

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

Johann Pascher

Department of Communications Engineering,
Higher Technical Federal Institute (HTL), Leonding, Austria
`johann.pascher@gmail.com`

July 23, 2025

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

| | | |
|----------|---|----------|
| 1 | Introduction: The T0 Revolution Applied to Quantum Mechanics | 2 |
| 1.1 | Building on T0 Foundations | 2 |
| 1.2 | The Quantum Mechanics Problem | 2 |
| 1.3 | T0-Energy Field Solution | 2 |
| 2 | T0-Energy Field Foundations | 2 |
| 2.1 | Modified Schrodinger Equation | 2 |
| 2.2 | Energy-Time Duality | 3 |
| 2.3 | Empirical Parameter | 3 |
| 3 | From Probability Amplitudes to Energy Field Ratios | 3 |
| 3.1 | Standard QM State Description | 3 |
| 3.2 | T0-Energy Field State Description | 3 |
| 4 | Deterministic Spin Systems | 4 |
| 4.1 | Spin-1/2 in T0 Formulation | 4 |
| 4.1.1 | Standard QM Approach | 4 |
| 4.1.2 | T0-Energy Field Approach | 4 |
| 4.2 | Quantitative Example | 4 |

| | | |
|-----------|--|----------|
| 5 | Deterministic Quantum Entanglement | 4 |
| 5.1 | Standard QM Entanglement | 4 |
| 5.2 | T0-Energy Field Entanglement | 4 |
| 5.3 | Modified Bell Inequality | 4 |
| 6 | Deterministic Quantum Computing | 5 |
| 6.1 | Qubit Representation | 5 |
| 6.2 | Quantum Gates as Energy Field Operations | 5 |
| 6.2.1 | Hadamard Gate | 5 |
| 6.2.2 | Controlled-NOT Gate | 5 |
| 6.3 | Enhanced Quantum Algorithms | 5 |
| 7 | Experimental Predictions and Tests | 5 |
| 7.1 | Enhanced Single-Measurement Predictions | 5 |
| 7.2 | T0-Specific Experimental Signatures | 5 |
| 7.2.1 | Modified Bell Tests | 5 |
| 7.2.2 | Energy Field Spectroscopy | 6 |
| 7.2.3 | Phase Accumulation in Interferometry | 6 |
| 8 | Resolution of Quantum Interpretation Problems | 6 |
| 8.1 | Problems Addressed by T0 Formulation | 6 |
| 8.2 | Enhanced Quantum Reality | 6 |
| 9 | Connection to Other T0 Developments | 6 |
| 9.1 | Integration with Simplified Dirac Equation | 6 |
| 9.2 | Integration with Universal Lagrangian | 7 |
| 10 | Future Directions and Implications | 7 |
| 10.1 | Experimental Verification Program | 7 |
| 10.2 | Philosophical Implications | 7 |
| 11 | Conclusion: The Enhanced Quantum Revolution | 8 |
| 11.1 | Revolutionary Achievements | 8 |
| 11.2 | Future Impact | 8 |

1 Introduction: The T0 Revolution Applied to Quantum Mechanics

1.1 Building on T0 Foundations

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

Stage 1 - Simplified Dirac Equation: Complex 4×4 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

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)

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

2 T0-Energy Field Foundations

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:

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

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

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.

2.3 Empirical Parameter

Following precision measurements of the muon anomalous magnetic moment:

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

3 From Probability Amplitudes to Energy Field Ratios

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.

3.2 T0-Energy Field State Description

T0 field-theoretic approach:

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

with probability density:

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

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

4 Deterministic Spin Systems

4.1 Spin-1/2 in T0 Formulation

4.1.1 Standard QM Approach

State: Superposition of spin-up and spin-down

Expectation value: Probability-based

4.1.2 T0-Energy Field Approach

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

T0-corrected expectation value:

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

4.2 Quantitative Example

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

T0 correction to expectation value:

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

5 Deterministic Quantum Entanglement

5.1 Standard QM Entanglement

Bell state: Antisymmetric superposition

Problem: Non-local spooky action at a distance

5.2 T0-Energy Field Entanglement

Entanglement as correlated energy field structure:

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

Correlation energy field:

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

5.3 Modified Bell Inequality

The T0 model predicts a modified Bell inequality:

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

with the T0 term:

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

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

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

6 Deterministic Quantum Computing

6.1 Qubit Representation

T0-energy field qubit:

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

with field-theoretic amplitudes:

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

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

6.2 Quantum Gates as Energy Field Operations

6.2.1 Hadamard Gate

Corrected T0 transformation:

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

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

6.2.2 Controlled-NOT Gate

T0 formulation:

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

6.3 Enhanced Quantum Algorithms

Enhanced Grover Algorithm:

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

7 Experimental Predictions and Tests

7.1 Enhanced Single-Measurement Predictions

Example - Enhanced spin measurement:

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

7.2 T0-Specific Experimental Signatures

7.2.1 Modified Bell Tests

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

7.2.2 Energy Field Spectroscopy

Prediction:

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

7.2.3 Phase Accumulation in Interferometry

Prediction:

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

8 Resolution of Quantum Interpretation Problems

8.1 Problems Addressed by T0 Formulation

| 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

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

9 Connection to Other T0 Developments

9.1 Integration with Simplified Dirac Equation

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

9.2 Integration with Universal Lagrangian

The universal Lagrangian describes:

- Classical field evolution
- Quantum field evolution with T0 corrections
- Relativistic field evolution

10 Future Directions and Implications

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

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

11 Conclusion: The Enhanced Quantum Revolution

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

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.

References

- [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.