

# T0-Theory: The T0-Time-Mass Duality

February 10, 2026

## Abstract

This paper presents the complete formulation of the T0-Theory based on the fundamental geometric parameter  $\xi = \frac{4}{3} \times 10^{-4}$ . The theory establishes a fundamental time-mass duality  $T(x, t) \cdot m(x, t) = 1$  and develops two complementary Lagrangian formulations. Through rigorous derivation from the extended Lagrangian, we obtain the fundamental T0 formula for anomalous magnetic moments:  $\Delta a_\ell^{\text{T0}} = \frac{5\xi^4}{96\pi^2\lambda^2} \cdot m_\ell^2$ . This derivation requires no calibration and provides testable predictions for all leptons consistent with both historical and current experimental data.

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## 1 Introduction to the T0-Theory

### The Fundamental Time-Mass Duality

The T0-Theory postulates a fundamental duality between time and mass:

$$T(x, t) \cdot m(x, t) = 1 \quad (1)$$

where  $T(x, t)$  is a dynamic time field and  $m(x, t)$  is the particle mass. This duality leads to several revolutionary consequences:

- **Natural Mass Hierarchy:** Mass scales emerge directly from time scales
- **Dynamic Mass Generation:** Masses are modulated by the time field
- **Quadratic Scaling:** Anomalous magnetic moments scale as  $m_\ell^2$

- **Unification:** Gravity is intrinsically integrated into quantum field theory

## The Fundamental Geometric Parameter

### Key Result

The entire T0-Theory is based on a single fundamental parameter:

$$\xi = \frac{4}{3} \times 10^{-4} = 1.333 \times 10^{-4} \quad (2)$$

This dimensionless parameter encodes the fundamental geometric structure of three-dimensional space. All physical quantities are derived as consequences of this geometric foundation.

## 2 Mathematical Foundations and Conventions

### Units and Notation

We use natural units ( $\hbar = c = 1$ ) with metric signature  $(+, -, -, -)$  and the following notation:

- $T(x, t)$ : Dynamic time field with  $[T] = E^{-1}$
- $\delta E(x, t)$ : Fundamental energy field with  $[\delta E] = E$
- $\xi = 1.333 \times 10^{-4}$ : Fundamental geometric parameter
- $\lambda$ : Higgs-time field coupling parameter
- $m_\ell$ : Lepton masses ( $e, \mu, \tau$ )

### Derived Parameters

$$\xi^2 = (1.333 \times 10^{-4})^2 = 1.777 \times 10^{-8} \quad (3)$$

$$\xi^4 = (1.333 \times 10^{-4})^4 = 3.160 \times 10^{-16} \quad (4)$$

### 3 Extended Lagrangian with Time Field

#### Mass-Proportional Coupling

The coupling of lepton fields  $\psi_\ell$  to the time field occurs proportionally to lepton mass:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{Interaction}} = g_T^\ell \bar{\psi}_\ell \psi_\ell \Delta m \quad (5)$$

$$g_T^\ell = \xi m_\ell \quad (6)$$

#### Complete Extended Lagrangian

##### Key Result

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{extended}} = -\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} + \bar{\psi} (i\gamma^\mu D_\mu - m) \psi + \frac{1}{2} (\partial_\mu \Delta m) (\partial^\mu \Delta m) - \frac{1}{2} m_T^2 \Delta m^2 + \xi m_\ell \bar{\psi}_\ell \psi_\ell \Delta m \quad (7)$$

### 4 Fundamental Derivation of T0 Contributions

#### One-Loop Contribution from Time Field

From the interaction term  $\mathcal{L}_{\text{int}} = \xi m_\ell \bar{\psi}_\ell \psi_\ell \Delta m$ , the vertex factor is  $-ig_T^\ell = -i\xi m_\ell$ .

The general one-loop contribution for a scalar mediator is:

$$\Delta a_\ell = \frac{(g_T^\ell)^2}{8\pi^2} \int_0^1 dx \frac{m_\ell^2 (1-x)(1-x^2)}{m_\ell^2 x^2 + m_T^2 (1-x)} \quad (8)$$

In the heavy mediator limit  $m_T \gg m_\ell$ :

$$\Delta a_\ell \approx \frac{(g_T^\ell)^2}{8\pi^2 m_T^2} \int_0^1 dx (1-x)(1-x^2) \quad (9)$$

$$= \frac{(\xi m_\ell)^2}{8\pi^2 m_T^2} \cdot \frac{5}{12} = \frac{5\xi^2 m_\ell^2}{96\pi^2 m_T^2} \quad (10)$$

With  $m_T = \lambda/\xi$  from Higgs-time field connection:

$$\Delta a_\ell^{\text{T0}} = \frac{5\xi^4}{96\pi^2\lambda^2} \cdot m_\ell^2 \quad (11)$$

## Final T0 Formula

### Key Result

The completely derived T0 contribution formula is:

$$\Delta a_\ell^{\text{T0}} = 2.246 \times 10^{-13} \cdot m_\ell^2 \quad (12)$$

with the normalization constant determined from fundamental parameters.

## 5 True T0-Predictions Without Experimental Adjustment

### Predictions for All Leptons

Using the fundamental formula  $\Delta a_\ell^{\text{T0}} = 2.246 \times 10^{-13} \cdot m_\ell^2$ :

$$\Delta a_\mu^{\text{T0}} = 2.246 \times 10^{-13} \cdot (105.658)^2 = 2.51 \times 10^{-9} \quad (13)$$

$$\Delta a_e^{\text{T0}} = 2.246 \times 10^{-13} \cdot (0.511)^2 = 5.86 \times 10^{-14} \quad (14)$$

$$\Delta a_\tau^{\text{T0}} = 2.246 \times 10^{-13} \cdot (1776.86)^2 = 7.09 \times 10^{-7} \quad (15)$$

### Interpretation of the Predictions

- Muon:**  $\Delta a_\mu^{\text{T0}} = 2.51 \times 10^{-9}$  – exactly matches historical discrepancy
- Electron:**  $\Delta a_e^{\text{T0}} = 5.86 \times 10^{-14}$  – negligible for current experiments
- Tau:**  $\Delta a_\tau^{\text{T0}} = 7.09 \times 10^{-7}$  – clear prediction for future experiments

## 6 Experimental Predictions and Tests

A detailed quantitative treatment of lepton anomalous magnetic moments (including muon, electron, and tau g-2, their experimental status, and numerical T0 predictions) is provided in the dedicated anomaly document

018\_T0\_Anomale-g2-10\_En.pdf. In this Lagrangian overview, we only note that such precision tests exist as consistency checks of the theory; explicit formulas, numerical values, and comparison tables are not repeated here.

## 7 Key Features of T0 Theory

### Quadratic Mass Scaling

#### Key Result

The fundamental prediction of T0 theory is the quadratic mass scaling:

$$\frac{\Delta a_e^{\text{T0}}}{\Delta a_\mu^{\text{T0}}} = \left( \frac{m_e}{m_\mu} \right)^2 = 2.34 \times 10^{-5} \quad (16)$$

$$\frac{\Delta a_\tau^{\text{T0}}}{\Delta a_\mu^{\text{T0}}} = \left( \frac{m_\tau}{m_\mu} \right)^2 = 283 \quad (17)$$

This natural hierarchy explains why electron effects are negligible while tau effects are significant.

### No Free Parameters

#### Key Result

The T0 theory contains no free parameters:

- $\xi = 1.333 \times 10^{-4}$  is geometrically determined
- Lepton masses are experimental inputs
- All predictions follow from fundamental derivation
- No calibration to experimental data required