

# FFGFT: Particle Masses

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## Abstract

This document presents the parameter-free calculation of all Standard Model fermion masses from the fundamental T0 principles. Two mathematically equivalent methods are presented in parallel: the direct geometric method  $m_i = \frac{K_{\text{frak}}}{\xi_i}$  and the extended Yukawa method  $m_i = y_i \times v$ . Both use exclusively the geometric parameter  $\xi_0 = \frac{4}{3} \times 10^{-4}$  with systematic fractal corrections  $K_{\text{frak}} = 0.986$ . For established particles (charged leptons, quarks, bosons), the model achieves an average accuracy of 99.0%. The mathematical equivalence of both methods is explicitly proven.

# Contents

## 0.1 Introduction: The Mass Problem of the Standard Model

### 0.1.1 The Arbitrariness of Standard Model Masses

The Standard Model of particle physics suffers from a fundamental problem: It contains over 20 free parameters for particle masses that must be determined experimentally, without theoretical justification for their specific values.

Particle Class	Number of Masses	Value Range
Charged Leptons	3	0.511 MeV – 1777 MeV
Quarks	6	2.2 MeV – 173 GeV
Neutrinos	3	< 0.1 eV (Upper Limits)
Bosons	3	80 GeV – 125 GeV
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>Factor</b> > $10^{11}$

Table 1: Standard Model Particle Masses: Number and Value Ranges

### 0.1.2 The T0 Revolution

#### Key Result

##### T0 Hypothesis: All Masses from One Parameter

The T0 Theory claims that all particle masses can be calculated from a single geometric parameter:

$$\boxed{\text{All Masses} = f(\xi_0, \text{Quantum Numbers}, K_{\text{frak}})} \quad (1)$$

where:

- $\xi_0 = \frac{4}{3} \times 10^{-4}$  (geometric constant)
- Quantum numbers  $(n, l, j)$  determine particle identity
- $K_{\text{frak}} = 0.986$  (fractal spacetime correction)

**Parameter Reduction: From 15+ free parameters to 0!**

## 0.2 The Two T0 Calculation Methods

### 0.2.1 Conceptual Differences

The T0 Theory offers two complementary but mathematically equivalent approaches:

#### Method 1: Direct Geometric Resonance

- **Concept:** Particles as resonances of a universal energy field
- **Formula:**  $m_i = \frac{K_{\text{frak}}}{\xi_i}$
- **Advantage:** Conceptually fundamental and elegant
- **Basis:** Pure geometry of 3D space

#### Method 2: Extended Yukawa Coupling

- **Concept:** Bridge to the Standard Model Higgs mechanism
- **Formula:**  $m_i = y_i \times v$
- **Advantage:** Familiar formulas for experimental physicists
- **Basis:** Geometrically determined Yukawa couplings

### 0.2.2 Mathematical Equivalence

#### Proof of Equivalence of Both Methods:

Both methods must yield identical results:

$$\frac{K_{\text{frak}}}{\xi_i} = y_i \times v \quad (2)$$

With  $v = \xi_0^8 \times K_{\text{frak}}$  (T0 Higgs VEV) it follows:

$$\frac{K_{\text{frak}}}{\xi_i} = y_i \times \xi_0^8 \times K_{\text{frak}} \quad (3)$$

The fractal factor  $K_{\text{frak}}$  cancels out:

$$\frac{1}{\xi_i} = y_i \times \xi_0^8 \quad (4)$$

**This proves the fundamental equivalence: both methods are mathematically identical!**

## 0.3 Quantum Number Assignment

### 0.3.1 The Universal T0 Quantum Number Structure

**Systematic Quantum Number Assignment:**

Each particle receives quantum numbers  $(n, l, j)$  that determine its position in the T0 energy field:

- **Principal quantum number  $n$ :** Energy level ( $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ )
- **Orbital angular momentum  $l$ :** Geometric structure ( $l = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ )
- **Total angular momentum  $j$ :** Spin coupling ( $j = l \pm 1/2$ )

These determine the geometric factor:

$$\xi_i = \xi_0 \times f(n_i, l_i, j_i) \tag{5}$$

### 0.3.2 Complete Quantum Number Table

## 0.4 Method 1: Direct Geometric Calculation

### 0.4.1 The Fundamental Mass Formula

**Direct Method with Fractal Corrections:**

The mass of a particle arises directly from its geometric configuration:

$$m_i = \frac{K_{\text{frak}}}{\xi_i} \times C_{\text{conv}} \quad (6)$$

where:

$$\xi_i = \xi_0 \times f(n_i, l_i, j_i) \quad (\text{geometric configuration}) \quad (7)$$

$$K_{\text{frak}} = 0.986 \quad (\text{fractal spacetime correction}) \quad (8)$$

$$C_{\text{conv}} = 6.813 \times 10^{-5} \text{ MeV}/(\text{nat. E.}) \quad (\text{unit conversion}) \quad (9)$$

### 0.4.2 Example Calculations: Charged Leptons

**Electron Mass:**

$$\xi_e = \xi_0 \times 1 = \frac{4}{3} \times 10^{-4} \quad (10)$$

$$m_e = \frac{0.986}{\frac{4}{3} \times 10^{-4}} \times 6.813 \times 10^{-5} \quad (11)$$

$$= 7395.0 \times 6.813 \times 10^{-5} = 0.504 \text{ MeV} \quad (12)$$

**Experiment:** 0.511 MeV → **Deviation:** 1.4%

**Muon Mass:**

$$\xi_\mu = \xi_0 \times \frac{16}{5} = \frac{64}{15} \times 10^{-4} \quad (13)$$

$$m_\mu = \frac{0.986 \times 15}{64 \times 10^{-4}} \times 6.813 \times 10^{-5} \quad (14)$$

$$= 105.1 \text{ MeV} \quad (15)$$

**Experiment:** 105.66 MeV → **Deviation:** 0.5%

**Tau Mass:**

$$\xi_\tau = \xi_0 \times \frac{5}{4} = \frac{5}{3} \times 10^{-4} \quad (16)$$

$$m_\tau = \frac{0.986 \times 3}{5 \times 10^{-4}} \times 6.813 \times 10^{-5} \quad (17)$$

$$= 1727.6 \text{ MeV} \quad (18)$$

**Experiment:** 1776.86 MeV → **Deviation:** 2.8%

## 0.5 Method 2: Extended Yukawa Couplings

### 0.5.1 T0 Higgs Mechanism

#### Yukawa Method with Geometrically Determined Couplings:

The Standard Model formula  $m_i = y_i \times v$  is retained, but:

- Yukawa couplings  $y_i$  are calculated geometrically
- Higgs VEV  $v$  follows from T0 principles

$$m_i = y_i \times v \quad \text{with} \quad y_i = r_i \times \xi_0^{p_i} \quad (19)$$

where  $r_i$  and  $p_i$  are exact rational numbers from T0 geometry.

### 0.5.2 T0 Higgs VEV

The Higgs vacuum expectation value follows from T0 geometry:

$$v = 246.22 \text{ GeV} = \xi_0^{-1/2} \times \text{geometric factors} \quad (20)$$

### 0.5.3 Geometric Yukawa Couplings

## 0.6 Equivalence Verification

### 0.6.1 Mathematical Proof of Equivalence

**Complete Equivalence Proof:**

For each particle, the following must hold:

$$\frac{K_{\text{frak}}}{\xi_0 \times f(n, l, j)} \times C_{\text{conv}} = r \times \xi_0^p \times v \quad (21)$$

**Example Electron:**

$$\text{Direct: } m_e = \frac{0.986}{\frac{4}{3} \times 10^{-4}} \times 6.813 \times 10^{-5} = 0.504 \text{ MeV} \quad (22)$$

$$\text{Yukawa: } m_e = \frac{4}{3} \times (1.333 \times 10^{-4})^{3/2} \times 246 \text{ GeV} = 0.504 \text{ MeV} \quad (23)$$

**Identical result confirms the mathematical equivalence!**

This holds for all particles in both tables.

### 0.6.2 Physical Significance of the Equivalence

**Key Result**

**Why Both Methods Are Equivalent:**

1. **Common Source:** Both are based on the same  $\xi_0$ -geometry
2. **Different Representations:** Direct vs. via Higgs mechanism
3. **Physical Unity:** One fundamental principle, two formulations
4. **Experimental Verification:** Both give identical, testable predictions

The equivalence shows that the T0 Theory provides a unified description that is both geometrically fundamental and experimentally accessible.

## 0.7 Experimental Verification

### 0.7.1 Accuracy Analysis for Established Particles

### 0.7.2 Detailed Particle-by-Particle Comparisons



## 0.8 Special Feature: Neutrino Masses

### 0.8.1 Why Neutrinos Require Special Treatment

#### Neutrinos: A Special Case of the T0 Theory

Neutrinos differ fundamentally from other fermions:

1. **Double  $\xi$ -Suppression:**  $m_\nu \propto \xi_0^2$  instead of  $\xi_0^1$
2. **Photon Analogy:** Neutrinos as "almost massless photons" with  $\frac{\xi_0^2}{2}$ -suppression
3. **Oscillations:** Geometric phases instead of mass differences
4. **Experimental Limits:** Only upper limits, no precise masses available
5. **Theoretical Uncertainty:** Highly speculative extrapolation

**Reference:** Complete neutrino analysis in Document T0\_Neutrinos\_En.tex

## 0.9 Systematic Error Analysis

### 0.9.1 Sources of Deviations

#### Analysis of Remaining Deviations:

##### 1. Systematic Errors (1-3%):

- Fractal corrections not fully accounted for
- Unit conversions with rounding errors
- QCD renormalization not explicitly included

##### 2. Theoretical Uncertainties (0.5-2%):

- $\xi_0$ -value from finite precision
- Quantum number assignment not rigorously provable
- Higher orders in T0 expansion neglected

##### 3. Experimental Uncertainties (0.1-1%):

- Particle masses afflicted with experimental errors
- QCD corrections in quark masses
- Renormalization scale dependence

### 0.9.2 Improvement Possibilities

1. **Higher Orders:** Systematic inclusion of  $\xi_0^2$ -,  $\xi_0^3$ -terms
2. **Renormalization:** Explicit QCD and QED renormalization effects
3. **Electroweak Corrections:** W-, Z-boson loop contributions
4. **Fractal Refinement:** More precise determination of  $K_{\text{frak}}$

## 0.10 Comparison with the Standard Model

### 0.10.1 Fundamental Differences

Aspect	Standard Model	T0 Theory
Free Parameters (Masses)	15+	0
Theoretical Basis	Empirical Adjustment	Geometric Derivation
Predictive Power	None	All Masses Calculable
Higgs Mechanism	Ad hoc postulated	Geometrically Justified
Yukawa Couplings	Arbitrary	From Quantum Numbers
Neutrino Masses	Not Explained	Photon Analogy
Hierarchy Problem	Unsolved	Solved by $\xi_0$ -Geometry
Experimental Accuracy	100% (by Definition)	99.0% (Prediction)

