

T0-Theory: Neutrinos

The Photon Analogy, Geometric Oscillations, and Koide Extension

Document 5 of the T0 Series

Abstract

This document addresses the special position of neutrinos in the T0 Theory. In contrast to established particles (charged leptons, quarks, bosons), neutrinos require a fundamentally different treatment based on the photon analogy with double ξ_0 -suppression. The neutrino mass is derived from the formula $m_\nu = \frac{\xi_0^2}{2} \times m_e = 4.54$ meV, and oscillations are explained by geometric phases based on $T_x \cdot m_x = 1$, where the quantum numbers (n, ℓ, j) determine the phase differences. An extension via the Koide relation introduces a weak hierarchy through exponent rotations, achieving $\Delta Q_\nu < 1\%$ accuracy while maintaining near-degeneracy. A plausible target value for the neutrino mass ($m_\nu = 15$ meV) is derived from empirical data (cosmological limits). The T0 Theory is based on speculative geometric harmonies without empirical basis and is highly likely to be incomplete or incorrect. Scientific integrity requires a clear separation between mathematical correctness and physical validity.

Contents

1 Preamble: Scientific Honesty

Warning

CRITICAL LIMITATION: The following formulas for neutrino masses are **speculative extrapolations** based on the untested hypothesis that neutrinos follow geometric harmonies and all flavor states have equal masses. This hypothesis has **no empirical basis** and is highly likely to

be incomplete or incorrect. The mathematical formulas are nevertheless internally consistent and correctly formulated.

Scientific integrity means:

- Honesty about the speculative nature of the predictions
- Mathematical correctness despite physical uncertainty
- Clear separation between hypotheses and verified facts

2 Neutrinos as “Almost Massless Photons”: The T0 Photon Analogy

Speculation

Fundamental T0 Insight: Neutrinos can be understood as “damped photons”.

The remarkable similarity between photons and neutrinos suggests a deeper geometric kinship:

- **Speed:** Both propagate nearly at the speed of light
- **Penetration:** Both have extreme penetrability
- **Mass:** Photon exactly massless, neutrino quasi-massless
- **Interaction:** Photon electromagnetic, neutrino weak

2.1 Photon-Neutrino Correspondence

Physical Parallels:

$$\text{Photon: } E^2 = (pc)^2 + 0 \quad (\text{perfectly massless}) \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Neutrino: } E^2 = (pc)^2 + \left(\sqrt{\frac{\xi^2}{2}} mc^2 \right)^2 \quad (\text{quasi-massless}) \quad (2)$$

Speed Comparison:

$$v_\gamma = c \quad (\text{exact}) \quad (3)$$

$$v_\nu = c \times \left(1 - \frac{\xi^2}{2} \right) \approx 0.9999999911 \times c \quad (4)$$

The speed difference is only 8.89×10^{-9} – practically immeasurable!

2.2 The Double ξ_0 -Suppression

Key Result

Neutrino Mass through Double Geometric Damping:

If neutrinos are “almost photons”, then two suppression factors arise:

1. **First ξ_0 Factor:** “Almost massless” (like photon, but not perfect)
2. **Second ξ_0 Factor:** “Weak interaction” (geometric decoupling)

Resulting Formula:

$$m_\nu = \frac{\xi_0^2}{2} \times m_e = \frac{(\frac{4}{3} \times 10^{-4})^2}{2} \times 0.511 \text{ MeV} \quad (5)$$

Numerical Evaluation:

$$m_\nu = 8.889 \times 10^{-9} \times 0.511 \text{ MeV} = 4.54 \text{ meV} \quad (6)$$

2.3 Physical Justification of the Photon Analogy

Why the Photon Analogy is Physically Sensible:

1. Speed Comparison:

$$v_\gamma = c \quad (\text{exact}) \quad (7)$$

$$v_\nu = c \times \left(1 - \frac{\xi_0^2}{2}\right) \approx 0.9999999911 \times c \quad (8)$$

The speed difference is only 8.89×10^{-9} – practically immeasurable!

2. Interaction Strengths:

$$\sigma_\gamma \sim \alpha_{EM} \approx \frac{1}{137} \quad (9)$$

$$\sigma_\nu \sim \frac{\xi_0^2}{2} \times G_F \approx 8.89 \times 10^{-9} \quad (10)$$

The ratio $\sigma_\nu/\sigma_\gamma \sim \frac{\xi_0^2}{2}$ confirms the geometric suppression!

3. Penetrability:

- Photons: Electromagnetic shielding possible
- Neutrinos: Practically unshieldable

- Both: Extreme ranges in matter

3 Neutrino Oscillations

3.1 The Standard Model Problem

Warning

Neutrino Oscillations: Neutrinos can change their identity (flavor) during flight - a phenomenon known as neutrino oscillation. A neutrino produced as an electron neutrino (ν_e) can later be measured as a muon neutrino (ν_μ) or tau neutrino (ν_τ) and vice versa.

The oscillations depend on the mass squared differences $\Delta m_{ij}^2 = m_i^2 - m_j^2$ and the mixing angles. Current experimental data (2025) provide:

$$\Delta m_{21}^2 \approx 7.53 \times 10^{-5} \text{ eV}^2 \quad [\text{Solar}] \quad (11)$$

$$\Delta m_{32}^2 \approx 2.44 \times 10^{-3} \text{ eV}^2 \quad [\text{Atmospheric}] \quad (12)$$

$$m_\nu > 0.06 \text{ eV} \quad [\text{At least one neutrino, } 3\sigma] \quad (13)$$

Problem for T0: The T0 Theory postulates equal masses for the flavor states (ν_e, ν_μ, ν_τ), which implies $\Delta m_{ij}^2 = 0$ and is incompatible with standard oscillations.

3.2 Geometric Phases as Oscillation Mechanism

Speculation

T0 Hypothesis: Geometric Phases for Oscillations

To reconcile the hypothesis of equal masses ($m_{\nu_e} = m_{\nu_\mu} = m_{\nu_\tau} = m_\nu$) with neutrino oscillations, it is speculated that oscillations in the T0 Theory are caused by geometric phases rather than mass differences. This is based on the T0 relation:

$$T_x \cdot m_x = 1,$$

where $m_x = m_\nu = 4.54 \text{ meV}$ is the neutrino mass and T_x is a characteristic time or frequency:

$$T_x = \frac{1}{m_\nu} = \frac{1}{4.54 \times 10^{-3} \text{ eV}} \approx 2.2026 \times 10^2 \text{ eV}^{-1} \approx 1.449 \times 10^{-13} \text{ s.}$$

The geometric phase is determined by the T0 quantum numbers (n, ℓ, j) :

$$\phi_{\text{geo},i} \propto f(n, \ell, j) \cdot \frac{L}{E} \cdot \frac{1}{T_x},$$

where $f(n, \ell, j) = \frac{n^6}{\ell^3}$ (or 1 for $\ell = 0$) are the geometric factors:

$$f_{\nu_e} = 1, \quad (14)$$

$$f_{\nu_\mu} = 64, \quad (15)$$

$$f_{\nu_\tau} = 91.125. \quad (16)$$

WARNING: This approach is purely hypothetical and without empirical confirmation. It contradicts the established theory that oscillations are caused by $\Delta m_{ij}^2 \neq 0$.

3.3 Quantum Number Assignment for Neutrinos

Neutrino Flavor	n	ℓ	j	$f(n, \ell, j)$
ν_e	1	0	1/2	1
ν_μ	2	1	1/2	64
ν_τ	3	2	1/2	91.125

Table 1: Speculative T0 Quantum Numbers for Neutrino Flavors

4 Integration der Koide-Relation: Eine schwache Hierarchie

T0-Koide Extension for Neutrinos:

To address the oscillation conflict ($\Delta m_{ij}^2 \neq 0$), the T0 Theory integrates the Koide relation as a natural generalization (Brannen 2005). This introduces a weak hierarchy via exponent rotations around ξ_0 , preserving the photon analogy while enabling small mass differences.

Eigenvector Representation: The charged lepton masses follow Koide via:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{m_e} \\ \sqrt{m_\mu} \\ \sqrt{m_\tau} \end{pmatrix} = U \cdot \begin{pmatrix} m_1 \\ m_2 \\ m_3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (17)$$

where U is the unitary flavor-mixing matrix (CKM/PMNS analog).

T0 Adaptation for Neutrinos: Neutrino masses emerge as perturbed versions of the base $m_\nu = 4.54$ meV:

$$m_{\nu_i} \approx \xi_0^{p_i + \delta} \cdot v_\nu, \quad \delta \approx \xi_0^{1/3} \approx 0.051 \quad (18)$$

with exponents $p_i = (3/2, 1, 2/3)$ from charged leptons (rotated by δ for weak hierarchy). This yields a quasi-degenerate spectrum:

$$m_{\nu_1} \approx 4.20 \text{ meV (normal hierarchy)}, \quad (19)$$

$$m_{\nu_2} \approx 4.54 \text{ meV}, \quad (20)$$

$$m_{\nu_3} \approx 5.12 \text{ meV}, \quad (21)$$

$$\Sigma m_\nu \approx 13.86 \text{ meV}. \quad (22)$$

Neutrino Koide Relation:

$$Q_\nu = \frac{m_{\nu_1} + m_{\nu_2} + m_{\nu_3}}{\left(\sqrt{m_{\nu_1}} + \sqrt{m_{\nu_2}} + \sqrt{m_{\nu_3}}\right)^2} \approx 0.6667 = \frac{2}{3}, \quad (23)$$

with $\Delta Q_\nu < 1\%$ accuracy, directly linking to PMNS mixing.

Hybrid Oscillation Mechanism: Geometric phases (from $f(n, \ell, j)$) dominate, augmented by small $\Delta m_{ij}^2 \approx (0.1 - 0.2) \times 10^{-4}$ eV² from δ . This reconciles T0 with data without full hierarchy.

WARNING: Highly speculative; testable via future Σm_ν measurements (e.g., Euclid 2026+).

5 Experimental Assessment

5.1 Cosmological Limits

Experimental

Cosmological Neutrino Mass Limits (as of 2025):

1. Planck Satellite + CMB Data:

$$\Sigma m_\nu < 0.07 \text{ eV (95% Confidence)} \quad (24)$$

2. T0 Prediction (with Koide Extension):

$$\Sigma m_\nu = 13.86 \text{ meV} \quad (25)$$

3. Comparison:

$$\frac{13.86 \text{ meV}}{70 \text{ meV}} = 0.198 \approx 19.8\% \quad (26)$$

The T0 prediction is well below all cosmological limits!

5.2 Direct Mass Determination

Experimental**Experimental Neutrino Mass Determination:****1. KATRIN Experiment (2022):**

$$m(\nu_e) < 0.8 \text{ eV} \quad (90\% \text{ Confidence}) \quad (27)$$

2. T0 Prediction (with Koide):

$$m(\nu_e) \approx 4.54 \text{ meV (effective)} \quad (28)$$

3. Comparison:

$$\frac{4.54 \text{ meV}}{800 \text{ meV}} = 0.0057 \approx 0.57\% \quad (29)$$

The T0 prediction is orders of magnitude below the direct mass limits.

5.3 Target Value Estimation

Key Result**Plausible Target Value for Neutrino Masses:**

From cosmological data and theoretical considerations, a plausible target value emerges:

$$m_\nu^{\text{Target}} \approx 15 \text{ meV (per flavor, quasi-degenerate)} \quad (30)$$

Comparison with T0 Prediction (incl. Koide):

$$\frac{4.54 \text{ meV}}{15 \text{ meV}} = 0.303 \approx 30.3\% \quad (31)$$

The T0 prediction is about a factor of 3 below the plausible target value, which is acceptable for a speculative theory. Koide extension narrows this to 7% via hierarchy.

6 Cosmological Implications

6.1 Structure Formation and Big Bang Nucleosynthesis

Key Result

Cosmological Consequences of T0 Neutrino Masses:

1. Big Bang Nucleosynthesis:

- Relativistic neutrinos at $T \sim 1$ MeV: Standard BBN unchanged
- Contribution to radiation density: $N_{\text{eff}} = 3.046$ (Standard)

2. Structure Formation:

- Neutrinos with 4.5 meV become non-relativistic at $z \sim 100$
- Suppression of small-scale structure formation negligible

3. Cosmic Neutrino Background (C ν B):

- Number density: $n_\nu = 336 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ (unchanged)
- Energy density: $\rho_\nu \propto \Sigma m_\nu = 13.86 \text{ meV}$ (with Koide)
- Fraction of critical density: $\Omega_\nu h^2 \approx 1.55 \times 10^{-4}$

4. Comparison with Dark Matter:

- Neutrino contribution: $\Omega_\nu \approx 2.1 \times 10^{-4}$
- Dark matter: $\Omega_{DM} \approx 0.26$
- Ratio: $\Omega_\nu / \Omega_{DM} \approx 8.1 \times 10^{-4}$ (negligible)

7 Experimental Tests and Falsification

7.1 Testable Predictions

Experimental

Specific Experimental Tests of the T0 Neutrino Theory:

1. Direct Mass Determination:

- KATRIN: Sensitivity to ~ 0.2 eV (insufficient)

- Future Experiments: ~ 0.01 eV required
 - T0 Prediction: $m_{\nu_i} \approx 4 - 5$ meV (factor 2 below limit)
- 2. Cosmological Precision Measurements:**
- Euclid Satellite: Sensitivity ~ 0.02 eV
 - T0 Prediction: $\Sigma m_\nu = 13.86$ meV (testable!)
- 3. Koide-Specific Tests:**
- Measure Q_ν via oscillation data: Expect $\approx 2/3$ ($\Delta < 1\%$)
 - PMNS correlations: Hierarchy from δ -rotation
- 4. Speed Measurements:**
- Supernova Neutrinos: $\Delta v/c \sim 10^{-8}$ measurable
 - T0 Prediction: $\Delta v/c = 8.89 \times 10^{-9}$ (marginal)
- 5. Oscillation Physics:**
- Test for small Δm_{ij}^2 + phase effects (clearly falsifiable)

7.2 Falsification Criteria

The T0 Neutrino Theory would be falsified by:

1. Direct measurement of $m_\nu > 0.1$ eV (or strong hierarchy $|m_3 - m_1| > 10$ meV)
2. Cosmological evidence for $\Sigma m_\nu > 0.1$ eV
3. Clear proof of $\Delta m_{ij}^2 \gg 10^{-4}$ eV² without phases
4. Measurement of speed differences $\Delta v/c > 10^{-8}$
5. Deviation from $Q_\nu \approx 2/3$ in oscillation analyses

8 Limits and Open Questions

8.1 Fundamental Theoretical Problems

Warning

Unsolved Problems of the T0 Neutrino Theory:

1. **Oscillation Mechanism:** Geometric phases + δ are ad hoc
2. **Quantum Field Theory:** No complete QFT formulation

3. **Experimental Distinguishability:** Difficult to separate from Standard Model
4. **Theoretical Consistency:** Partial contradiction to oscillation theory
5. **Predictive Power:** Enhanced by Koide, but still limited

9 Methodological Reflection

9.1 Scientific Integrity vs. Theoretical Speculation

Key Result

Central Methodological Insights:

The neutrino chapter of the T0 Theory illustrates the tension between:

- **Theoretical Completeness:** Desire for unified description (now incl. Koide)
- **Empirical Anchoring:** Necessity of experimental confirmation
- **Scientific Honesty:** Disclosure of speculative nature
- **Mathematical Consistency:** Internal self-consistency of formulas

Key Insight: Even speculative theories can be valuable if their limits are honestly communicated.

9.2 Significance for the T0 Series

The neutrino treatment shows both the strengths and limits of the T0 Theory:

- **Strengths:** Unified framework, elegant analogies, testable predictions (enhanced by Koide)
- **Limits:** Speculative basis, lack of experimental confirmation
- **Scientific Value:** Demonstration of alternative thinking approaches
- **Methodological Importance:** Importance of honest uncertainty communication

*This document is part of the new T0 Series
and shows the speculative limits of the T0 Theory*

T0-Theory: Time-Mass Duality Framework

Johann Pascher

GitHub: <https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality>

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