

# Time-Mass Duality Theory (T0 Model): Derivation of Parameters $\kappa$ , $\alpha$ , and $\beta$

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April 4, 2025

## Introduction

This work examines the connection between natural unit systems and dimensionless constants in the T0 model of time-mass duality theory. It argues that the parameter  $\beta_T^{\text{SI}} \approx 0.008$  in the temperature-redshift relation  $T(z) = T_0(1+z)(1 + \beta_T^{\text{SI}} \ln(1+z))$  can be set to  $\beta_T^{\text{nat}} = 1$  in natural units, analogous to Wien's constant  $\alpha_W$  [2]. Additionally, the parameters  $\kappa$ ,  $\alpha$ , and  $\beta_T$  of the T0 model are derived in detail and linked to cosmological implications. For further analysis of the consistency when simultaneously setting the fine-structure constant  $\alpha_{\text{EM}} = 1$  and the parameter  $\beta_T^{\text{nat}} = 1$ , see [5].

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# 1 Dimensionless Parameters in Fundamental Theories

## 1.1 Historical Development and Principles

Physics shows an evolution toward unit systems where natural constants are set to 1:

- Maxwell:  $c$  as fundamental constant
- Relativity theory:  $c = 1$
- Quantum mechanics:  $\hbar = 1$
- Quantum gravitation:  $G = 1$

Dimensionless parameters should be simple (e.g., 1,  $\pi$ ).  $\beta_T^{\text{SI}} \approx 0.008$  suggests a non-optimal system. This historical evolution toward simpler parameter values aligns with the principle that fundamental theories should have elegant mathematical formulations, as discussed in [18] and further elaborated in the context of the T0 model in [4].

## 1.2 The Significance of the "Right" Natural Units

Complex values like  $\beta_T^{\text{SI}} \approx 0.008$  suggest that the formulation is not fundamental. Historical examples:

- $c = 1$  in appropriate units
- $\hbar = 1$  in quantum units
- $G = 1$  in Planck units

The selection of appropriate natural units is not just a mathematical simplification but reveals underlying physical principles, as emphasized in [15]. The T0 model extends this philosophy to the dimensionless parameter  $\beta_T$  and suggests that its natural value in an appropriately chosen unit system should be unity.

# 2 The Characteristic Length Scale $r_0$

## 2.1 Redefinition of $r_0$ in Natural Units

The length scale  $r_0$  is defined as  $r_0 = \xi \cdot l_P$ , where  $\xi$  is a dimensionless constant and  $l_P = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar G}{c^3}}$  is the Planck length. In natural units ( $\hbar = c = G = 1$ ),  $l_P = 1$ , thus  $r_0 = \xi$ .

From  $\beta_T^{\text{nat}} = 1$  and:

$$\beta_T^{\text{nat}} = \frac{\lambda_h^2 v^2}{16\pi^3 m_h^2 \xi} 16\pi^3 m_h^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\xi} \quad (1)$$

follows:

$$\xi = \frac{\lambda_h^2 v^2}{16\pi^3 m_h^2} \approx 1.33 \times 10^{-4} \quad (2)$$

$$r_0 \approx \frac{1}{7519} \cdot l_P \quad (3)$$

This derivation establishes  $r_0$  as a fundamental length scale of the T0 model, directly linked to the Higgs parameters and the Planck scale. The implications of this connection are further explored in [11] and [7].

## 2.2 Physical Interpretation

$r_0$  is the interaction length between  $T(x)$  and the Higgs field:

- Correlation of fluctuations
- Transition between quantum mechanical and classical gravitation
- Coupling to the electroweak sector

This suggests a connection to the Planck scale. As discussed in [9], this characteristic length plays a crucial role in the emergence of gravitation from the dynamics of the intrinsic time field  $T(x)$ .

## 2.3 Conversion Between Natural Units and SI Units

$$r_{0,\text{SI}} = \xi \cdot l_{P,\text{SI}} \quad (4)$$

$$= 1.33 \times 10^{-4} \cdot 1.616\,255 \times 10^{-35} \text{ m} \quad (5)$$

$$\approx 2.15 \times 10^{-39} \text{ m} \quad (6)$$

$$\beta_{\text{T}}^{\text{SI}} = \beta_{\text{T}}^{\text{nat}} \cdot \frac{\xi \cdot l_{P,\text{SI}}}{r_{0,\text{SI}}} \quad (7)$$

$$= 1 \cdot \frac{\xi \cdot l_{P,\text{SI}}}{r_{0,\text{SI}}} \quad (8)$$

$$\approx 0.008 \quad (9)$$

This conversion establishes the exact relationship between the value in natural units  $\beta_{\text{T}}^{\text{nat}} = 1$  and the SI value  $\beta_{\text{T}}^{\text{SI}} \approx 0.008$  and clarifies that these are not contradictory but represent the same physical reality in different unit systems, similar to how the speed of light can be expressed as  $c = 1$  or  $c = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m s}^{-1}$  (see [5]).

## 2.4 Consistency with the Cosmological Length Scale $L_T$

$$L_T \sim \frac{M_{\text{Pl}}}{m_h^2 v} \approx 6.3 \times 10^{27} \text{ m} \quad (10)$$

$$\frac{r_0}{L_T} \sim \frac{\lambda_h^2 v^4}{16\pi^3 M_{\text{Pl}}} \approx 3.41 \times 10^{-67} \quad (11)$$

This ratio is remarkable as it is of the order of  $(m_e/M_{\text{Pl}})^2$  and may suggest a deeper connection to the electron mass. The relationship between microscopic and cosmological scales in the T0 model suggests a unified description of phenomena across vastly different length scales, as further investigated in [14].

## 3 Parameter Derivations in the T0 Model

### 3.1 Derivation of $\kappa$

**Theorem 3.1** (Derivation of  $\kappa$ ). *In natural units with dimension  $[E]$ :*

$$\kappa^{\text{nat}} = \beta_T^{\text{nat}} \cdot \frac{yv}{r_g^2} \beta_T^{\text{nat}} \cdot \frac{yv}{r_g^2}, \quad r_g = \sqrt{\frac{M}{a_0}} \quad (12)$$

In SI units:

$$\kappa_{SI} = \beta_T^{SI} \frac{y v c^2}{r_g^2} \approx 4.8 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m s}^{-2} \quad (13)$$

where  $y$  is the Yukawa coupling,  $v$  is the Higgs vacuum expectation value,  $M$  is the mass, and  $a_0$  is an acceleration scale.

This parameter  $\kappa$  is central to the modified gravitational potential in the T0 model and has been shown to explain galaxy rotation curves without the need for dark matter, as detailed in [3]. Its dimensional consistency with  $[E]$  in natural units underscores the role of energy as a fundamental quantity in the unified description.

### 3.2 Derivation of $\alpha$

**Theorem 3.2** (Derivation of  $\alpha$ ). *In natural units with dimension  $[E]$ :*

$$\alpha = \frac{\lambda_h^2 v}{L_T} \quad (14)$$

In SI units:

$$\alpha_{SI} = \frac{\lambda_h^2 v c^2}{L_T} \approx 2.3 \times 10^{-18} \text{ m}^{-1} \quad (15)$$

where  $\lambda_h$  is the Higgs self-coupling.

The parameter  $\alpha$  describes the spatial variation of the intrinsic time field  $T(x)$  and plays a crucial role in explaining cosmic redshift in the T0 model without the need for universal expansion, as discussed in [1]. Its connection to the Higgs parameters further emphasizes the unification of microscopic and cosmological phenomena in the T0 framework.

### 3.3 Derivation of $\beta$ : From Natural to SI Units

**Theorem 3.3** (Derivation of  $\beta$ ). *In natural units with dimension  $[1]$  (dimensionless):  $\beta_T^{\text{nat}} = 1$ .*

*The primary formulation is:*

$$\beta_T^{\text{nat}} = \frac{\lambda_h^2 v^2}{16\pi^3 m_h^2 \xi} 16\pi^3 m_h^2 \xi \quad (16)$$

With  $\xi = \frac{\lambda_h^2 v^2}{16\pi^3 m_h^2}$ , we obtain  $\beta_T^{\text{nat}} = 1$ .

In SI units:

$$\beta_T^{SI} = \beta_T^{\text{nat}} \cdot \frac{\xi \cdot l_{P,SI}}{r_{0,SI}} \approx 0.008 \quad (17)$$

The parameter  $\beta_T$  is a dimensionless coupling constant that characterizes the interaction between the intrinsic time field and other fields. Its natural value of 1 in an appropriate unit system suggests a fundamental significance, similar to setting  $\alpha_{\text{EM}} = 1$  for the fine-structure constant, as proposed in [4]. The relationship between  $\beta_T^{\text{nat}} = 1$  and  $\beta_T^{SI} \approx 0.008$  is explored in detail in [5].

### 3.4 Application: Wavelength-Dependent Redshift and Temperature Evolution

From setting  $\beta_T^{\text{nat}} = 1$ , the redshift-wavelength relation follows:

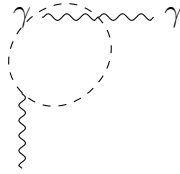
$$z(\lambda) = z_0 \left( 1 + \beta_T^{SI} \ln \frac{\lambda}{\lambda_0} \right) \quad (18)$$

And the temperature-redshift relation:

$$T(z) = T_0(1+z)(1 + \beta_T^{\text{SI}} \ln(1+z)) \quad (19)$$

These equations represent central predictions of the T0 model that diverge from the standard cosmological model. The wavelength dependence of redshift provides a characteristic experimental signature that could be tested with high-precision spectroscopic observations, as discussed in [1]. The modified temperature-redshift relation suggests systematically higher temperatures in the early universe, which could have implications for primordial nucleosynthesis and structure formation.

### 3.4.1 Feynman Diagram Analysis



This Feynman diagram illustrates the quantum field theoretical origin of the wavelength-dependent redshift and shows the interaction between photons and fluctuations of the intrinsic time field, as further elaborated in [10].

## 4 Quantum Field Theoretical Determination of the Parameter $\beta_T$

The quantum field theoretical analysis of the T0 model yields a perturbative value for the dimensionless parameter  $\beta_T^{\text{SI}} \approx 0.008$  in SI units, which is consistent with cosmological observations. This value was derived through a perturbative treatment of the interaction between the intrinsic time field  $T(x)$  and matter, with the fundamental time-mass duality  $m = \frac{\hbar}{T(x)c^2}$  as a starting point. In particular, it is shown that  $\beta_T^{\text{SI}}$  reflects the strength of coupling between time field fluctuations and cosmic expansion, manifesting in a wavelength-dependent redshift  $z(\lambda) = z_0 \left(1 + \beta_T^{\text{SI}} \ln \frac{\lambda}{\lambda_0}\right)$  and in modified galaxy rotation curves. A comprehensive presentation of this derivation, including experimental verifiability through cosmological measurements, can be found in [9], particularly in the section "Experimental Tests and Predictions."

Deeper theoretical consideration, however, reveals that in natural units ( $\hbar = c = 1$ ), the parameter  $\beta_T^{\text{nat}} = 1$  is equivalent. This equivalence arises from the scaling property of time-mass duality, which allows for a unified representation of physical quantities in natural units. In the T0 model, mass is defined as an inverse function of the time field, and the choice of natural units eliminates dimensioned constants like  $\hbar$  and  $c$ , giving  $\beta_T$  a universal significance. In [9], section "Natural Units in the T0 Model," it is shown that this transition is not merely a mathematical simplification but reveals fundamental connections between time, mass, and gravitation. For example, the field equation

$$\nabla^2 T(x) = -\kappa \rho(\vec{x}) T(x)^2 \quad (20)$$

where  $\kappa$  has dimension  $[E]$  and  $\rho$  has dimension  $[E^2]$  in natural units, leads to a direct connection between mass density  $\rho(\vec{x})$  and gradients of the time field that generate emergent gravitation.

The difference between  $\beta_T^{\text{SI}} \approx 0.008$  and  $\beta_T^{\text{nat}} = 1$  is thus not a contradiction but an artifact of the chosen unit systems. In SI units,  $\beta_T$  is scaled by the specific values of  $\hbar$ ,  $c$ , and other

constants, whereas natural units eliminate this scaling and present  $\beta_T$  as a unified coupling constant. This duality of representation has far-reaching implications: While  $\beta_T^{\text{SI}}$  is directly linked to observable quantities such as cosmic acceleration and galaxy dynamics,  $\beta_T^{\text{nat}}$  provides a theoretical foundation for the unification of the T0 model with other physical theories, such as the Higgs mechanism or entropic gravity, as further elaborated in [9]. Future work could aim to refine the quantum field theoretical derivation of  $\beta_T$  through non-perturbative methods to further substantiate the consistency between these two values.

## 5 Interpretation and Coherence of Natural Parameters

### 5.1 Hierarchy of Units and Dimensionless Constants

1. Natural constants:  $c = \hbar = G = k_B = 1$
2. Dimensionless parameters:  $\alpha_{\text{EM}} \approx 1/137$ ,  $\alpha_W \approx 2.82$  [2],  $\beta_T^{\text{nat}} = 1$
3. Length scales:  $r_0 = \xi \cdot l_P$ ,  $\xi \approx 1.33 \times 10^{-4}$ ;  $L_T = \zeta \cdot l_P$ ,  $\zeta \sim 10^{62}$

This hierarchy reflects the layered structure of physical theories, with fundamental constants at the base, dimensionless parameters at the middle level, and characteristic scales at the top. The proposal to set both  $\alpha_{\text{EM}} = 1$  and  $\beta_T^{\text{nat}} = 1$  represents a unification at the level of dimensionless parameters, as explored in [5].

### 5.2 Ratios Between Length Scales in the T0 Model

- $l_{P,\text{SI}} \approx 1.616 \times 10^{-35} \text{ m}$
- $\lambda_h \approx 1.576 \times 10^{-18} \text{ m}$
- $r_{0,\text{SI}} \approx 2.15 \times 10^{-39} \text{ m}$
- $L_T \approx 6.3 \times 10^{27} \text{ m}$

$$\frac{r_0}{l_P} \approx 1.33 \times 10^{-4} \quad (21)$$

$$\frac{\lambda_h}{l_P} \approx 9.75 \times 10^{16} \quad (22)$$

$$\frac{L_T}{l_P} \approx 3.9 \times 10^{62} \quad (23)$$

These ratios are purely dimensionless and independent of the choice of unit system. They represent fundamental aspects of the theory and may suggest deeper structures. The enormous range of scales, from sub-Planck ( $r_0$ ) to cosmological ( $L_T$ ), underscores the comprehensive scope of the T0 model, as discussed in [11].

### 5.3 Conversion Between Unit Systems

#### Conversion Scheme

1. Length scales:  $L_{\text{SI}} = L_{\text{nat}} \cdot l_{P,\text{SI}}$
2. Energy scales:  $E_{\text{SI}} = E_{\text{nat}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\hbar c^5}{G}}$
3. Dimensionless parameters:  $\beta_T^{\text{SI}} = \beta_T^{\text{nat}} \cdot \frac{\xi \cdot l_{P,\text{SI}}}{r_{0,\text{SI}}}$

This conversion scheme enables a systematic translation between natural units and SI units, which is essential for comparing theoretical predictions with experimental observations. It ensures that the mathematical elegance of the formulation in natural units ( $\beta_{\text{T}}^{\text{nat}} = 1$ ) can be related to measurable quantities in SI units, as elaborated in [5].

## 5.4 Calculation of $\kappa$

The modified gravitational potential in the T0 model is:

$$\Phi(r) = -\frac{GM}{r} + \kappa r \quad (24)$$

In natural units with  $\beta_{\text{T}}^{\text{nat}} = 1$ :

$$\kappa_{\text{nat}} = \frac{yv}{r_g^2} \quad (25)$$

In SI units with  $\beta_{\text{T}}^{\text{SI}} \approx 0.008$ :

$$\kappa_{\text{SI}} = \beta_{\text{T}}^{\text{SI}} \frac{yvc^2}{r_g^2} \approx 4.8 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m s}^{-2} \quad (26)$$

This calculation shows the direct relationship between the parameter  $\beta_{\text{T}}$  and the modified gravitational potential and illustrates how  $\beta_{\text{T}}^{\text{nat}} = 1$  leads to a particularly elegant form of the potential in natural units. The value  $\kappa_{\text{SI}} \approx 4.8 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m s}^{-2}$  has been shown to explain galaxy rotation curves without the need for dark matter, as discussed in [3].

## 6 Cosmological Implications

- $\kappa_{\text{SI}}$ : Explains rotation curves without dark matter
- $\alpha_{\text{SI}}$ : Describes expansion without dark energy
- $\beta_{\text{T}}^{\text{SI}}$ : Wavelength-dependent redshift, testable with JWST

These cosmological implications represent significant deviations between the T0 model and standard  $\Lambda$ CDM cosmology. The explanation of galaxy rotation curves without dark matter and cosmic redshift without dark energy offers a more economical framework, as detailed in [1]. The wavelength-dependent redshift provides a characteristic experimental signature that could be tested with high-precision observations from instruments like the James Webb Space Telescope.

These figures illustrate the characteristic predictions of the T0 model compared to standard theories. Figure 1 shows how the modified gravitational potential with parameter  $\kappa_{\text{SI}}$  explains flat galaxy rotation curves, while Figure 2 shows the differences in distance-redshift relations between the T0 model and  $\Lambda$ CDM cosmology. These differences provide clear opportunities for experimental distinction between the models, as discussed in [1].

## 7 Consequences of Setting $\beta = 1$

### 7.1 Theoretical Elegance

- Simplicity of the temperature-redshift relation



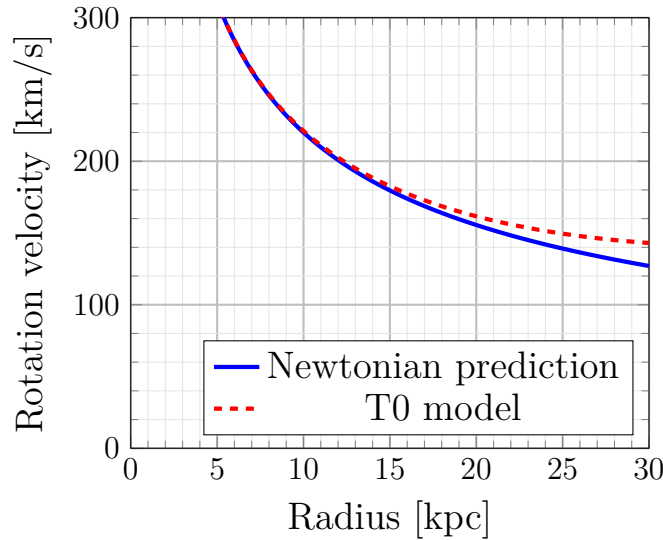


Abbildung 1: Rotation curves with  $\kappa_{\text{SI}}$ . The T0 model prediction (red dashed line) correctly reproduces the flat rotation curves observed in galaxies without requiring dark matter.

- Coherence of dimensionless parameters
- Clarity of relationships between fundamental quantities

Setting  $\beta_{\text{T}}^{\text{nat}} = 1$  in natural units offers significant theoretical advantages, analogous to setting  $c = 1$  in relativity theory or  $\hbar = 1$  in quantum mechanics. It reveals the fundamental nature of the parameter  $\beta_{\text{T}}$  as a coupling constant of unity in an appropriate unit system and suggests a deeper significance within the framework of the T0 model, as explored in [5].

## 7.2 Conversion to SI Units

The conversion formula:

$$\beta_{\text{T}}^{\text{SI}} = \beta_{\text{T}}^{\text{nat}} \cdot \frac{\xi \cdot l_{\text{P,SI}}}{r_{0,\text{SI}}} \quad (27)$$

This is analogous to  $c = 1$  in relativity theory, where we can switch between the theoretical formulation with  $c = 1$  and the experimental measurement with  $c = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ . The conversion between  $\beta_{\text{T}}^{\text{nat}} = 1$  and  $\beta_{\text{T}}^{\text{SI}} \approx 0.008$  follows the same principle and connects the elegant theoretical formulation with experimentally measurable quantities, as detailed in [5].

## 7.3 Reinterpretation of Measurements

The discrepancy between predictions with  $\beta_{\text{T}}^{\text{nat}} = 1$  and current "measured" values may indicate a bias in the standard model's interpretation of cosmological data. It should be noted that:

- Cosmological measurements are typically calibrated within the framework of the  $\Lambda$ CDM model
- "Measured" values may contain implicit assumptions
- A complete reinterpretation within the framework of the T0 model with  $\beta_{\text{T}}^{\text{nat}} = 1$  could lead to a consistent interpretation

The quantitative implications of this reinterpretation are analyzed in detail in [5]. This point raises important philosophical questions about the theory-dependence of observations and the

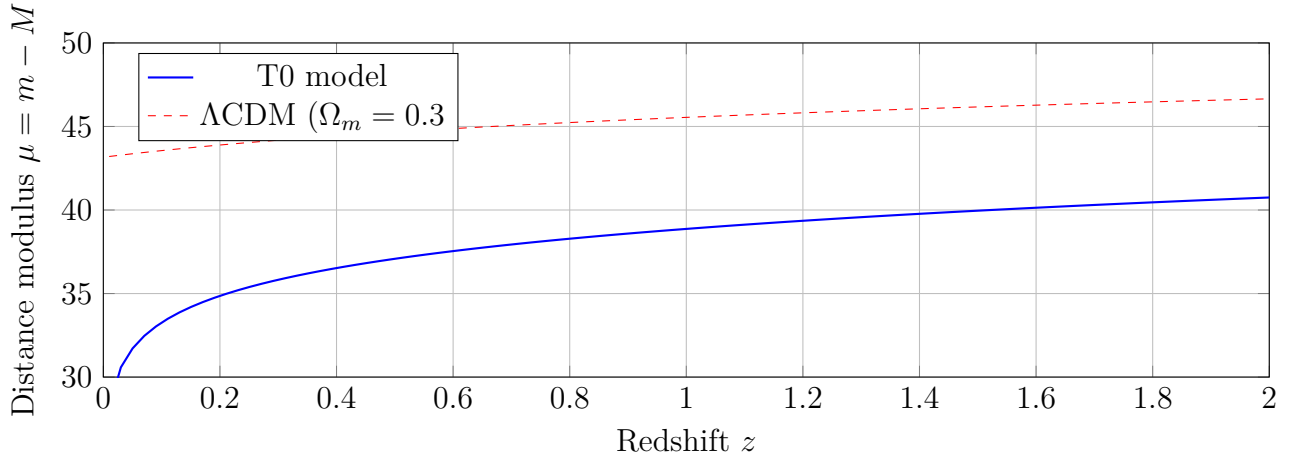


Abbildung 2: Distance modulus vs. redshift, comparing the prediction of the T0 model (blue solid line) with the  $\Lambda$ CDM prediction (red dashed line) for  $H_0 = 70$  km/s/Mpc. The models show a characteristic pattern: initially far apart at low redshifts, they gradually converge at higher redshifts, providing a clear observational test.

potential for paradigm shifts in cosmology, as discussed in the context of the T0 model in [1].

## 8 Integration into Time-Mass Duality Theory

### 8.1 Consistency with the Basic Principles

Setting  $\beta_T^{\text{nat}} = 1$  is consistent with the basic principles of time-mass duality theory:

- Time is absolute: The fundamental time scale is determined by the intrinsic time field  $T(x)$
- Mass varies:  $m = \frac{\hbar}{T(x)c^2}$ , with the variation mediated by the Higgs field
- Emergent gravitation: Gravitation arises from the gradients of  $T(x)$

These principles form the core of the T0 model and are elaborated in [6] and [8]. Setting  $\beta_T^{\text{nat}} = 1$  represents a natural extension of these principles and emphasizes the fundamental role of the intrinsic time field in the unified description of physical phenomena.

### 8.2 Implications for Other Parameters

Setting  $\beta_T^{\text{nat}} = 1$  influences other parameters of the T0 model, particularly:

- $\kappa$ : Direct dependence through the equation  $\kappa^{\text{nat}} = \beta_T^{\text{nat}} \cdot \frac{yv}{r_g^2} \beta_T^{\text{nat}} \cdot \frac{yv}{r_g^2}$
- $\alpha$ : Connection through the characteristic length scales  $r_0$  and  $L_T$

These relationships show the interconnectedness of the T0 model parameters and the unifying role of  $\beta_T^{\text{nat}} = 1$  in the structure of the theory. The implications for the modified gravitational potential and cosmic redshift are particularly significant, as discussed in [9] and [3].

## 9 Experimental Tests and Perspectives

### 9.1 Direct Tests of Setting $\beta = 1$

- **Precision measurements of the CMB spectrum:** A detailed analysis of deviations from the perfect blackbody spectrum could provide evidence for the true form of the temperature-redshift relation, as discussed in [2].
- **Search for signatures of higher temperatures in the early cosmic history:** The examination of isotope distributions from primordial nucleosynthesis could provide evidence for higher temperatures and potentially distinguish between the T0 model and standard cosmology.
- **Direct temperature measurements at intermediate redshifts:** The deviation between the models increases with  $z$  and could be measurable already at intermediate redshifts, providing a practical test of the T0 model predictions.

These experimental tests focus on the characteristic predictions of the T0 model with  $\beta_T^{\text{nat}} = 1$ , particularly regarding the temperature-redshift relation. The results could provide crucial evidence for or against the T0 model, as elaborated in [1].

### 9.2 Indirect Tests and Cosmological Parameters

- **Hubble tension:** A reinterpretation of CMB data with  $\beta_T^{\text{nat}} = 1$  could resolve the Hubble tension problem, which represents a significant anomaly in standard cosmology.
- **Baryon acoustic oscillations (BAO):** The modified temperature-redshift relation would influence the interpretation of BAO measurements and potentially resolve inconsistencies in current observations.
- **Galaxy formation:** Higher temperatures in the early universe would influence structure and galaxy formation, with potential implications for the observed distribution of galaxies.

For a detailed quantitative analysis of these tests, see [5], where specific predictions and comparisons with the standard model are presented. These indirect tests underscore the broader implications of the T0 model for cosmology and structure formation and may offer new perspectives on longstanding problems in the field.

## 10 Conclusions

Setting  $\beta_T^{\text{nat}} = 1$  in natural units of the T0 model represents a conceptually elegant and physically motivated simplification, analogous to setting  $c = 1$  in relativity theory or  $\hbar = 1$  in quantum mechanics. This simplification requires a specific interpretation of the characteristic length scale  $r_0$  as  $r_0 \approx 1.33 \times 10^{-4} \cdot l_P$ , corresponding to a specific ratio to the Planck length.

The resulting discrepancy with current "measurements" can be understood as an indication that our interpretation of cosmological data may be too strongly influenced by the paradigmatic framework of the standard model. This opens the door to new perspectives and experimental tests that could distinguish between different cosmological models.

For practical applications and comparisons with experimental data, all results can easily be converted back to SI units. The conceptual elegance of a theory with simple dimensionless parameters ( $\beta_T^{\text{nat}} = 1$ ) versus complex values ( $\beta_T^{\text{SI}} \approx 0.008$ ) supports a deeper investigation of

this possibility, particularly in the context of time-mass duality theory, which already suggests fundamental reinterpretations of physical concepts, as detailed in [15] and [5].

In summary, setting  $\beta_T^{\text{nat}} = 1$  in the T0 model not only simplifies the mathematical formulation but also reveals deeper connections between seemingly disparate physical phenomena, from quantum field theory to cosmology. The resulting unified framework offers new perspectives on some of the most challenging problems in contemporary physics, such as the nature of dark matter and dark energy, as discussed in this work and the cited related papers.

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