

# Deterministic Quantum Mechanics via T0-Energy Field Formulation:

**From Probability-Based to Ratio-Based Microphysics  
Building on the T0 Revolution: Simplified Dirac Equation, Universal Lagrangian, and Ratio Physics**

## **Abstract**

This work presents a revolutionary deterministic alternative to probability-based quantum mechanics through the T0-energy field formulation. Building upon the simplified Dirac equation, universal Lagrangian, and ratio-based physics of the T0 framework, we demonstrate how quantum mechanical phenomena emerge from deterministic energy field dynamics governed by the modified Schrodinger equation. Using the empirically determined parameter  $\xi = 4/3 \times 10^{-4}$ , we provide quantitative predictions that preserve all experimentally verified results while eliminating fundamental interpretation problems.

# Contents

## 0.1 Introduction: The T0 Revolution Applied to Quantum Mechanics

### 0.1.1 Building on T0 Foundations

This work represents the fourth stage of the theoretical T0 revolution:

**Stage 1 - Simplified Dirac Equation:** Complex  $4 \times 4$  matrices to simple field dynamics

**Stage 2 - Universal Lagrangian:** More than 20 fields to one equation

**Stage 3 - Ratio Physics:** Multiple parameters to energy scale ratios

**Stage 4 - Deterministic QM:** Probability amplitudes to deterministic energy fields

### 0.1.2 The Quantum Mechanics Problem

Standard quantum mechanics suffers from fundamental conceptual problems:

#### Standard QM Problems

##### Probability Foundation Problems:

- Wave function: mysterious superposition
- Probabilities: only statistical predictions
- Collapse: non-unitary measurement process
- Interpretation: Copenhagen vs. Many-worlds vs. others
- Single measurements: unpredictable (fundamentally random)

### 0.1.3 T0-Energy Field Solution

The T0 framework offers a complete solution through deterministic energy fields:

### T0 Deterministic Foundation

#### **Deterministic Energy Field Physics:**

- Universal field: single energy field for all phenomena
- Modified Schrodinger equation with time-energy duality
- Empirical parameter:  $\xi = 4/3 \times 10^{-4}$  from muon anomaly
- Measurable deviations from standard QM
- Continuous evolution: no collapse, only field dynamics
- Single reality: no interpretation problems

## 0.2 T0-Energy Field Foundations

### 0.2.1 Modified Schrodinger Equation

From the T0 revolution, quantum mechanics is governed by:

$$\boxed{i \cdot T(x, t) \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = H_0 \psi + V_{T0} \psi} \quad (1)$$

where:

$$H_0 = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 \quad (2)$$

$$V_{T0} = \hbar^2 \cdot \delta E(x, t) \quad (3)$$

### 0.2.2 Energy-Time Duality

The fundamental T0 relationship:

$$\boxed{T(x, t) \cdot E(x, t) = 1} \quad (4)$$

**Dimensional verification:**  $[T][E] = 1$  in natural units.

### 0.2.3 Empirical Parameter

Following precision measurements of the muon anomalous magnetic moment:

$$\boxed{\xi = \frac{4}{3} \times 10^{-4} \approx 1.333 \times 10^{-4}} \quad (5)$$

## 0.3 From Probability Amplitudes to Energy Field Ratios

### 0.3.1 Standard QM State Description

Traditional approach:

$$|\psi\rangle = \sum_i c_i |i\rangle \quad \text{with } P_i = |c_i|^2 \quad (6)$$

**Problems:** Mysterious superposition, only probability-based predictions.

### 0.3.2 T0-Energy Field State Description

T0 field-theoretic approach:

$$\psi(x, t) = \sqrt{\frac{\delta E(x, t)}{E_0 V_0}} \cdot e^{i\phi(x, t)} \quad (7)$$

with probability density:

$$|\psi(x, t)|^2 = \frac{\delta E(x, t)}{E_0 V_0} \quad (8)$$

**Advantages:**

- Direct connection to measurable energy field density
- Deterministic field evolution through modified Schrodinger equation
- Preservation of probabilistic interpretation with T0 corrections
- Field-theoretic foundation for quantum mechanics

## 0.4 Deterministic Spin Systems

### 0.4.1 Spin-1/2 in T0 Formulation

Standard QM Approach

**State:** Superposition of spin-up and spin-down

**Expectation value:** Probability-based

## T0-Energy Field Approach

**State:** Energy field configuration with separate fields for both spin states

**T0-corrected expectation value:**

$$\langle \sigma_z \rangle_{T0} = \langle \sigma_z \rangle_{QM} + \xi \cdot \frac{\delta E(x, t)}{E_0} \quad (9)$$

### 0.4.2 Quantitative Example

With the empirical parameter  $\xi = 4/3 \times 10^{-4}$ :

**T0 correction to expectation value:**

$$\langle \sigma_z \rangle_{T0} = \langle \sigma_z \rangle_{QM} + \frac{4}{3} \times 10^{-4} \times \delta \sigma_z \quad (10)$$

## 0.5 Deterministic Quantum Entanglement

### 0.5.1 Standard QM Entanglement

**Bell state:** Antisymmetric superposition

**Problem:** Non-local spooky action at a distance

### 0.5.2 T0-Energy Field Entanglement

**Entanglement as correlated energy field structure:**

$$E_{12}(x_1, x_2, t) = E_1(x_1, t) + E_2(x_2, t) + E_{\text{corr}}(x_1, x_2, t) \quad (11)$$

**Correlation energy field:**

$$E_{\text{corr}}(x_1, x_2, t) = \frac{\xi}{|x_1 - x_2|} \cos(\phi_1(t) - \phi_2(t) - \pi) \quad (12)$$

### 0.5.3 Modified Bell Inequality

The T0 model predicts a modified Bell inequality:

$$|E(a, b) - E(a, c)| + |E(a', b) + E(a', c)| \leq 2 + \varepsilon_{T0} \quad (13)$$

with the T0 term:

$$\varepsilon_{T0} = \xi \cdot \frac{2\langle E \rangle \ell_P}{r_{12}} \quad (14)$$

**Numerical estimate:** For typical atomic systems with  $r_{12} \sim 1$  m:

$$\varepsilon_{T0} \approx 10^{-34} \quad (15)$$

## 0.6 Deterministic Quantum Computing

### 0.6.1 Qubit Representation

**T0-energy field qubit:**

$$\boxed{\text{qubit}_{T0} \equiv \{E_0(x, t), E_1(x, t)\}} \quad (16)$$

with field-theoretic amplitudes:

$$\alpha_{T0} = \sqrt{\frac{E_0}{E_0 + E_1}} \quad (17)$$

$$\beta_{T0} = \sqrt{\frac{E_1}{E_0 + E_1}} \quad (18)$$

### 0.6.2 Quantum Gates as Energy Field Operations

**Hadamard Gate**

**Corrected T0 transformation:**

$$H_{T0} : \quad E_0 \rightarrow \frac{E_0 + E_1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad (19)$$

$$E_1 \rightarrow \frac{E_0 - E_1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad (20)$$

**Controlled-NOT Gate**

**T0 formulation:**

$$\text{CNOT}_{T0} : E_{12} \rightarrow E_{12} + \xi \cdot \Theta(E_1 - E_{\text{threshold}}) \cdot \sigma_x E_2 \quad (21)$$

### 0.6.3 Enhanced Quantum Algorithms

**Enhanced Grover Algorithm:**

- Standard iterations:  $\sim \pi/(4\sqrt{N})$
- T0-enhanced: modification through energy field corrections



## 0.7 Experimental Predictions and Tests

### 0.7.1 Enhanced Single-Measurement Predictions

Example - Enhanced spin measurement:

$$P(\uparrow) = P_{\text{QM}}(\uparrow) \cdot \left( 1 + \xi \frac{E_{\uparrow}(x_{\text{det}}, t) - \langle E \rangle}{E_0} \right) \quad (22)$$

### 0.7.2 T0-Specific Experimental Signatures

#### Modified Bell Tests

**Prediction:** Bell inequality violation modified by  $\varepsilon_{\text{T0}} \approx 10^{-34}$

#### Energy Field Spectroscopy

**Prediction:**

$$\Delta E = \xi \cdot E_n \cdot \frac{\langle \delta E \rangle}{E_0} \quad (23)$$

#### Phase Accumulation in Interferometry

**Prediction:**

$$\phi_{\text{total}} = \phi_0 + \xi \int_0^t \frac{E(x(t'), t')}{E_0} dt' \quad (24)$$

QM Problem	Standard Approaches	T0 Solution
Measurement problem	Copenhagen interpretation	Continuous field evolution
Schrodinger's cat	Superposition paradox	Definite field states
Many-worlds vs. Copenhagen	Multiple interpretations	Single reality
Wave-particle duality	Complementarity principle	Energy field patterns
Quantum jumps	Random transitions	Field-mediated transitions
Bell nonlocality	Spooky action at distance	Field correlations

**Table 1:** Problems addressed by T0 formulation

## 0.8 Resolution of Quantum Interpretation Problems

### 0.8.1 Problems Addressed by T0 Formulation

### 0.8.2 Enhanced Quantum Reality

#### T0-Enhanced Quantum Reality

##### Field-theoretic quantum mechanics with T0 corrections:

- Energy fields as physical basis of wave functions
- Modified Schrodinger evolution with time-energy duality
- Measurements reveal field configurations with T0 modulations
- Continuous unitary evolution without collapse
- Small but measurable deviations from standard QM
- Empirically grounded through muon anomaly parameter

## 0.9 Connection to Other T0 Developments

### 0.9.1 Integration with Simplified Dirac Equation

The enhanced QM naturally connects with the simplified Dirac equation through the time-energy duality.

### 0.9.2 Integration with Universal Lagrangian

The universal Lagrangian describes:

- Classical field evolution

- Quantum field evolution with T0 corrections
- Relativistic field evolution

## 0.10 Future Directions and Implications

### 0.10.1 Experimental Verification Program

#### Phase 1 - Precision Tests:

- Ultra-high precision Bell inequality measurements
- Atomic spectroscopy with T0 corrections
- Quantum interferometry phase measurements

#### Phase 2 - Technological Enhancement:

- T0-corrected quantum computing architectures
- Enhanced quantum sensor protocols
- Field correlation-based quantum devices

### 0.10.2 Philosophical Implications

#### Beyond Quantum Mysticism

##### T0-enhanced quantum mechanics provides:

- Physical foundation through energy field theory
- Measurable deviations from pure randomness
- Field-theoretic explanation of quantum phenomena
- Empirical grounding through precision measurements

##### While preserving:

- All successful predictions of standard QM
- Experimental continuity with established results
- Mathematical rigor and consistency

## 0.11 Conclusion: The Enhanced Quantum Revolution

### 0.11.1 Revolutionary Achievements

The T0-enhanced quantum formulation has achieved:

1. **Physical foundation:** Energy fields as basis for quantum mechanics
2. **Experimental consistency:** All standard QM predictions preserved
3. **Measurable corrections:** T0-specific deviations for tests
4. **T0 framework integration:** Consistent with other T0 developments
5. **Empirical grounding:** Parameter from precision measurements
6. **Enhanced predictive power:** New testable effects

### 0.11.2 Future Impact

$$\boxed{\text{Enhanced QM} = \text{Standard QM} + \text{T0 Field Corrections}} \quad (25)$$

The T0 revolution enhances quantum mechanics with field-theoretic foundations while preserving experimental success.

# Bibliography

- [1] Pascher, J. (2025). *Simplified Dirac Equation in T0 Theory*. GitHub Repository: T0-Time-Mass-Duality.
- [2] Bell, J.S. (1964). On the Einstein Podolsky Rosen Paradox. *Physics Physique Fizika*, **1**, 195–200.
- [3] Muon g-2 Collaboration (2021). Measurement of the Positive Muon Anomalous Magnetic Moment to 0.46 ppm. *Physical Review Letters*, **126**, 141801.
- [4] Einstein, A. (1905). Does the Inertia of a Body Depend Upon Its Energy Content? *Annalen der Physik*, **17**, 639.
- [5] Schrodinger, E. (1926). Quantisation as a Problem of Proper Values. *Annalen der Physik*, **79**, 361–376.
- [6] Dirac, P.A.M. (1928). The Quantum Theory of the Electron. *Proceedings of the Royal Society A*, **117**, 610–624.
- [7] Grover, L.K. (1996). A fast quantum mechanical algorithm for database search. *Proceedings of the 28th Annual ACM Symposium on Theory of Computing*, 212–219.
- [8] Shor, P.W. (1994). Algorithms for quantum computation: discrete logarithms and factoring. *Proceedings 35th Annual Symposium on Foundations of Computer Science*, 124–124.