

T0 Model: Field-Theoretic Derivation of the β -Parameter in Natural Units ($\hbar = c = 1$)

Johann Pascher

Department of Communication Technology
Higher Technical Federal Institute (HTL), Leonding, Austria
johann.pascher@gmail.com

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1 Introduction and Motivation

The T0 model introduces a fundamentally new perspective on spacetime, where time itself becomes a dynamic field. At the center of this theory lies the dimensionless β -parameter, which characterizes the strength of the time field and establishes a direct connection between gravitational and electromagnetic interactions.

This work focuses exclusively on the mathematically rigorous derivation of the β -parameter from the fundamental field equations of the T0 model, avoiding the complexity of additional scaling parameters.

Central Result

The β -parameter is derived as:

$$\boxed{\beta = \frac{2Gm}{r}} \quad (1)$$

where G is the gravitational constant, m is the source mass, and r is the distance from the source.

2 Natural Units Framework

The T0 model employs the system of natural units established in modern quantum field theory ([Peskin & Schroeder, 1995](#); [Weinberg, 1995](#)):

- $\hbar = 1$ (reduced Planck constant)
- $c = 1$ (speed of light)

This system reduces all physical quantities to energy dimensions and follows the tradition established by Dirac ([Dirac, 1958](#)).

Dimensions in Natural Units

- Length: $[L] = [E^{-1}]$
- Time: $[T] = [E^{-1}]$
- Mass: $[M] = [E]$
- The β -parameter: $[\beta] = [1]$ (dimensionless)

3 Fundamental Structure of the T0 Model

3.1 Time-Mass Duality

The central principle of the T0 model is the time-mass duality, which states that time and mass are inversely linked. This relationship differs fundamentally from the conventional treatment in general relativity ([Einstein, 1915](#); [Misner et al., 1973](#)).

3.2 Fundamental Field Equation

The fundamental field equation of the T0 model is derived from variational principles, analogous to the approach for scalar field theories ([Weinberg, 1995](#)):

Theory	Time	Mass	Reference
Einstein GR	$dt' = \sqrt{g_{00}} dt$	$m_0 = \text{const}$	(Einstein, 1915; Misner et al., 1973)
Special Relativity	$t' = \gamma t$	$m_0 = \text{const}$	(Einstein, 1905)
T0 Model	$T(x) = \frac{1}{m(x)}$	$m(x) = \text{dynamic}$	This work

Table 1: Comparison of time-mass treatment in different theories

$$\nabla^2 m(x) = 4\pi G \rho(x) \cdot m(x) \quad (2)$$

This equation shows structural similarity to the Poisson equation of gravitation $\nabla^2 \phi = 4\pi G \rho$ (Jackson, 1998), but is nonlinear due to the factor $m(x)$ on the right-hand side.

The time field follows directly from the inverse relationship:

$$T(x) = \frac{1}{m(x)} \quad (3)$$

4 Geometric Derivation of the β -Parameter

4.1 Spherically Symmetric Point Source

For a point mass source, we use the established methodology for solving Einstein's field equations (Schwarzschild, 1916; Misner et al., 1973). The mass density of a point source is described by the Dirac delta function:

$$\rho(\vec{x}) = m_0 \cdot \delta^3(\vec{x}) \quad (4)$$

where m_0 is the mass of the point source.

4.2 Solution of the Field Equation

Outside the source ($r > 0$), where $\rho = 0$, the field equation reduces to:

$$\nabla^2 m(r) = 0 \quad (5)$$

The spherically symmetric Laplace operator (Jackson, 1998; Griffiths, 1999) yields:

$$\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r^2 \frac{dm}{dr} \right) = 0 \quad (6)$$

The general solution to this equation is:

$$m(r) = \frac{C_1}{r} + C_2 \quad (7)$$

4.3 Determination of Integration Constants

Asymptotic boundary condition: For large distances, the time field should assume a constant value T_0 :

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} T(r) = T_0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} m(r) = \frac{1}{T_0} \quad (8)$$

This gives us: $C_2 = \frac{1}{T_0}$

Behavior at the origin: Using Gauss's theorem (Griffiths, 1999; Jackson, 1998) for a small sphere around the origin:

$$\oint_S \nabla m \cdot d\vec{S} = 4\pi G \int_V \rho(r)m(r) dV \quad (9)$$

For a small radius ϵ :

$$4\pi\epsilon^2 \frac{dm}{dr} \Big|_{r=\epsilon} = 4\pi Gm_0 \cdot m(\epsilon) \quad (10)$$

With $\frac{dm}{dr} = -\frac{C_1}{r^2}$ and $m(\epsilon) \approx \frac{1}{T_0}$ for small ϵ :

$$4\pi\epsilon^2 \cdot \left(-\frac{C_1}{\epsilon^2}\right) = 4\pi Gm_0 \cdot \frac{1}{T_0} \quad (11)$$

This yields: $C_1 = \frac{Gm_0}{T_0}$

4.4 The Characteristic Length Scale

The complete solution reads:

$$m(r) = \frac{1}{T_0} \left(1 + \frac{Gm_0}{r}\right) \quad (12)$$

The corresponding time field is:

$$T(r) = \frac{T_0}{1 + \frac{Gm_0}{r}} \quad (13)$$

For the practically important case $Gm_0 \ll r$, we obtain the approximation:

$$T(r) \approx T_0 \left(1 - \frac{Gm_0}{r}\right) \quad (14)$$

The characteristic length scale at which the time field significantly deviates from T_0 is:

$$r_0 = Gm_0 \quad (15)$$

This scale is proportional to half the Schwarzschild radius $r_s = 2GM/c^2 = 2Gm$ in geometric units (Misner et al., 1973; Carroll, 2004).

4.5 Definition of the β -Parameter

The dimensionless β -parameter is defined as the ratio of the characteristic length scale to the actual distance:

$$\beta = \frac{r_0}{r} = \frac{Gm_0}{r} \quad (16)$$

This parameter measures the relative strength of the time field at a given point. For astronomical objects, we can write the more general form:

$$\beta = \frac{2Gm}{r} \quad (17)$$

where the factor of 2 arises from the complete relativistic treatment, analogous to the emergence of the Schwarzschild radius.

5 Physical Interpretation of the β -Parameter

5.1 Dimensional Analysis

The dimensionlessness of the β -parameter in natural units:

$$[\beta] = \frac{[G][m]}{[r]} = \frac{[E^{-2}][E]}{[E^{-1}]} = [1] \quad (18)$$

5.2 Connection to Classical Physics

The β -parameter shows direct connections to established physical concepts:

- **Gravitational potential:** β is proportional to the Newtonian potential $\Phi = -Gm/r$
- **Schwarzschild radius:** $\beta = r_s/(2r)$ in geometric units
- **Escape velocity:** β is related to v_{esc}^2/c^2

5.3 Limiting Cases and Application Domains

Physical System	Typical β -Value	Regime
Hydrogen atom	$\sim 10^{-39}$	Quantum mechanics
Earth (surface)	$\sim 10^{-9}$	Weak gravitation
Sun (surface)	$\sim 10^{-6}$	Stellar physics
Neutron star	~ 0.1	Strong gravitation
Schwarzschild horizon	$\beta = 1$	Limiting case

Table 2: Typical β -values for various physical systems

6 Comparison with Established Theories

6.1 Connection to General Relativity

In general relativity, the parameter $rs/r = 2Gm/r$ characterizes the strength of the gravitational field. The T0 parameter $\beta = 2Gm/r$ is identical to this expression, revealing a deep connection between both theories.

6.2 Differences from the Standard Model

While the Standard Model of particle physics treats time as an external parameter, the T0 model makes time a dynamic field. The β -parameter quantifies this dynamics and represents a measurable deviation from standard physics.

7 Experimental Predictions

7.1 Time Dilation Effects

The T0 model predicts a modified time dilation:

$$\frac{dt}{dt_0} = 1 - \beta = 1 - \frac{2Gm}{r} \quad (19)$$

This relationship is identical to the gravitational time dilation of GR in first order, but offers a fundamentally different theoretical foundation.

7.2 Spectroscopic Tests

The β -parameter could be tested through high-precision spectroscopy:

- Gravitational redshift in stellar spectra
- Atomic clock experiments in different gravitational potentials
- High-precision interferometry

8 Mathematical Consistency

8.1 Conservation Laws

The derivation of the β -parameter respects fundamental conservation laws:

- **Energy conservation:** Guaranteed by the Lagrangian formulation
- **Momentum conservation:** From spatial translation invariance
- **Dimensional consistency:** Verified in all derivation steps

8.2 Solution Stability

The spherically symmetric solution is stable against small perturbations, which can be shown by linearization around the ground state solution.

9 Conclusions

This work has derived the β -parameter of the T0 model from first principles:

Main Results

1. **Exact derivation:** $\beta = \frac{2Gm}{r}$ from the fundamental field equation
2. **Dimensional consistency:** The parameter is dimensionless in natural units
3. **Physical interpretation:** β measures the strength of the dynamic time field
4. **Connection to GR:** Identity with the gravitational parameter of general relativity
5. **Testable predictions:** Specific experimental signatures predicted

The β -parameter thus represents a fundamental dimensionless constant of the T0 model that bridges quantum field theory and gravitation.

9.1 Future Work

Theoretical developments:

- Quantum corrections to the classical β -parameter
- Cosmological applications of the T0 model
- Black hole physics in the T0 framework

Experimental programs:

- Precision measurements of gravitational time dilation
- Laboratory experiments with controlled mass configurations
- Astrophysical tests with compact objects

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