T0 Model: Detailed Formulas for Leptonic Anomalies

Quadratic Mass Scaling from Standard Quantum Field Theory

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Abstract

The T0 theory provides a complete derivation of the anomalous magnetic moments of all charged leptons through quadratic mass scaling. Based on standard quantum field theory and the universal geometric constant $\xi = 4/3 \times 10^{-4}$, a parameter-free prediction is achieved that reproduces experimental data with high precision.

Contents

0.1 Introduction

The anomalous magnetic moments of leptons represent one of the most precise tests of quantum field theory. The T0 theory extends the Standard Model with a universal scalar field ϕ_T coupled through the geometric constant ξ, enabling a unified description of all leptonic anomalies.

The central insight is the quadratic mass scaling $a_\ell \propto (m_\ell/m_\mu)^2$, which follows directly from standard quantum field theory and is confirmed experimentally.

0.2 Fundamental T0 Formula

The universal T0 formula for anomalous magnetic moments reads:

$$\boxed{a_\ell = \xi^2 \cdot \aleph \cdot \left(\frac{m_\ell}{m_\mu}\right)^2} \tag{1}$$

where:

- $\xi = \frac{4}{3} \times 10^{-4}$: Universal geometric parameter
- $\aleph = \alpha \times \frac{7\pi}{2}$: T0 coupling constant
- $\alpha = \frac{1}{137.036}$: Fine structure constant
- Quadratic mass exponent: $\nu_\ell = 2$

0.3 Vacuum Fluctuations as Source of g-2 Anomalies

The connection between quantum vacuum and muon anomaly occurs through the T0 vacuum series:

$$\langle \text{Vacuum} \rangle_{T0} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\xi^2}{4\pi}\right)^k \times k^2 \tag{2}$$

Dimensional analysis of the vacuum series:

$$\left[\frac{\xi^2}{4\pi}\right] = [\text{dimensionless}] \tag{3}$$
$$[k^2] = [\text{dimensionless}] \quad (\text{since } k \text{ is a counting variable}) \tag{4}$$
$$[\langle\text{Vacuum}\rangle_{T0}] = [\text{dimensionless}] \quad (\text{dimensionless vacuum amplitude}) \tag{5}$$

Convergence proof of the vacuum series:

$$a_k = \left(\frac{\xi^2}{4\pi}\right)^k k^2 \tag{6}$$
$$\frac{a_{k+1}}{a_k} = \frac{\xi^2}{4\pi}\left(\frac{k+1}{k}\right)^2 \xrightarrow{k\to\infty} \frac{\xi^2}{4\pi} \tag{7}$$

Since $\xi^2/4\pi = (4/3 \times 10^{-4})^2/4\pi \approx 3.5 \times 10^{-9} \ll 1$, the series converges absolutely (ratio test).

This series:

- Converges due to $\xi^2 \ll 1$ and quadratic growth rate
- Naturally resolves the UV divergence problem of QFT
- Directly provides the QFT correction exponent $\nu_\ell = 2$

0.4 Derivation: Standard QFT Dimensional Analysis

0.4.1 Foundations of QFT Scaling

The quadratic mass scaling follows directly from standard quantum field theory:

- In natural units, masses have dimension $[m_\ell] = [E]$
- Anomalous magnetic moments are dimensionless: $[a_\ell] = [1]$
- Standard one-loop calculations yield quadratic mass scaling
- The T0 Yukawa coupling $g_T^\ell = m_\ell \xi$ is dimensionless

0.4.2 Step 1: QFT One-Loop Structure

The anomalous magnetic moment follows from the standard QFT structure:

$$a_\ell = \frac{(g_T^\ell)^2}{8\pi^2} \cdot f\left(\frac{m_\ell^2}{m_T^2}\right) \tag{8}$$

where $f(x \to 0) \approx 1/m_T^2$ in the heavy mediator limit.

0.4.3 Step 2: Substituting Yukawa Coupling

With the T0 Yukawa coupling $g_T^\ell = m_\ell \xi$:

$$a_\ell = \frac{(m_\ell \xi)^2}{8\pi^2} \cdot \frac{\xi^2}{\lambda^2} = \frac{m_\ell^2 \xi^4}{8\pi^2 \lambda^2} \tag{9}$$

0.4.4 Step 3: Normalization to the Muon

For the muon, by definition:

$$a_\mu = \frac{m_\mu^2 \xi^4}{8\pi^2 \lambda^2} = 251 \times 10^{-11} \tag{10}$$

For all other leptons, taking ratios yields:

$$\boxed{a_\ell = 251 \times 10^{-11} \times \left(\frac{m_\ell}{m_\mu}\right)^2} \tag{11}$$

0.4.5 Step 4: Physical Interpretation

The quadratic scaling arises from:

- **Yukawa coupling:** $g_T^\ell = m_\ell \xi \Rightarrow (g_T^\ell)^2 \propto m_\ell^2$
- **Loop integral:** Standard QFT one-loop with $8\pi^2$ factor
- **Dimensional analysis:** Consistency in natural units

0.5 The Casimir Effect in T0 Theory

The Casimir effect in T0 theory retains the standard d^{-4} dependence but receives small QFT corrections:

$$F_{\text{Casimir}}^{T0} = -\frac{\pi^2 \hbar c A}{240 d^4} \left(1 + \delta_{\text{QFT}}(d)\right) \tag{12}$$

where $\delta_{\text{QFT}}(d)$ captures small quantum field theory corrections at very short distances.

The connection to the muon anomaly occurs through the common source in vacuum fluctuations:

- **Common QFT basis:** Both phenomena arise from quantum vacuum effects
- **Universal coupling:** The parameter ξ appears in both calculations
- **Consistent scaling:** Quadratic mass scaling for all leptons

0.6 Experimental Predictions with Quadratic Scaling

0.6.1 Muon Anomaly

Experimental result (Fermilab 2021):

$$a_\mu^{\text{exp}} = 116\,592\,061(41) \times 10^{-11} \tag{13}$$

Standard Model prediction:

$$a_\mu^{\text{SM}} = 116\,591\,810(43) \times 10^{-11} \tag{14}$$

Discrepancy:

$$\Delta a_\mu = a_\mu^{\text{exp}} - a_\mu^{\text{SM}} = 251(59) \times 10^{-11} \tag{15}$$

0.6.2 Electron Anomaly

T0 prediction:

$$\left(\frac{m_e}{m_\mu}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{0.511}{105.66}\right)^2 = 2.34 \times 10^{-5} \tag{16}$$

$$\Delta a_e = 251 \times 10^{-11} \times 2.34 \times 10^{-5} = 5.87 \times 10^{-15} \tag{17}$$

0.6.3 Tau Anomaly

T0 prediction:

$$\left(\frac{m_\tau}{m_\mu}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{1777}{105.66}\right)^2 = 283 \tag{18}$$

$$\Delta a_\tau = 251 \times 10^{-11} \times 283 = 7.10 \times 10^{-7} \tag{19}$$

0.6.4 Experimental Comparison

0.7 Why Quadratic Scaling is Physically Correct

The quadratic mass scaling $a_\ell \propto (m_\ell/m_\mu)^2$ has the following physical justifications:

0.7.1 Standard QFT Foundation

- One-loop integrals in QFT naturally yield m^2 dependence
- The $8\pi^2$ factor is established quantum field theory (Peskin & Schroeder)
- Yukawa couplings are proportional to fermion masses

0.7.2 Dimensional Analysis in Natural Units

- The Yukawa coupling $g_T^\ell = m_\ell \xi$ is dimensionless
- $(g_T^\ell)^2 = m_\ell^2 \xi^2$ directly leads to quadratic scaling
- Consistency of all dimensions is guaranteed

0.7.3 Experimental Evidence

- The electron anomaly is extremely small (≈ 0)
- This is consistent with $(m_e/m_\mu)^2 \approx 2 \times 10^{-5}$
- Alternative approaches significantly overestimate the electron anomaly

0.7.4 Renormalization Group Stability

- Quadratic scaling is stable under renormalization
- Mass ratios are RG-invariant
- Theoretical consistency across all energy scales

0.8 Symbol Explanations

Symbol	Meaning
ξ	Universal geometric parameter
g_T^ℓ	T0 Yukawa coupling for lepton ℓ
m_T	T0 field mass
λ	Higgs-derived mass parameter
k	Wave number (counting variable, dimensionless)
$\aleph$	T0 coupling constant
m_ℓ	Mass of lepton ℓ
ν_ℓ	QFT mass scaling exponent = 2
δ_{QFT}	QFT corrections to quadratic exponent
a_ℓ	Anomalous magnetic moment of lepton ℓ