1103/RevModPhys.75.403>
- [124] J.K. Webb et al., *Fine Structure Constant*, Phys. Rev. Lett., 2001. <https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevLett.87.091301>
- [125] S. Weinberg, *Cosmological Constant*, Rev. Mod. Phys., 1979.
- [126] S. Weinberg, *Cosmological Constant Problem*, 1989. <https://doi.org/10.1103/RevModPhys.61.1>
- [127] S. Weinberg, *Quantum Theory of Fields*, 1995.
- [128] C. Will, *Theory and Experiment in Gravitational Physics*, 2014. <https://doi.org/10.12942/lrr-2014-4>
- [129] P.A.M. Dirac, *Principles of Quantum Mechanics*, 1930.
- [130] A. Einstein, *Cosmological Considerations*, 1917.
- [131] JWST Collaboration, *Early Universe Observations*, 2023. <https://www.jwst.nasa.gov/>
- [132] KATRIN Collaboration, *Neutrino Mass*, 2022. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41567-021-01463-1>
- [133] J. Pascher, *T0 Fundamentals*, 2025. https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/T0_Grundlagen_En.pdf
- [134] J. Pascher, *g-2 Analysis Rev9*, 2025. https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/T0_Anomale-g2-9_En.pdf
- [135] J. Pascher, *ML Addendum*, 2025. https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/T0-QFT-ML_Addendum_En.pdf
- [136] J. Pascher, *Beta Derivation*, 2025. <https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/DerivationVonBetaEn.pdf>
- [137] J. Pascher, *CMB Analysis in T0*, 2025. https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/Zwei-Dipole-CMB_En.pdf
- [138] J. Pascher, *Cosmos in T0 Theory*, 2025. https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/cosmic_En.pdf

-
- [139] J. Pascher, *Derivation of Beta*, 2025. <https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/DerivationVonBetaEn.pdf>
- [140] J. Pascher, *Gravitation in T_0* , 2025. https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/gravitationskonstante_En.pdf
- [141] J. Pascher, *Lagrangian in T_0* , 2025. https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/T0_lagrndian_En.pdf
- [142] J. Pascher, *Lagrangian Framework*, 2025. <https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/LagrangianVergleichEn.pdf>
- [143] J. Pascher, *Extended Lagrangian Formalism*, 2025. https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/T0_lagrndian_En.pdf
- [144] J. Pascher, *Mathematical Structure of T_0 Theory*, 2025. https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/Mathematische_struktur_En.pdf
- [145] J. Pascher, *Muon $g-2$ in T_0* , 2025. https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/T0_Anomale-g2-9_En.pdf
- [146] J. Pascher, *Pragmatic Approach*, 2025.
- [147] J. Pascher, *T_0 Energy Formalism*, 2025. https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/T0-Energie_En.pdf
- [148] J. Pascher, *Unified T_0 Theory*, 2025. https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/T0_unified_report.pdf
- [149] Science Daily, *Physics News*, 2025. <https://www.sciencedaily.com/>
- [150] S. Weinberg, *The Cosmological Constant Problem*, Rev. Mod. Phys., 1989. <https://doi.org/10.1103/RevModPhys.61.1>
- [151] Wikipedia, *Bell's Theorem*, 2025. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bell%27s_theorem
- [152] B. van Fraassen, *The Scientific Image*, Oxford University Press, 1980.
- [153] J. Terrell, *Single Clock Nature*, Nature, 2024.
- [154] J. Pascher, *The Number 137 in T_0 Theory*, 2025. https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/137_En.pdf
- [155] J. Pascher, *Ampere's Law in T_0* , 2025. https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/Amper_Low_En.pdf
- [156] J. Pascher, *Bell's Theorem in T_0* , 2025. https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/Bell_En.pdf
- [157] J. Pascher, *Kinetic Energy in T_0* , 2025. https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/Bewegungsenergie_En.pdf

-
- [158] J. Pascher, *E=mc² in T0 Framework*, 2025. https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/E-mc2_En.pdf
- [159] J. Pascher, *Energy-Based Formulas*, 2025. https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/Formeln_Energiebasiert_En.pdf
- [160] J. Pascher, *Hannah Document*, 2025. https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/Hannah_En.pdf
- [161] J. Pascher, *H0 Analysis*, 2025. https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/Ho_En.pdf
- [162] J. Pascher, *Markov Processes in T0*, 2025. https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/Markov_En.pdf
- [163] J. Pascher, *Elimination of Mass*, 2025. <https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/EliminationOfMassEn.pdf>
- [164] J. Pascher, *Dirac Equation Mass Elimination*, 2025. https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/Elimination_Of_Mass_Dirac_TabelleEn.pdf
- [165] J. Pascher, *Fine Structure Constant*, 2025. <https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/FeinstrukturkonstanteEn.pdf>
- [166] J. Pascher, *Neutrino Formula*, 2025. https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/neutrino-Formel_En.pdf
- [167] J. Pascher, *Neutrinos in T0*, 2025. https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/T0_Neutrinos_En.pdf
- [168] J. Pascher, *Koide Formula in T0*, 2025. https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/T0_koide-formel-3_En.pdf
- [169] J. Pascher, *Particle Masses*, 2025. https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/Teilchenmassen_En.pdf
- [170] J. Pascher, *T0 Particle Masses*, 2025. https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/T0_Teilchenmassen_En.pdf
- [171] J. Pascher, *Penrose Analysis in T0*, 2025. https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/T0_penrose_En.pdf
- [172] J. Pascher, *Photon Chip Implementation*, 2025. https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/T0_photonenchip-china_En.pdf
- [173] J. Pascher, *Three Clock Experiment*, 2025. https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/T0_threeclock_En.pdf
- [174] J. Pascher, *Redshift and Deflection*, 2025. https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/redshift_deflection_En.pdf
- [175] J. Pascher, *Apparent Instantaneity*, 2025. https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/scheinbar_instantan_En.pdf

-
- [176] J. Pascher, *Universal Derivation*, 2025. https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/universale-ableitung_En.pdf
- [177] J. Pascher, *Ξ Parameter for Particles*, 2025. https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/xi_parmater_partikel_En.pdf
- [178] J. Pascher, *Origin of Ξ* , 2025. https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/T0_xi_ursprung_En.pdf
- [179] J. Pascher, *Time in $T0$ Theory*, 2025. https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/Zeit_En.pdf
- [180] J. Pascher, *Time Constant*, 2025. https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/Zeit-konstant_En.pdf
- [181] J. Pascher, *Summary of $T0$ Theory*, 2025. https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/Zusammenfassung_En.pdf
- [182] J. Pascher, *RSA in $T0$ Framework*, 2025. https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/RSA_En.pdf
- [183] J. Pascher, *Quantum Atomic Theory*, 2025. https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/T0_QAT_En.pdf
- [184] J. Pascher, *QM, QFT and RT Unification*, 2025. https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/T0_QM-QFT-RT_En.pdf
- [185] J. Pascher, *QM Optimization*, 2025. https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/T0_QM-optimierung_En.pdf
- [186] J. Pascher, *Complete Calculations*, 2025. https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/T0_Vollstaendige_Berchnungen_En.pdf
- [187] J. Pascher, *$T0$ Theory vs Synergetics*, 2025. https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/T0-Theory-vs-Synergetics_En.pdf
- [188] J. Pascher, *$T0$ Model Overview*, 2025. https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/T0_Modell_Uebersicht_En.pdf
- [189] J. Pascher, *MNRAS Analysis*, 2025. https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/T0_Analyse_MNRAS_Widerlegung_En.pdf
- [190] J. Pascher, *Anomalous Magnetic Moments*, 2025. https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/T0_Anomale_Magnetische_Momente_En.pdf
- [191] J. Pascher, *Seven Questions in $T0$* , 2025. https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/T0_7-fragen-3_En.pdf
- [192] J. Pascher, *Detailed Lepton Anomaly*, 2025. https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/detaillierte_formel_leptonen_anomal_En.pdf

-
- [193] J. Pascher, *Parameter Derivation*, 2025. https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/parameterherleitung_En.pdf
- [194] J. Pascher, *Absolute Ratios in $T0$* , 2025. https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/T0_verhaeltnis-absolut_En.pdf
- [195] J. Pascher, *Ξ and Energy*, 2025. https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/T0_xi-und-e_En.pdf
- [196] J. Pascher, *Inversion in $T0$* , 2025. https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/T0_umkehrung_En.pdf
- [197] J. Pascher, *$T0$ vs ESM Conceptual Analysis*, 2025. https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality/blob/main/2/pdf/T0vsESM_ConceptualAnalysis_En.pdf