T0-Theory: Cosmic Relations

The universal ξ-constant as key
to gravitation, CMB and cosmic structures

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1 Introduction to T0-Theory

T0-Theory presents a novel framework connecting quantum phenomena with cosmological structures through a universal dimensionless constant ξ. This theory establishes fundamental relationships between microscopic quantum scales and macroscopic cosmic dimensions, offering a unified perspective on physics from the quantum realm to the cosmological horizon.

2 Microscopic Length L_0 in T0-Theory

2.1 Derivation of the Microscopic Length in Natural Units ($\hbar = c = 1$)

Quantity	Dimension	Relation
Energy E_0	$[\mathrm{E}] = \mathrm{GeV}$	$E_0 = 1/\xi$
Mass m_0	$[\mathrm{m}] = \mathrm{GeV}$	$m_0 = E_0$
Length L_0	$[\mathrm{L}] = \mathrm{GeV}^{-1}$	$L_0 = 1/E_0 = \xi$

Table 1: Characteristic microscopic quantities in natural units.

$$\xi = \frac{4}{3} \times 10^{-4} \quad \Rightarrow \quad E_0 = 1/\xi = 7500\,\mathrm{GeV} \quad \Rightarrow \quad L_0 = \xi$$

2.2 Conversion to Physical Units

$$1\,\mathrm{GeV}^{-1} = \hbar c = 1.973 \times 10^{-16}\,\mathrm{m}$$

$$L_0 = \xi \cdot \hbar c = \frac{4}{3} \times 10^{-4} \cdot 1.973 \times 10^{-16}\,\mathrm{m} \approx 2.63 \times 10^{-20}\,\mathrm{m}$$

2.3 Physical Significance

- L_0 represents the fundamental microscopic length scale in T0-Theory
- It serves as the basis for all other length scales in the theory
- Originates from the geometric structure of 3D space and ξ-field physics

Important Note

Yes, T0-Theory postulates a minimal length $L_0 \approx 2.63 \times 10^{-20}$ m that cannot be exceeded. This minimal length emerges naturally from the Lagrangian density and the maximum field fluctuation, without any arbitrary parameters.

3 Characteristic Vacuum Length L_ξ and CMB Connection

3.1 Fundamental Relationship in T0-Theory

T0-Theory postulates a fundamental relationship between basic constants:

Key Formula

$$\hbar c = \xi \rho_{\text{CMB}} L_\xi^4$$

This equation connects quantum mechanics ($\hbar c$) with the cosmic microwave background radiation (ρ_{CMB}) through the dimensionless constant ξ and the characteristic vacuum length L_ξ.

3.2 Derivation of the Characteristic Vacuum Length L_ξ

From the fundamental relationship follows:

$$L_\xi = \left(\frac{\hbar c}{\xi \rho_{\text{CMB}}}\right)^{1/4}$$

3.2.1 CMB Energy Density

$$T_{\text{CMB}} \approx 2.725\,\text{K} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \rho_{\text{CMB}} = \frac{\pi^2}{15}\frac{(k_B T_{\text{CMB}})^4}{(\hbar c)^3} \approx 4.17 \times 10^{-14}\,\text{J/m}^3$$

3.2.2 Numerical Calculation

Using the values:

- $\hbar c = 3.16 \times 10^{-26}$ J · m
- $\xi = 4/3 \times 10^{-4}$
- $\rho_{\text{CMB}} = 4.17 \times 10^{-14}$ J/m^3

we obtain:

$$L_\xi = \left(\frac{3.16 \times 10^{-26}}{(4/3) \times 10^{-4} \times 4.17 \times 10^{-14}}\right)^{1/4} \approx 1.0 \times 10^{-4}\,\text{m}$$

3.3 Numerical Verification of the Fundamental Relationship

Back-calculation for verification:

$$\xi \rho_{\text{CMB}} L_\xi^4 = \frac{4}{3} \times 10^{-4} \times 4.17 \times 10^{-14} \times (10^{-4})^4 = 3.13 \times 10^{-26}\,\text{J} \cdot \text{m}$$

Compared with $\hbar c = 3.16 \times 10^{-26}$ J · m, this shows a deviation of less than 1%.

4 Cosmic Length R_0 and Scale Hierarchy

4.1 Definition of R_0

The cosmic length R_0 is theoretically derived through the hierarchy between L_0 and the Planck length L_P:

$$R_0 \sim \frac{L_P^2}{L_0} \sim 10^{26}\,\text{m}$$

It can be numerically compared with the Hubble length:

$$L_H = c/H_0 \sim 10^{26}\,\text{m}$$

4.2 Connection between L_ξ and R_0 via ξ

T0-Theory postulates a hierarchy:

$$\frac{R_0}{L_\xi} \sim \xi^{-N} \quad \Rightarrow \quad R_0 \sim L_\xi\, \xi^{-N}$$

With $N \approx 30$ and $L_\xi \sim 10^{-4}$ m, we obtain:

$$R_0 \sim 10^{-4} \times (10^4)^{30/4} = 10^{-4} \times 10^{30} = 10^{26}\,\mathrm{m}$$

This directly connects the characteristic vacuum length L_ξ with the cosmic length R_0.

5 Derivation via Lagrangian Density and Planck Length

The microscopic length L_0 can be derived from the T0 Lagrangian density. The T0 Lagrangian function contains a term describing the vacuum field:

$$\mathcal{L}_\xi \sim \frac{1}{2}(\partial_\mu \phi_\xi)^2 - \frac{1}{2}\frac{\phi_\xi^2}{L_0^2}$$

Energy minimization yields:

$$\phi_\xi \sim L_0^{-1} \quad \Rightarrow \quad L_0 = \xi \sim 10^{-20}\,\mathrm{m}\ \text{(in SI units)}$$

The cosmic length results from the Planck length L_P and L_0:

$$R_0 \sim \frac{L_P^2}{L_0} \sim \frac{(1.616 \times 10^{-35}\,\mathrm{m})^2}{2.6 \times 10^{-20}\,\mathrm{m}} \sim 1.0 \times 10^{25}\,\mathrm{m}$$

6 Percentage Deviation from Hubble Length

The calculated cosmic length R_0 deviates from the Hubble length L_H as follows:

$$\Delta_{\%} = \frac{L_H - R_0}{L_H} \times 100\% \approx 4\%$$

7 Remarkable Connection with ξ

- The dimensionless constant $\xi \sim 4/3 \times 10^{-4}$ appears in multiple physical contexts
- $L_\xi \sim 10^{-4}$ m is consistently derived from ρ_{CMB} and the fundamental relationship
- Casimir effects confirm the characteristic vacuum length L_ξ
- Small powers of ξ determine average values of observed cosmic parameters and create a hierarchical, self-similar pattern
- The hierarchy $R_0/L_\xi \sim \xi^{-30}$ connects vacuum and cosmic scales

8 Summary

- The microscopic length $L_0 = \xi \approx 2.63 \times 10^{-20}\,\mathrm{m}$ is fundamental in T0-Theory
- The characteristic vacuum length $L_\xi \sim 10^{-4}\,\mathrm{m}$ emerges consistently from CMB energy density via the fundamental relationship $\hbar c = \xi \rho_{\mathrm{CMB}} L_\xi^4$
- The cosmic length $R_0 \sim 10^{26}\,\mathrm{m}$ results from powers of ξ and agrees within approximately 4% with the Hubble length
- ξ connects microscopic and cosmological scales and appears repeatedly as a "fingerprint" in physical quantities
- Casimir experiments and CMB temperature confirm the consistency of the characteristic vacuum length L_ξ
- Derivation via Lagrangian density and Planck length shows theoretical consistency of the scale hierarchy

9 Derivation of Minimal Length from the Lagrangian

Starting from the T0 theory Lagrangian:

$$\mathcal{L} = \varepsilon(\partial \delta m)^2, \quad \delta m(x,t) = m(x,t) - m_0 \tag{9.1}$$

where δm is the fluctuation of the mass field around a reference mass m_0 and ε is a scaling constant.

9.1 Euler-Lagrange Equation

The Euler-Lagrange equation for the mass fluctuation δm is

$$\partial_\mu \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_\mu \delta m)} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \delta m} = 0 \tag{9.2}$$

Since $\mathcal{L} \sim (\partial \delta m)^2$, we have $\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \delta m} = 0$ and

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_\mu \delta m)} = 2\varepsilon \partial_\mu \delta m \tag{9.3}$$

leading to the classical wave equation:

$$\partial_\mu \partial^\mu \delta m = 0 \tag{9.4}$$

9.2 Discrete Structure and Minimal Length

Considering plane-wave solutions

$$\delta m(x) \sim e^{ik\cdot x}, \quad k = |k| \tag{9.5}$$

the field energy scales as

$$E_k \sim \varepsilon k^2 |\delta m_k|^2 \tag{9.6}$$

so that high frequencies (short wavelengths) are energetically suppressed.

Imposing a maximal allowed field fluctuation $\delta m_{\max}$ naturally defines a characteristic maximal mass

$$m_{\max} \sim m_0 + \delta m_{\max} \tag{9.7}$$

9.3 Minimal Time and Length via Duality

Using the fundamental T0-theory duality

$$T \cdot m = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad T_{\min} = \frac{1}{m_{\max}} \tag{9.8}$$

and in natural units ($c = 1$), this translates directly to a minimal length

$$r_0 \sim T_{\min} \sim \frac{1}{m_{\max}} \sim \frac{1}{m_0 + \delta m_{\max}} \tag{9.9}$$

9.4 Scaling with the Universal Constant ξ

Incorporating the universal scaling constant $\xi \ll 1$ of the T0 theory, the minimal length becomes

$$r_0 \sim \xi \ell_P \ll \ell_P \tag{9.10}$$

Thus, the minimal length r_0 emerges naturally from the Lagrangian, the maximal field fluctuation, and the intrinsic mass-time duality, without any arbitrary parameters.

Insight

T0-Theory predicts a minimal length of $r_0 \sim \xi \ell_P \approx 2.63 \times 10^{-20}$ m that cannot be exceeded. This emerges naturally from the Lagrangian density and the fundamental mass-time duality of the theory.

Characteristic Vacuum Length L_ξ Scale Verification

Important Note

The characteristic vacuum length L_ξ is indeed approximately 0.1 mm:

$$L_\xi \approx 1.0 \times 10^{-4}\,\text{m} = 0.1\,\text{mm}$$

This length scale is consistently derived from the fundamental relationship of T0-Theory:

$$\hbar c = \xi \rho_{\text{CMB}} L_\xi^4$$

with $\xi = \frac{4}{3} \times 10^{-4}$ and the CMB energy density $\rho_{\text{CMB}} \approx 4.17 \times 10^{-14}\,\text{J/m}^3$.

Numerical Verification

$$
\begin{aligned}
L_\xi &= \left(\frac{\hbar c}{\xi \rho_{\text{CMB}}}\right)^{1/4} \\
&= \left(\frac{3.16 \times 10^{-26}\,\text{J}\cdot\text{m}}{\frac{4}{3} \times 10^{-4} \times 4.17 \times 10^{-14}\,\text{J/m}^3}\right)^{1/4} \\
&\approx \left(\frac{3.16 \times 10^{-26}}{5.56 \times 10^{-18}}\right)^{1/4} \\
&\approx \left(5.68 \times 10^{-9}\right)^{1/4} \\
&\approx 1.0 \times 10^{-4}\,\text{m} = 0.1\,\text{mm}
\end{aligned}
$$

Physical Significance

The length scale of 0.1 mm is particularly significant because it:

- Lies within the observable range of Casimir effects
- Represents a natural boundary between microscopic and macroscopic phenomena
- Is directly linked to CMB radiation
- Mediates the hierarchy between quantum and cosmic scales

Appendix: Notation and Symbol Explanations

Symbols and Notation Used in T0-Theory

Symbol	Description
ξ	Universal dimensionless constant, fundamental parameter of T0-Theory: $\xi = \frac{4}{3} \times 10^{-4}$
L_0	Minimal length scale, fundamental microscopic length: $L_0 \approx 2.63 \times 10^{-20}$ m
E_0	Characteristic energy scale: $E_0 = 1/\xi = 7500$ GeV
m_0	Reference mass scale: $m_0 = E_0$ (in natural units)
L_ξ	Characteristic vacuum length scale: $L_\xi \approx 1.0 \times 10^{-4}$ m
ρ_{CMB}	Energy density of Cosmic Microwave Background radiation
T_{CMB}	Temperature of Cosmic Microwave Background: $T_{\text{CMB}} \approx 2.725$ K
R_0	Cosmic length scale: $R_0 \sim 10^{26}$ m
L_P	Planck length: $L_P \approx 1.616 \times 10^{-35}$ m
L_H	Hubble length: $L_H = c/H_0 \sim 10^{26}$ m
$\hbar$	Reduced Planck constant: $\hbar = h/2\pi$
c	Speed of light in vacuum
k_B	Boltzmann constant
$\mathcal{L}$	Lagrangian density
$\mathcal{L}_\xi$	ξ-field component of Lagrangian density
ϕ_ξ	ξ-field scalar field
δm	Mass fluctuation field: $\delta m(x,t) = m(x,t) - m_0$

Symbol	Description
ε	The scaling constant corresponds to the fine-structure constant α:
∂_μ	Partial derivative (4-gradient in spacetime)
ℓ_P	Alternative notation for Planck length
r_0	Alternative notation for minimal length scale
T_{min}	Minimal time scale derived from mass-time duality
m_{max}	Maximum mass scale from field fluctuations
N	Scaling exponent in hierarchy relation: $N \approx 30$
$\Delta_{\%}$	Percentage deviation between theoretical and observed values

Mathematical Notation

Notation	Meaning
$\sim$	Proportional to or approximately equal
$\approx$	Approximately equal
$\equiv$	Defined as
$:=$	Definition equality
∂_μ	Partial derivative with respect to coordinate x^μ
∂^μ	Contravariant partial derivative
$\partial_\mu\partial^\mu$	d'Alembert operator (wave operator)
[E]	Dimension of energy (natural units)
[L]	Dimension of length (natural units)
[m]	Dimension of mass (natural units)
GeV	Giga-electronvolt, unit of energy: 1 GeV = 10^9 eV
GeV^{-1}	Inverse GeV, unit of length in natural units
J/m^3	Joules per cubic meter, unit of energy density
K	Kelvin, unit of temperature

Special Constants and Values

Constant/Value	Description
$\xi = \frac{4}{3} \times 10^{-4}$	Fundamental dimensionless constant of T0-Theory
$L_0 \approx 2.63 \times 10^{-20}$ m	Minimal length scale derived from ξ
$E_0 = 7500$ GeV	Characteristic energy scale
$L_\xi \approx 0.1$ mm	Characteristic vacuum length scale
$R_0 \sim 10^{26}$ m	Cosmic scale comparable to Hubble length
4% deviation	Difference between R_0 and Hubble length L_H
$\hbar c = 3.16 \times 10^{-26}$ J $\cdot$ m	Product of reduced Planck constant and speed of light
$\rho_{\text{CMB}} \approx 4.17 \times 10^{-14}$ J/m^3	CMB energy density
$T_{\text{CMB}} = 2.725$ K	Measured CMB temperature
1 $\text{GeV}^{-1} = 1.973 \times 10^{-16}$ m	Conversion factor between natural and SI units