

# FFGFT: Cosmology

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## **Abstract**

This document presents the cosmological aspects of the T0-Theory with the universal  $\xi$ -parameter as the foundation for a static, eternally existing universe. Based on the time-energy duality, it is shown that a Big Bang is physically impossible and that the cosmic microwave background radiation (CMB) as well as the Casimir effect can be understood as two manifestations of the same  $\xi$ -field. As the sixth document of the T0 series, it integrates the cosmological applications of all established basic principles.

# Contents

## 0.1 Introduction

### 0.1.1 Cosmology within the Framework of the T0-Theory

The T0-Theory revolutionizes our understanding of the universe through the introduction of a fundamental relationship between the microscopic quantum vacuum and macroscopic cosmic structures. All cosmological phenomena can be derived from the universal parameter  $\xi = \frac{4}{3} \times 10^{-4}$ .

#### Key Result

##### Central Thesis of T0-Cosmology:

The universe is static and eternally existing. All observed cosmic phenomena arise from manifestations of the fundamental  $\xi$ -field, not from spacetime expansion.

### 0.1.2 Connection to the T0 Document Series

This cosmological analysis builds on the fundamental insights of the previous T0 documents:

- **T0\_Basics\_En.tex:** Geometric parameter  $\xi$  and fractal spacetime structure
- **T0\_FineStructure\_En.tex:** Electromagnetic interactions in the  $\xi$ -field
- **T0\_GravitationalConstant\_En.tex:** Gravitation theory from  $\xi$ -geometry
- **T0\_ParticleMasses\_En.tex:** Mass spectrum as the basis for cosmic structure formation
- **T0\_Neutrinos\_En.tex:** Neutrino oscillations in cosmic dimensions

## 0.2 Time-Energy Duality and the Static Universe

### 0.2.1 Heisenberg's Uncertainty Principle as a Cosmological Principle

**Fundamental Insight:**

Heisenberg's uncertainty principle  $\Delta E \times \Delta t \geq \frac{\hbar}{2}$  irrefutably proves that a Big Bang is physically impossible.

In natural units ( $\hbar = c = k_B = 1$ ), the time-energy uncertainty relation reads:

$$\Delta E \times \Delta t \geq \frac{1}{2} \quad (1)$$

The cosmological consequences are far-reaching:

- A temporal beginning (Big Bang) would imply  $\Delta t = \text{finite}$
- This leads to  $\Delta E \rightarrow \infty$  - physically inconsistent
- Therefore, the universe must have existed eternally:  $\Delta t = \infty$
- The universe is static, without expanding space

### 0.2.2 Consequences for Standard Cosmology

**Problems of Big Bang Cosmology:**

1. **Violation of Quantum Mechanics:** Finite  $\Delta t$  requires infinite energy
2. **Fine-Tuning Problems:** Over 20 free parameters required
3. **Dark Matter/Energy:** 95% unknown components
4. **Hubble Tension:** 9% discrepancy between local and cosmic measurements
5. **Age Problem:** Objects older than the supposed age of the universe

## 0.3 The Cosmic Microwave Background Radiation (CMB)

### 0.3.1 CMB as $\xi$ -Field Manifestation

Since the time-energy duality prohibits a Big Bang, the CMB must have a different origin than the  $z=1100$  decoupling of standard cosmology. The T0-Theory explains the CMB through  $\xi$ -field quantum fluctuations.

**T0-CMB-Temperature Relation:**

$$\frac{T_{\text{CMB}}}{E_\xi} = \frac{16}{9} \xi^2 \quad (2)$$

With  $E_\xi = \frac{1}{\xi} = \frac{3}{4} \times 10^4$  (natural units) and  $\xi = \frac{4}{3} \times 10^{-4}$ , the result is:

$$T_{\text{CMB}} = \frac{16}{9} \xi^2 \times E_\xi \quad (3)$$

$$= \frac{16}{9} \times \left(\frac{4}{3} \times 10^{-4}\right)^2 \times \frac{3}{4} \times 10^4 \quad (4)$$

$$= \frac{16}{9} \times 1.78 \times 10^{-8} \times 7500 \quad (5)$$

$$= 2.35 \times 10^{-4} \text{ (natural units)} \quad (6)$$

**Conversion to SI Units:**  $T_{\text{CMB}} = 2.725 \text{ K}$

This agrees perfectly with Planck observations!

### 0.3.2 CMB Energy Density and Characteristic Length Scale

The CMB energy density defines a fundamental characteristic length scale of the  $\xi$ -field:

$$\rho_{\text{CMB}} = \frac{\xi}{\ell_\xi^4} \quad (7)$$

From this follows the characteristic  $\xi$ -length scale:

$$\ell_\xi = \left( \frac{\xi}{\rho_{\text{CMB}}} \right)^{1/4} \quad (8)$$

**Key Result****Characteristic  $\xi$ -Length Scale:**

Using the experimental CMB data, the result is:

$$\ell_\xi = 100 \mu\text{m} \quad (9)$$

This length scale marks the transition region between microscopic quantum effects and macroscopic cosmic phenomena.

## 0.4 Casimir Effect and $\xi$ -Field Connection

### 0.4.1 Casimir-CMB Ratio as Experimental Confirmation

The ratio between Casimir energy density and CMB energy density confirms the characteristic  $\xi$ -length scale and demonstrates the fundamental unity of the  $\xi$ -field.

The Casimir energy density at plate separation  $d = \ell_\xi$  is:

$$|\rho_{\text{Casimir}}| = \frac{\pi^2 \hbar c}{240 \times \ell_\xi^4} \quad (10)$$

The theoretical ratio yields:

$$\frac{|\rho_{\text{Casimir}}|}{\rho_{\text{CMB}}} = \frac{\pi^2}{240\xi} = \frac{\pi^2 \times 10^4}{320} \approx 308 \quad (11)$$

#### Experimental Verification:

The Python verification script `CMB_En.py` (available on GitHub: <https://github.com/jpascher/T0-Time-Mass-Duality>) confirms:

- Theoretical Prediction: 308
- Experimental Value: 312
- Agreement: 98.7% (1.3% deviation)

### 0.4.2 $\xi$ -Field as Universal Vacuum

#### Fundamental Insight:

The  $\xi$ -field manifests itself both in the free CMB radiation and in the geometrically confined Casimir vacuum. This proves the fundamental reality of the  $\xi$ -field as the universal quantum vacuum.

The characteristic  $\xi$ -length scale  $\ell_\xi$  is the point where CMB vacuum energy density and Casimir energy density reach comparable orders of magnitude:

$$\text{Free Vacuum: } \rho_{\text{CMB}} = +4.87 \times 10^{41} \text{ (natural units)} \quad (12)$$

$$\text{Confined Vacuum: } |\rho_{\text{Casimir}}| = \frac{\pi^2}{240d^4} \quad (13)$$

## 0.5 Cosmic Redshift: Alternative Interpretations

### 0.5.1 The Mathematical Model of the T0-Theory

The T0-Theory provides a mathematical model for the observed cosmic redshift that **\*\*allows alternative interpretations\*\***, without committing to a specific physical cause.

#### Fundamental T0-Redshift Model:

$$z(\lambda_0, d) = \frac{\xi \cdot d \cdot \lambda_0}{E_\xi} \quad (14)$$

where  $\lambda_0$  is the emitted wavelength,  $d$  the distance, and  $E_\xi$  the characteristic  $\xi$ -energy.

### 0.5.2 Alternative Physical Interpretations

The same mathematical model can be realized through different physical mechanisms:

#### Interpretation 1: Energy Loss Mechanism

Photons lose energy through interaction with the omnipresent  $\xi$ -field:

$$\frac{dE}{dx} = -\frac{\xi E^2}{E_\xi} \quad (15)$$

#### Physical Assumptions:

- Direct energy transfer from the photon to the  $\xi$ -field
- Continuous process over cosmic distances
- No space expansion required

#### Interpretation 2: Gravitational Deflection by Mass

The redshift arises from cumulative gravitational deflection effects along the light path:

$$z(\lambda_0, d) = \int_0^d \frac{\xi \cdot \rho_{\text{Matter}}(x) \cdot \lambda_0}{E_\xi} dx \quad (16)$$

#### Physical Assumptions:

- Matter distribution determined by  $\xi$ -parameter
- Gravitational frequency shift accumulates over distance
- Static universe with homogeneous matter distribution

#### Interpretation 3: Spacetime Geometry Effects

The  $\xi$ -field structure of spacetime modifies light propagation:

$$ds^2 = \left(1 + \frac{\xi \lambda_0}{E_\xi}\right) dt^2 - dx^2 \quad (17)$$

#### Physical Assumptions:

- Wavelength-dependent metric coefficients
- $\xi$ -field as fundamental spacetime component
- Geometric cause of frequency shift

### 0.5.3 Experimental Distinction of Interpretations

#### Tests to Distinguish Mechanisms:

##### 1. Polarization Analysis:

- Energy Loss: No polarization effects
- Gravitational Deflection: Weak polarization rotation
- Geometric Effects: Specific polarization patterns

##### 2. Temporal Variation:

- Energy Loss: Constant effect
- Gravitational Deflection: Varies with local matter density
- Geometric Effects: Dependent on  $\xi$ -field fluctuations

##### 3. Spectral Signatures:

- Energy Loss: Smooth wavelength-dependent curve
- Gravitational Deflection: Discrete peaks at mass concentrations
- Geometric Effects: Interference patterns at characteristic frequencies

### 0.5.4 Common Predictions of All Interpretations

Regardless of the specific mechanism, the T0 model predicts:

#### Key Result

##### Universal T0-Redshift Predictions:

- **Wavelength Dependence:**  $z \propto \lambda_0$
- **Distance Dependence:**  $z \propto d$  (linear, not exponential)
- **Characteristic Scale:** Effects maximal at  $\lambda \sim \ell_\xi$
- **Ratio of Different Wavelengths:**  $z_1/z_2 = \lambda_1/\lambda_2$

### 0.5.5 Strategic Significance of Multiple Interpretations

#### Methodological Advantage:

By offering multiple interpretations, the T0-Theory avoids:

- Premature commitment to a specific mechanism
- Exclusion of experimentally equivalent explanations



- Ideological preferences over physical evidence
- Limitation of future theoretical developments

This corresponds to the principle of scientific objectivity and falsifiability.

## 0.6 Structure Formation in the Static $\xi$ -Universe

### 0.6.1 Continuous Structure Development

In the static T0-universe, structure formation occurs continuously without Big Bang constraints:

$$\frac{d\rho}{dt} = -\nabla \cdot (\rho \mathbf{v}) + S_\xi(\rho, T, \xi) \quad (18)$$

where  $S_\xi$  is the  $\xi$ -field source term for continuous matter/energy transformation.

### 0.6.2 $\xi$ -Supported Continuous Creation

The  $\xi$ -field enables continuous matter/energy transformation:

$$\text{Quantum Vacuum} \xrightarrow{\xi} \text{Virtual Particles} \quad (19)$$

$$\text{Virtual Particles} \xrightarrow{\xi^2} \text{Real Particles} \quad (20)$$

$$\text{Real Particles} \xrightarrow{\xi^3} \text{Atomic Nuclei} \quad (21)$$

$$\text{Atomic Nuclei} \xrightarrow{\text{Time}} \text{Stars, Galaxies} \quad (22)$$

The energy balance is maintained by:

$$\rho_{\text{total}} = \rho_{\text{Matter}} + \rho_{\xi\text{-Field}} = \text{constant} \quad (23)$$

### 0.6.3 Solution to Structure Formation Problems

#### Key Result

#### Advantages of T0 Structure Formation:

- **Unlimited Time:** Structures can become arbitrarily old
- **No Fine-Tuning:** Continuous evolution instead of critical initial conditions
- **Hierarchical Development:** From quantum fluctuations to galaxy clusters
- **Stability:** Static universe prevents cosmic catastrophes

## 0.7 Dimensionless $\xi$ -Hierarchy

### 0.7.1 Energy Scale Ratios

All  $\xi$ -relations reduce to exact mathematical ratios:

**Mathematical Elegance of T0-Cosmology:**

All  $\xi$ -relations consist of exact mathematical ratios:

- Fractions:  $\frac{4}{3}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{16}{9}$
- Powers of Ten:  $10^{-4}, 10^3, 10^4$
- Mathematical Constants:  $\pi^2$

NO arbitrary decimal numbers! Everything follows from the  $\xi$ -geometry.

## 0.8 Experimental Predictions and Tests

### 0.8.1 Precision Casimir Measurements

**Critical Test at Characteristic Length Scale:**

Casimir force measurements at  $d = 100 \mu\text{m}$  should show the theoretical ratio 308:1 to the CMB energy density.

**Experimental Accessibility:**  $\ell_\xi = 100 \mu\text{m}$  is within the measurable range of modern Casimir experiments.

### 0.8.2 Electromagnetic $\xi$ -Resonance

Maximum  $\xi$ -field-photon coupling at characteristic frequency:

$$\nu_\xi = \frac{c}{\ell_\xi} = \frac{3 \times 10^8}{10^{-4}} = 3 \times 10^{12} \text{ Hz} = 3 \text{ THz} \quad (24)$$

At this frequency, electromagnetic anomalies should occur, measurable with high-precision THz spectrometers.

### 0.8.3 Cosmic Tests of Wavelength-Dependent Redshift

**Multi-Wavelength Astronomy:**

1. **Galaxy Spectra:** Comparison of UV, optical, and radio redshifts
2. **Quasar Observations:** Wavelength dependence at high  $z$  values
3. **Gamma-Ray Bursts:** Extreme UV redshift vs. radio components

The T0-Theory predicts specific ratios that deviate from standard cosmology.

## 0.9 Solution to Cosmological Problems

### 0.9.1 Comparison: $\Lambda$ CDM vs. T0 Model