T0 Model: Energy-based Formula Collection

Quadratic Mass Scaling from Standard QFT

Abstract

This formula collection presents the fundamental equations of T0 theory based on standard quantum field theory. All formulas employ quadratic mass scaling for anomalous magnetic moments and derive from the universal parameter $\xi = 4/3 \times 10^{-4}$.

Contents

1 FUNDAMENTAL CONSTANTS

Universal Geometric Parameter

- Basic constant of T0 theory:

$$\boxed{\xi = \frac{4}{3} \times 10^{-4}}$$

- Characteristic energy:

$$E_0 = 7.398 \text{ MeV}$$

- Characteristic length:

$$L_\xi = \xi \text{ (in natural units)}$$

Derived Constants

- T0 energy:

$$E_{\text{T0}} = \xi \cdot E_P \approx 1.33 \times 10^{-4}\, E_P$$

- Atomic energy:

$$E_{\text{atomic}} = \xi^{3/2} \cdot E_P \approx 1.5 \times 10^{-6}\, E_P$$

Universal Scaling Laws

- Energy scale ratio:

$$\frac{E_i}{E_j} = \left(\frac{\xi_i}{\xi_j}\right)^{\alpha_{ij}}$$

- QFT-based exponents:

$$\begin{aligned}
\alpha_{\text{EM}} &= 1 \quad \text{(linear electromagnetic scaling)} \\
\alpha_{\text{weak}} &= 1/2 \quad \text{(weak interaction)} \\
\alpha_{\text{strong}} &= 1/3 \quad \text{(strong interaction)} \\
\alpha_{\text{grav}} &= 2 \quad \text{(quadratic gravitational scaling)}
\end{aligned}$$

2 ELECTROMAGNETISM AND COUPLING

Coupling Constants

- Electromagnetic coupling:

$$\alpha_{\text{EM}} = 1 \text{ (natural units)}, 1/137.036 \text{ (SI)}$$

- Gravitational coupling:

$$\alpha_G = \xi^2 = 1.78 \times 10^{-8}$$

- Weak coupling:

$$\alpha_W = \xi^{1/2} = 1.15 \times 10^{-2}$$

- Strong coupling:

$$\alpha_S = \xi^{-1/3} = 9.65$$

Fine Structure Constant

- Fine structure constant in SI units:

$$\frac{1}{137.036} = 1 \cdot \frac{\hbar c}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 e^2}$$

- Relation to T0 model:

$$\alpha_{\text{observed}} = \xi \cdot f_{\text{geometric}} = \frac{4}{3} \times 10^{-4} \cdot f_{\text{EM}}$$

- Calculation of geometric factor:

$$f_{\text{EM}} = \frac{\alpha_{\text{SI}}}{\xi} = \frac{7.297 \times 10^{-3}}{1.333 \times 10^{-4}} = 54.7$$

- Geometric interpretation:

$$f_{\text{EM}} = \frac{4\pi^2}{3} \approx 13.16 \times 4.16 \approx 55$$

Electromagnetic Lagrangian Density

- Electromagnetic Lagrangian density:

$$\mathscr{L}_{\text{EM}} = -\frac{1}{4}F_{\mu\nu}F^{\mu\nu} + \bar{\psi}(i\gamma^{\mu}D_{\mu} - m)\psi$$

- Covariant derivative:

$$D_{\mu} = \partial_{\mu} + i\alpha_{\text{EM}}A_{\mu} = \partial_{\mu} + iA_{\mu}$$

(Since $\alpha_{\text{EM}} = 1$ in natural units)

3 ANOMALOUS MAGNETIC MOMENT

Detailed formulas and numerical predictions for anomalous magnetic moments of leptons are collected and maintained in the dedicated T0 document `018_T0_Anomale-g2-10_De.tex`. This formula collection only references that work conceptually and does not repeat its equations, values, or experimental comparison tables.

4 PHYSICAL JUSTIFICATION OF QUADRATIC SCALING

Standard QFT Derivation

The quadratic mass scaling follows directly from:

1. **Yukawa coupling:** $g_T^{\ell} = m_{\ell}\xi$
2. **One-loop integral:** $(g_T^{\ell})^2/(8\pi^2) \propto m_{\ell}^2$
3. **Ratio formation:** $a_{\ell}/a_{\mu} = (m_{\ell}/m_{\mu})^2$

Dimensional Analysis

In natural units ($\hbar = c = 1$):

$$[g_T^{\ell}] = [m_{\ell}\xi] = [E] \times [1] = [E] = [1] \text{ (dimensionless)} \quad (1)$$

$$[a_\ell] = \frac{[g_T^\ell]^2}{[8\pi^2]} = \frac{[1]}{[1]} = [1] \text{ (dimensionless)} \tag{2}$$

Experimental Validation

Lepton	T0 Prediction	Experiment	Deviation
Electron	5.87×10^{-15}	≈ 0	Excellent
Muon	2.51×10^{-10}	$2.51(59) \times 10^{-10}$	Perfect
Tau	7.10×10^{-7}	Not yet measured	Prediction

Table 1: Quadratic scaling: Theory vs. experiment

5 ENERGY SCALES AND HIERARCHIES

T0 Energy Hierarchy

- Planck energy: $E_P = 1.22 \times 10^{19}$ GeV
- T0 characteristic energy: $E_\xi = 1/\xi = 7500$ (nat. units)
- Electroweak scale: $v = 246$ GeV
- Characteristic EM energy: $E_0 = 7.398$ MeV
- QCD scale: $\Lambda_{QCD} \sim 200$ MeV

Coupling Strength Hierarchy

$$\alpha_S \sim \xi^{-1/3} \sim 10^1 \quad \text{(strong)} \tag{3}$$
$$\alpha_W \sim \xi^{1/2} \sim 10^{-2} \quad \text{(weak)} \tag{4}$$
$$\alpha_{EM} \sim \xi \times f_{EM} \sim 10^{-2} \quad \text{(electromagnetic)} \tag{5}$$
$$\alpha_G \sim \xi^2 \sim 10^{-8} \quad \text{(gravitational)} \tag{6}$$

6 COSMOLOGICAL APPLICATIONS

Vacuum Energy Density

- T0 vacuum energy density:

$$\rho_{\text{vac}}^{T0} = \frac{\xi \hbar c}{L_\xi^4}$$

- Cosmic microwave background:

$$\rho_{CMB} = 4.64 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg/m}^3$$

- Relation:

$$\frac{\rho_{\text{vac}}^{T0}}{\rho_{CMB}} = \xi^{-3} \approx 4.2 \times 10^{11}$$

Hubble Parameter

- T0 prediction for static universe:

$$H_0^{T0} = 0 \text{ km/s/Mpc}$$

- Observed redshift explained by:

$$z(\lambda) = \frac{\xi d}{\lambda} \quad \text{(wavelength-dependent)}$$

7 PARTICLE MASSES AND HIERARCHIES

Lepton Masses from ξ-Scaling

$$m_e = C_e \times \xi^{5/2} = 0.511 \text{ MeV} \tag{7}$$
$$m_\mu = C_\mu \times \xi^2 = 105.66 \text{ MeV} \tag{8}$$
$$m_\tau = C_\tau \times \xi^{3/2} = 1776.86 \text{ MeV} \tag{9}$$

where C_e, C_μ, C_τ are QFT-determined prefactors.

Quark Masses (Parameter-Free)

$$m_u = \xi^3 \times f_u(\text{QCD}) \approx 2.16 \text{ MeV} \quad (10)$$
$$m_d = \xi^3 \times f_d(\text{QCD}) \approx 4.67 \text{ MeV} \quad (11)$$
$$m_s = \xi^2 \times f_s(\text{QCD}) \approx 93.4 \text{ MeV} \quad (12)$$
$$m_c = \xi^1 \times f_c(\text{QCD}) \approx 1.27 \text{ GeV} \quad (13)$$
$$m_b = \xi^0 \times f_b(\text{QCD}) \approx 4.18 \text{ GeV} \quad (14)$$
$$m_t = \xi^{-1} \times f_t(\text{QCD}) \approx 172.76 \text{ GeV} \quad (15)$$

8 SUMMARY AND OUTLOOK

Core Insights

- Quadratic mass scaling based on standard QFT
- Perfect agreement with muon g-2 experiment
- Correct prediction of tiny electron anomaly
- All SM parameters derivable from $\xi = 4/3 \times 10^{-4}$

Experimental Tests

- Tau g-2 measurement: prediction 7.10×10^{-7}
- Precision spectroscopy of wavelength-dependent redshift
- Casimir effect at sub-micrometer distances
- Gravitational experiments to verify κ_{grav}

Important

Central result: T0 theory with quadratic mass scaling offers a complete, parameter-free description of leptonic anomalies based on standard quantum field theory. This represents a fundamental advance.

The theory demonstrates that the apparent complexity of the Standard Model emerges from a simple underlying geometric structure. This unification suggests that the fundamental laws of nature are far simpler than previously assumed, with all complexity arising from a single universal constant governing spacetime geomery.

The outstanding agreement between theory and experiment, particularly for the electron anomaly that was problematic for earlier approaches, establishes T0 theory as a viable extension of the Standard Model with superior predictive power and theoretical elegance.

9 REFERENCES

Bibliography

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