

Analysis of FFGF (Fundamental Fractal-Geometric Field Theory) and t_0 Theory

1 Introduction

This analysis describes the mathematical framework of the Fundamental Fractal-Geometric Field Theory (FFGF) and the t_0 theory. The focus is on presenting the internal mathematical consistency and structure.

2 Foundational Postulates and Fractal Spacetime

Fractal Dimension of Spacetime

The central starting point of the theory is the description of spacetime by a fractal dimension D_f that lies slightly below the topological dimension 3:

$$D_f = 3 - \xi, \quad \text{with} \quad \xi = \frac{4}{3} \times 10^{-4}. \quad (1)$$

The parameter ξ quantifies the fractal dimension deficit and is fundamental for all subsequent scalings and corrections (see T0_xi_ursprung.pdf).

The Fractal Correction Factor K_{frak}

Over many scaling orders, ξ leads to an accumulated geometric correction factor:

$$K_{\text{frak}} = 1 - 100\xi \approx 0.9867. \quad (2)$$

This factor modifies fundamental geometric and physical quantities (see 133_Fraktale_Korrektur_Herleitung_En.pdf).

Time-Mass Duality and the Planck Scale

Equating the Planck relation $E = hf$ with the Einstein relation $E = mc^2$ and substituting $f = 1/T$ yields a fundamental duality:

$$m = \frac{h}{c^2 T}. \quad (3)$$

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Clarification: Effective Planck Scale vs. Fundamental t_0 Scale

In this analysis, the **effective limit** of continuous physics is described by the **Planck time t_P ** and **Planck length ℓ_P ** (see the section "The Planck Scale as Limit" below). Below this scale, the classical concept of space and time breaks down.

The **fundamental t_0 scale** of the theory, however, is **sub-Planck** and describes the internal granulation of the fractal field:

- Sub-Planck length: $\Lambda_0 = \xi \cdot \ell_P \approx 1.333 \times 10^{-4} \cdot \ell_P \approx 2.15 \times 10^{-39} \text{ m}$
- Characteristic t_0 lengths and times: $r_0 = 2GE$, $t_0 = 2GE$ (see `Zeit_En.pdf` and `010_T0_Energie_En.pdf`)

The Planck scale (ℓ_P, t_P) is thus the **outer reference limit** of the effective theory, while t_0 represents the **sub-Planck granulation** on which the fractal structure truly operates.

As a complement, two interactive visualizations are provided in the `2/html` directory (GitHub Pages, open in browser):

- [`torus_geometry_ffgf.html`](#) – animated torus geometry with energy flow and selectable scale (proton, planet, galaxy).
- [`t0_subplanck_structure.html`](#) – comparison of the effective Planck boundary and the fundamental t_0 sub-Planck scale (Λ_0, τ_0).

Modification of Electromagnetic Laws in Fractal Space

In a space with $D_f = 3 - \xi$, Coulomb's law experiences a tiny but in principle measurable modification:

$$F_{\text{Coulomb}} \propto \frac{1}{r^{1+\xi}}. \quad (4)$$

Analogously, the speed of light c is no longer a fundamental constant but a quantity derived from the medium: $c = \ell_P/t_P$, with an effective, fractally modified velocity $c_{\text{eff}} \approx c \cdot (1 + \xi/2)$.

Key Concepts in the Document

- Spacetime has a fractal structure with dimension $D_f = 3 - \xi$, where $\xi = \frac{4}{3} \times 10^{-4}$.
- Mass and time are proposed as dual aspects of the same phenomenon.
- Dark matter and dark energy are reinterpreted as geometric effects, not as actual substances.
- The vacuum has a fractal structure that prevents infinities.

3 Mathematical Concepts

1. The Fractal Dimension $D_f = 3 - \xi$

Given: $\xi = \frac{4}{3} \times 10^{-4} \approx 0.0001333\dots$

Therefore: $D_f \approx 2.9998666\dots$

Mathematical meaning: In classical fractal geometry, the Hausdorff dimension describes how an object "fills" space:

- A point: $D = 0$
- A line: $D = 1$
- A surface: $D = 2$
- A volume: $D = 3$
- Koch snowflake: $D \approx 1.26$ (more than a line, less than a surface)

The meaning of $D_f < 3$: If space has a dimension of 2.9998666 instead of exactly 3, this mathematically means:

- Space is not "completely filled".
- There is a kind of "porosity" or lacunarity.
- These gaps constitute 0.0001333 of the dimensionality.

Scaling behavior: For true fractals: When the resolution is increased by a factor r , the number of visible structures increases by r^D .

For $D_f = 3 - \xi$ this would mean:

$$N(r) \propto r^{(3-\xi)}$$

2. The Factor $\frac{4}{3}$ – Geometric Interpretation

Sphere packing: The factor $\frac{4}{3}$ appears frequently in geometry:

- Sphere volume: $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$
- Ratio of sphere volume to enclosing cube: $\frac{4\pi}{3}/8 \approx 0.524$

Densest sphere packing: Maximum packing density: $\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{18}} \approx 0.7405$ Thus, 26% "gaps" remain.

Possible interpretation in FFGF: If the vacuum consists of "Planck spheres" or toroidal structures that cannot be packed perfectly, geometric interstices arise. The factor $\frac{4}{3}$ might encode this packing geometry.

3. Time-Mass Duality – Deeper Mathematics

The derivation: From $E = mc^2$ and $E = hf$ it follows:

$$mc^2 = hf = \frac{h}{T}$$

Thus:

$$m = \frac{h}{c^2 T}$$

Dimensional analysis:

- $[h] = \text{Js} = \text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^2\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$
- $[c^2] = \text{m}^2\cdot\text{s}^{-2}$
- $[T] = \text{s}$
-

$$[m] = \frac{[h]}{[c^2][T]} = \frac{\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^2\cdot\text{s}^{-1}}{(\text{m}^2\cdot\text{s}^{-2})(\text{s})} \quad (5)$$

$$= \frac{\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^2\cdot\text{s}^{-1}}{\text{m}^2\cdot\text{s}^{-1}} = \text{kg} \quad \checkmark \quad (6)$$

Frequency interpretation: If we substitute $f = \frac{1}{T}$:

$$m = \frac{hf}{c^2}$$

This is the Compton relation in inverse form! The Compton wavelength of a particle is:

$$\lambda_C = \frac{h}{mc}$$

Inserting the above relation $m = \frac{hf}{c^2}$, we get:

$$\lambda_C = \frac{h}{\left(\frac{hf}{c^2}\right)c} = \frac{c}{f}$$

This shows that the Compton wavelength corresponds to the wavelength of the oscillation that generates the mass.

What is new in the FFGF interpretation? Standard QFT says: Particles have a Compton wavelength based on their mass.

FFGF reverses it: The high-frequency oscillation in the fractal field generates the mass.

4. The Planck Scale as Effective Limit

Planck units (from \hbar, G, c):

$$\ell_P = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar G}{c^3}} \approx 1.616 \times 10^{-35} \text{ m} \quad (7)$$

$$t_P = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar G}{c^5}} \approx 5.391 \times 10^{-44} \text{ s} \quad (8)$$

$$m_P = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar c}{G}} \approx 2.176 \times 10^{-8} \text{ kg} \quad (9)$$

The speed of light from these:

$$c = \frac{\ell_P}{t_P} \approx 2.998 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s} \quad \checkmark$$

FFGF interpretation: These values are not coincidental but arise from the geometry of the fractal lattice. The Planck length is the "lattice spacing" of the effective theory, the Planck time is the "tick" of the continuous description. Below this scale, the fundamental t_0 granulation operates (see above).

5. Vacuum Energy and the Cutoff by ξ

The catastrophe problem: The zero-point energy of a harmonic oscillator:

$$E_0 = \frac{1}{2}\hbar\omega$$

Summed over all modes up to the Planck frequency:

$$\rho_{\text{vac}} \sim \int_0^{\omega_P} \omega^3 d\omega \sim \omega_P^4 \sim \left(\frac{c}{\ell_P}\right)^4$$

This yields: $\rho_{\text{vac}} \sim 10^{113} \text{ J/m}^3$

Observed: $\rho_{\text{dark energy}} \sim 10^{-9} \text{ J/m}^3$

Discrepancy: Factor 10^{122} (The largest mismatch in physics)

FFGF solution with ξ : In a fractal space with $D_f = 3 - \xi$, not all modes fit:

$$\rho_{\text{eff}} = \rho_{\text{Planck}} \times (\xi)^n$$

Where n is a scaling exponent. With $\xi \sim 10^{-4}$, one could indeed achieve a drastic suppression factor after multiple scaling (over 30 orders of magnitude from Planck to cosmological scale).

Mathematically:

$$(10^{-4})^{30} \sim 10^{-120}$$

This would be almost the right order of magnitude!

6. Gravitational Relationship (implied in the document)

Although not explicitly stated, FFGF suggests that gravity follows from geometry:

$$\text{Einstein: } R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2}g_{\mu\nu}R = \frac{8\pi G}{c^4}T_{\mu\nu}$$

FFGF would propose: Curvature arises from the local variation of D_f :

$$D_f(r) = 3 - \xi(r)$$

Where $\xi(r)$ depends on energy density. High mass density \rightarrow larger $\xi \rightarrow$ stronger deviation from $D = 3 \rightarrow$ stronger "curvature".

4 A Closer Look at the Mathematics of Torus Geometry (mentioned in the document)

Why the Torus?

The torus in FFGF is not a random choice but the geometrically most natural form for a self-sustaining energy flow in a fractal field.

Topological properties:

- Closed: No boundaries, energy can circulate endlessly
- Two independent circles: Poloidal (small) and toroidal (large) circulation
- Non-trivial topology: Genus value $g = 1$ (one "hole")

Mathematical Description of the Torus

Parametric equations:

$$x(\theta, \phi) = (R + r \cos \theta) \cos \phi \tag{10}$$

$$y(\theta, \phi) = (R + r \cos \theta) \sin \phi \tag{11}$$

$$z(\theta, \phi) = r \sin \theta \tag{12}$$

Where:

- R = Major radius (distance from center to tube center)
- r = Tube radius (thickness of the "tube")
- $\theta \in [0, 2\pi]$ = Poloidal angle (around the tube)
- $\phi \in [0, 2\pi]$ = Toroidal angle (around the main axis)

Geometric quantities:

- Surface area: $A = 4\pi^2 Rr$
- Volume: $V = 2\pi^2 Rr^2$

- Ratio: $\frac{V}{A} = \frac{r}{2}$

This is important! The ratio depends only on the tube radius.

Curvature of the Torus

Gaussian curvature:

$$K(\theta) = \frac{\cos \theta}{r(R + r \cos \theta)}$$

Critical observation:

- On the inner side ($\theta = 0$): $K > 0$ (positive curvature, like a sphere)
- On the outer side ($\theta = \pi$): $K < 0$ (negative curvature, like a saddle)
- Top/bottom ($\theta = \pm\pi/2$): $K = 0$

The torus thus has regions with different curvature - this is crucial for FFGF!

Energy Flow in the Torus (FFGF Model)

The document describes a poloidal and toroidal flow:

- Poloidal flow (θ -direction):
 - Energy flows through the “tube”
 - At the center: Contraction (inflow)
 - At the edge: Expansion (outflow)
 - Toroidal flow (ϕ -direction):
 - Rotation around the main axis
 - Generates angular momentum
 - Stabilizes the structure
- Vector field for energy flow:

$$\vec{v}(\theta, \phi) = v_\theta \vec{e}_\theta + v_\phi \vec{e}_\phi$$

Where the velocities depend on local curvature.

Connection to $D_f = 3 - \xi$

The fractal dimension influences the torus structure:

In a perfect 3D space ($D = 3$), a torus could shrink to $r \rightarrow 0$ (singularity).
With $D_f = 3 - \xi$ there is a minimal tube radius:

$$r_{\min} \propto \frac{\ell_{\text{Planck}}}{\xi^{1/3}}$$

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

$$r_{\min} \sim \frac{\ell_{\text{Planck}}}{(10^{-4})^{1/3}} \sim \ell_{\text{Planck}} \times 10^{4/3} \sim 21 \times \ell_{\text{Planck}}$$

Interpretation: The fractal structure prevents the torus from collapsing to a point. There is a natural lower limit!

Mass from Torus Geometry

The FFGF thesis: A particle (e.g., a proton) is a high-frequency rotating torus on the Planck scale.

Angular momentum in the torus: For a rotating mass in the torus:

$$L = 2\pi^2 R r^2 \rho \omega$$

Where:

- ρ = Energy density
- ω = Rotation frequency

Mass from rotation: If we equate $E = mc^2$ with the rotational energy:

$$E_{\text{rot}} = \frac{1}{2} I \omega^2$$

For the torus, the moment of inertia is:

$$I = \pi^2 R r^2 \left(R^2 + \frac{3r^2}{4} \right) \rho$$

The relationship to time: With $\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}$ and the previously derived relationship $m = \frac{h}{c^2 T}$:

$$T = \frac{h}{mc^2}$$

Inserting this for a proton ($m_p \approx 1.67 \times 10^{-27}$ kg):

$$T_p \approx \frac{6.6 \times 10^{-34}}{1.67 \times 10^{-27} \times 9 \times 10^{16}} \approx 4.4 \times 10^{-24} \text{ s}$$

This is the Compton time of the proton! The torus rotates with this frequency.

Scaling: From Proton to Galaxy

The fractal self-similarity means:

Scale	R (Major radius)	r (Tube)	Mass/System
Proton	$\sim 10^{-15}$ m	$\sim 10^{-16}$ m	1.67×10^{-27} kg
Atom	$\sim 10^{-10}$ m	$\sim 10^{-11}$ m	Electrons in orbitals
Planet	$\sim 10^6$ m	$\sim 10^5$ m	Magnetic field torus
Star	$\sim 10^9$ m	$\sim 10^8$ m	Convection currents
Galaxy	$\sim 10^{20}$ m	$\sim 10^{19}$ m	Spiral arms

The ratio R/r often remains constant (typically $R/r \approx 3 - 10$), showing self-similarity.

Why is the Torus Stable?

Energy minimum: The torus minimizes energy for a given volume and topology:

$$E_{\text{total}} = E_{\text{Surface}} + E_{\text{Curvature}} + E_{\text{Rotation}}$$

Calculus of variations shows that for certain boundary conditions (constant flux, angular momentum) the torus is the most stable form.

In the fractal field: The dimension $D_f = 3 - \xi$ means energy experiences "resistance" when flowing. The torus is the path of least resistance for circulating energy.

Connection to the Schwarzschild Metric

Interestingly: Considering the Kerr metric (rotating black hole), one also finds a torus structure:

Ergosphere: The region around a rotating black hole where nothing can stand still has a toroidal form!

FFGF would say: This is no coincidence - the black hole is simply a torus on a larger scale.

5 Connection Between Torus Topology and Quantum Numbers (Spin, Charge)

Topological Quantum Numbers from Torus Geometry – Detailed Derivation

FFGF and t_o theory derive the fundamental quantum numbers of elementary particles (spin, electric charge, and color charge) directly from the topological structure of the torus. The torus is considered the most stable and natural geometric form for closed, self-consistent energy flows. All quantum numbers arise from the properties of closed flux lines that must wind on the torus surface or through the torus and close exactly to form stable configurations.

The central idea is that particles are not understood as point particles but as topologically stable vortex and flow structures in the fractally modified torus field. Quantization arises inevitably from the closure conditions of these flux lines – similar to quantized magnetic fluxes or the Aharonov-Bohm effect, but on a fundamental geometric level.

1. Spin – The Winding Number $w = n_\phi/n_\theta$

The spin of a particle corresponds to the **winding number** of the closed flux lines on the torus. This is defined as the ratio of revolutions in the two non-trivial directions of the torus:

$$w = \frac{n_\phi}{n_\theta} \quad (13)$$

where

- n_ϕ is the number of revolutions in the **toroidal direction** (around the major radius R),
- n_θ is the number of revolutions in the **poloidal direction** (around the tube radius r).

A flux line is only stable if it closes exactly after an integer number of windings. The simplest non-trivial closed orbits occur for rational values of w .

The physical assignment is:

- $w = 1$ (full revolution before closure) → **Boson spin** (integer: 0, 1, 2, ...)
- $w = 1/2$ (half revolution before closure) → **Fermion spin** (half-integer: 1/2, 3/2, ...)

This topological definition naturally explains the spin-statistics theorem: Fermions require two half revolutions (720°) to return to the original state, while bosons are identical after 360°. The minimal winding number is limited

by the stability condition $r_{\min} \approx 21 \ell_{\text{Planck}}$; smaller values lead to unstable configurations.

2. Electric Charge – Quantized Electric Flux Through the Torus

The electric charge directly correlates with the number of closed electric flux lines that **traverse** the torus (i.e., run from the inner to the outer region or vice versa).

The quantization condition is:

$$\Phi = n \cdot \frac{h}{e} \quad (14)$$

where

- Φ is the magnetic flux through a suitable cross-section of the torus,
- h is Planck's constant,
- e is the elementary charge,
- $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ is the integer number of traversing flux lines (positive or negative depending on direction).

Physical interpretation:

- $n = +1 \rightarrow$ Charge $+e$ (e.g., proton, positron)
- $n = -1 \rightarrow$ Charge $-e$ (e.g., electron)
- $n = 0 \rightarrow$ Electrically neutral (e.g., neutron, neutrino, photon)
- $n = +2, -2, \dots \rightarrow$ Higher charges (possible in theory but energetically unfavorable or unstable on low scales)

The quantization is topologically protected because the torus has two non-contractible loops (toroidal and poloidal). The flux through these loops is invariant under continuous deformations – therefore the charge cannot vary continuously.

3. Color Charge – Topological Linking of Three Flux Strands

The color charge (quantum number of the strong interaction) arises from the **topological linking** of exactly **three flux strands** that wind around each other and around the torus. These three strands represent the three colors of QCD: red, green, blue.

The linking configuration determines the color properties:

- Three different colors (red–green–blue) in non-trivial linking \rightarrow **Quark** (Color charge 1 in each color)
- Three identical colors (e.g., red–red–red) \rightarrow **Antiquark** (Color charge -1 in each color)

- One color + its anticolor (e.g., red + antired) → **Gluon** (Color neutral but color-anticolor combination)
- All three colors simultaneously balanced (red + green + blue) → **Baryon** (Color overall white/neutral)

The theory shows that exactly **eight** non-trivial linking states of the three strands are possible (plus the trivial white state). These eight states correspond precisely to the **eight generators of $SU(3)$ color symmetry** – thus the gauge group $SU(3)_C$ of the strong interaction is derived purely topologically without additional postulates.

Torus Geometry in Quantum Computing

The fundamental toroidal structure identified in FFGF theory extends naturally to quantum information processing. In quantum computing applicationsIn quantum computing applications (Quantum Computing in T0 Framework, 2025), the torus manifests through:

1. **Qubit State Space:** Qubits reside on the torus surface, with state described by position (z, r, θ) in local cylindrical coordinates.
2. **Local Approximation:** For single-qubit operations, the large toroidal radius R allows a cylindrical approximation:

$$R \gg r \Rightarrow \text{Torus} \approx \text{Cylinder locally}$$

3. **Global Topology:** Multi-qubit entanglement preserves the toroidal topology (Genus-1), enabling:
 - Charge quantization via flux through torus hole
 - Spin quantization via winding numbers
 - Topologically protected quantum information
4. **Bell Correlations:** The ξ -damping observed in Bell tests arises from the fractal modification of torus geometry.

Quantitative Example:

For a proton modeled as a torus:

$$R_{\text{proton}} \sim 10^{-15} \text{ m} \quad (\text{major radius}) \quad (15)$$

$$r_{\text{proton}} \sim 21\ell_P \approx 10^{-34} \text{ m} \quad (\text{tube radius}) \quad (16)$$

$$R/r \sim 10^{19} \quad (\text{aspect ratio}) \quad (17)$$

A qubit encoded in this structure experiences:

$$\text{Curvature correction} \sim \frac{r}{R} \sim 10^{-19} \ll \xi \sim 10^{-4}$$

Thus, the cylindrical approximation is valid for quantum gates, while the toroidal topology remains crucial for fundamental properties (charge, spin, entanglement structure).

6 Torus Geometry in Cosmology – Scale-Invariant Torsional Structures

A central and particularly ambitious aspect of the Fundamental Fractal-Geometric Field Theory (FFGF) and the t_0 theory is that torus geometry is not only relevant on the Planck scale and the scale of elementary particles, but continues **self-similarly and scale-invariantly** up to the largest observable cosmic structures.

The theory postulates that on every physical scale – from protons to stars and black holes to galaxies and the large-scale cosmic web – the dominant energy and momentum dynamics can be described by **torsion-like, vortex-shaped flow structures** that topologically correspond to a torus. These structures are characterized by the major radius R (toroidal great circle radius) and the tube radius r and are modified by the fractal dimension deficit ξ .

Cross-Scale Torsional Correspondences

The following overview summarizes the most important cosmological correspondences as described in the documents:

- **Elementary Particle Scale (Planck to Hadron scale)**

$R \sim 10^{-15}$ m (proton radius), $r \sim 10^{-16}$ m to $21\ell_P$

Stabilized energy vortex ("mass torus") with Compton frequency.

Poloidal and toroidal flows generate rest mass, spin, and internal quantum numbers.

Primary source: 006_T0_Teilchenmassen_En.pdf

- **Star and Black Hole Scale**

$R \approx$ Schwarzschild radius $r_S = 2GM/c^2$

Rotating spacetime vortex corresponding to the Kerr metric.

The accretion disk and the ergosphere together form a macroscopic torus in which kinetic energy, angular momentum, and gravitational binding energy circulate.

The torus stabilizes the extreme rotational and gravitational fields and explains the existence of stable rotating black holes without additional exotic matter.

Primary source: T0_Kosmologie.pdf

- **Galactic Scale**

$R \sim 10^{20}$ m (typical radius of the bulge / central region)

$r \sim 10^{19}$ m (effective thickness of the galactic disk)

Large-scale filamentary vortices in the cosmic web.

The spiral arms are interpreted as standing density waves within a torsional base structure.

The total galactic angular momentum ensures long-term stabilization of the torus configuration.

The flat rotation curve and observed distribution of star velocities arise geometrically from the fractal modification of torus volume and curvature distribution – without additional dark matter.

Primary sources: T0_Kosmologie.pdf, 145_FFGFT_donat-teil1_En.pdf

- **Cosmological Large Structure Scale (cosmic web, filaments, void structures)**

$R \sim 10^{23}\text{--}10^{24}$ m (order of magnitude of the largest observed filaments and superclusters)

$r \sim 10^{22}\text{--}10^{23}$ m (thickness of filaments)

The cosmic web is interpreted as a hierarchical system of nested torsion-like vortices.

The large-scale structures (filaments, walls, voids) correspond to the stable nodes and empty spaces of a huge, fractally modulated torus network.

The observed anisotropy (e.g., CMB dipole, Hubble tension, large-scale flows) is explained as a natural consequence of asymmetric torsional flow dynamics – without cosmic expansion or Λ CDM parameters.

Primary sources: 039_Zwei-Dipole-CMB_En.pdf, T0_Kosmologie.pdf

Core Principle: Scale Invariance and Fractal Self-Similarity

The torus geometry is **scale-invariant** in FFGF/t₀ theory:

$$\frac{R}{r} \approx \text{constant} \quad \text{over many orders of magnitude}$$

(typical values range between 5 and 50, depending on the scale considered).

The fractal dimension deficit $\xi = 4/3 \times 10^{-4}$ ensures that the effective geometric quantities (surface area A_{frak} , volume V_{frak} , curvature K_{frak}) are consistently modified on every scale – enabling the theory to provide a unified description from micro- to macrocosm.

Cosmological Implications – Without Dark Matter and Without Expansion

The theory makes the following strong claims:

- Galaxy rotation curves arise purely from fractal-torsional geometry (no additional invisible mass needed).
- The Hubble tension (discrepancy between local and CMB-based H_0) is a geometric effect of different effective torus scales.
- The CMB dipole and large-scale flows are manifestations of a global torsional flow (“Two-Dipole Model”).
- The universe is static on the largest scale – expansion is not necessary.
These predictions and derivations are documented in detail in:
- T0_Kosmologie.pdf
- 145_FFGFT_donat-teil1_En.pdf
- 039_Zwei-Dipole-CMB_En.pdf

Torus cosmology thus represents a radical attempt to derive the entire hierarchy of cosmic structures from a single geometric basic form (the fractally modified torus) – an approach that consciously distinguishes itself from the metric-dynamic description of General Relativity.

Two-Dipole Model in Detail

The Two-Dipole Model is a central element of the Fundamental Fractal-Geometric Field Theory (FFGF) and the t_0 theory, specifically developed to explain anomalies in the Cosmic Microwave Background radiation (CMB). It is presented in the repository documents as a geometric approach that solves the observed CMB dipole without the necessity of cosmic expansion or dark energy. Instead, the dipole is interpreted as a manifestation of two superimposed torsional flows arising from the fractal torus structure of spacetime. The detailed derivations are found primarily in 039_Zwei-Dipole-CMB_En.pdf, supplemented by cosmological sections in T0_Kosmologie.pdf and 145_FFGFT_donat-teil1_En.pdf.

Introduction and Motivation

The standard Λ CDM model interprets the CMB dipole (a temperature anisotropy of $\Delta T/T \approx 10^{-3}$) primarily as a kinematic effect due to the peculiar motion of the Milky Way relative to the CMB rest frame (with $v \approx 370$ km/s). However, there are persistent discrepancies: The dipole appears stronger and more asymmetric than expected and does not perfectly correspond to large-scale flows (e.g., Shapley Attractor, Laniakea Supercluster). Additionally, the dipole contributes to the Hubble tension (H_0 discrepancy between local and CMB-based measurements of about 5σ).

The Two-Dipole Model solves these problems by modeling the dipole as the superposition of **two geometric components**:

- **Kinematic dipole**: Local motion effects (similar to the standard model).
- **Intrinsic geometric dipole**: Fractal-torsional asymmetry of spacetime itself arising from the ξ -modified torus structure.

This approach leads to a static universe where apparent expansion effects are geometric – without a Big Bang or dark energy.

Model Description

The model is based on the assumption that spacetime on a cosmic scale possesses a **global torsional structure** that is self-similar to torus geometry on smaller scales (elementary particles, black holes, galaxies). The CMB dipole arises from two superimposed poles:

1. **Local dipole**: Generated by the motion of the Local Group (Milky Way) in a torsional flow field. This corresponds to the standard dipole but modified by fractal corrections.

2. **Global dipole**: An intrinsic effect of fractal spacetime resulting from the asymmetry of the cosmic torus network. The global flow is scale-invariant and connects the Planck scale (ℓ_P) with the Hubble scale (c/H_0).

The superposition of the two dipoles explains the observed asymmetries: The local dipole dominates on small scales, while the global one becomes visible on large scales (e.g., in CMB multipoles).

Mathematical Framework

The dipole moment is modeled as a vector sum:

$$\vec{D}_{\text{total}} = \vec{D}_{\text{kin}} + \vec{D}_{\text{geo}} \quad (18)$$

– **Kinematic dipole \vec{D}_{kin} **:

$$\Delta T(\hat{n}) = T_0 \frac{\vec{v} \cdot \hat{n}}{c} \quad \Rightarrow \quad D_{\text{kin}} \approx 3.35 \text{ mK}$$

(with $T_0 \approx 2.725 \text{ K}$, $v \approx 370 \text{ km/s}$, \hat{n} line of sight).

– **Geometric dipole \vec{D}_{geo} **: It arises from the fractal modification of the spacetime metric:

$$D_{\text{geo}} \sim \xi \cdot \ln \left(\frac{L_{\text{Hubble}}}{\ell_P} \right) \cdot T_0 \approx 0.1 \text{ mK}$$

where $\xi = 4/3 \times 10^{-4}$ is the dimension deficit, and the logarithm accounts for the scale hierarchy over ~ 60 orders of magnitude.

The direction of the global dipole aligns with the axis of the cosmic torus flow, deviating from the galactic dipole by $\sim 48^\circ$ – explaining the observed misalignment.

The Hubble constant H_0 is interpreted as a geometric effect:

$$H_0 = \frac{c\xi}{R_{\text{torus}}} \approx 70 \text{ km/s/Mpc}$$

where R_{torus} is the effective cosmic major radius.

Cosmological Implications

- **Solution to the Hubble tension**: Local measurements ($H_0 \approx 73 \text{ km/s/Mpc}$) see the kinematic dipole, CMB measurements ($H_0 \approx 67 \text{ km/s/Mpc}$) see the geometric one – the discrepancy arises from the superposition.
 - **Static universe**: No expansion needed; redshift z results from fractal energy loss:

$$z \approx \xi \cdot \ln(d/\ell_P)$$

(with d distance).

- **CMB anomalies**: The model explains the dipole, quadrupole weakness, and hemispherical asymmetry as torsional effects.
- **Quantitative predictions**: Dipole amplitude $\Delta T \approx 3.36 \text{ mK}$ (consistent with Planck data), misalignment angle 48° (consistent with observations).

Critical Analysis

The model is elegant and solves several anomalies geometrically without new parameters. However, a formal derivation from field equations is lacking (compared to standard cosmology). Experimental validation is pending; it contradicts the Λ CDM paradigm. Further details are in the sources.

Parallel to the Toroidal Photon Model (Williamson & van der Mark, 1997)

Since 1997, an independent semi-classical approach has existed in the literature describing the electron as a circulating, topologically closed photonic entity with toroidal character. The original paper is titled:

Is the electron a photon with toroidal topology?

J. G. Williamson and M. B. van der Mark

Annales de la Fondation Louis de Broglie, Vol. 22, No. 2, 1997, pp. 133–167

The full text is freely available online at:
https://fondationlouisdebroglie.org/IMG/pdf/22_2_133.pdf

A very clear and pedagogically excellent popular-science explanation of this model can be found in the following video:

Is the Electron a Photon with Toroidal Topology?

YouTube video by *Physics Explained* (2021)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hYyrgDEJL0A>

Although this model was developed independently of the FFGF/t₀ theory, it exhibits striking structural parallels to the toroidal geometry presented here — especially in the derivation of charge, spin, and magnetic moment from a closed, double-loop field configuration.

Key Parallels to the FFGF Torus Structure

- **Torus Topology and Double Loop**

In the referenced model, a circularly polarized electromagnetic field of exactly one Compton wavelength λ_C is folded into a closed double loop (double helix / double loop). This corresponds precisely to the toroidal + poloidal circulation postulated in the FFGF: energy flows both toroidally (ϕ -direction, large circle) and poloidally (θ -direction, around the tube). The double circulation (4π instead of 2π) leads — in both approaches — to half-integer spin ($w = 1/2$ in the FFGF winding-number definition).

- **Electric Field and Charge as Topological Property**

In the toroidal model, the electric field vector consistently points inward on the outside (electron) or outward (positron) because field rotation is commensurate with the geometry. This is structurally identical to the FFGF derivation: electric charge arises from the quantized number of closed electric flux lines threading the torus ($\Phi = n \cdot h/e$). The direction (inward/outward) is topologically fixed and reflects the orientation of the poloidal/toroidal flux components.

- **Magnetic Moment from Toroidal Magnetic Field Configuration**

Both approaches derive the magnetic dipole moment from closed magnetic field lines running parallel to the torus surface (toroidal B_ϕ field in FFGF). The net moment along the torus axis arises inevitably from the asymmetry of the internal rotation — exactly as in the FFGF the intrinsic magnetic moment of the electron ($\mu_e = e\hbar/(2m_e c)$) follows from rotational energy in the torus.

- **Compton Scale as Intrinsic Size**

In the external model, the Compton wavelength $\lambda_C = h/(m_e c)$ determines the length of the closed path and thus the effective size of the object ($\sim \lambda_C/(4\pi)$ for the core radius). This agrees with the FFGF, where the Compton time

$T = h/(mc^2)$ sets the fundamental rotation period of the torus and the minimal stable tube radius $r_{\min} \sim 21\ell_P$ is limited by the fractal correction ξ . Both approaches thereby avoid the infinite self-energy of a point particle.

- **Two Chiral Spin States**

The toroidal model distinguishes two non-superimposable chiral variants (handedness) that only return to themselves after 720° rotation — exactly as in the FFGF spin-1/2 arises from the winding number $w = n_\phi/n_\theta = 1/2$ and fermions require two full rotations to return to the original state.

Differences and Extension by the FFGF

While the 1997 model remains semi-classical and leaves the self-confinement mechanisms (nonlinear effects, topological stability) largely open, the FFGF/t₀ theory provides a more comprehensive foundation:

- The fractal dimension modification $D_f = 3 - \xi$ prevents collapse below $r_{\min} \approx 21\ell_P$ and explains stability without additional nonlinear vacuum effects.
- Energy flow is explicitly poloidal + toroidal and fractally modulated ($\vec{v}(\theta, \phi)$ depending on local curvature $K(\theta)$).
- Quantum numbers (including color charge) arise purely topologically from linking numbers and winding numbers — a generalization that extends far beyond the pure electron model.
- Mass emerges not only from confined field energy but from the inertia of the inner T₀-scale flow ($m = h/(c^2 T)$ with T as Compton time).

7 Electromagnetic Fields in Torus Geometry

Maxwell's Equations on the Torus

In curved coordinates, Maxwell's equations must be adapted:

In torus coordinates (θ, ϕ, ψ) :

$$\nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \quad (19)$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{j} + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} \quad (20)$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} \quad (21)$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0 \quad (22)$$

The nabla operator in torus coordinates is more complex:

$$\nabla = \frac{1}{h_\theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \vec{e}_\theta + \frac{1}{h_\phi} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \vec{e}_\phi + \frac{1}{h_\psi} \frac{\partial}{\partial \psi} \vec{e}_\psi$$

Where h_θ, h_ϕ, h_ψ are the metric factors.

Magnetic Field Configuration in the Torus

- Poloidal magnetic field B_θ : Runs around the tube. Arises from toroidal currents.
- Toroidal magnetic field B_ϕ : Runs around the main axis. Arises from poloidal currents.

The total field configuration:

$$\vec{B} = B_\theta(r, \theta) \vec{e}_\theta + B_\phi(r, \theta) \vec{e}_\phi$$

Stability Condition (Kruskal-Shafranov)

For a stable torus plasma (as in fusion reactors!) it must hold:

$$q = \frac{rB_\phi}{RB_\theta} > 1$$

This is the safety factor q .

In FFGF: Elementary particles are stable because their torus configuration automatically satisfies $q > 1$!

Origin of the Magnetic Moment

A rotating torus with charge generates a magnetic dipole moment:

$$\mu = I \times A = \left(\frac{Q}{T} \right) \times \pi r^2$$

Where:

- Q = Charge
- T = Rotation period
- r = Tube radius

For an electron:

$$\mu_e = \frac{e\hbar}{2m_e} = \text{Bohr magneton}$$

This is the intrinsic magnetic moment of the electron!

Electromagnetic Self-Energy

The energy stored in the electromagnetic field of a torus:

$$E_{\text{em}} = \frac{\epsilon_0}{2} \int E^2 dV + \frac{1}{2\mu_0} \int B^2 dV$$

For a torus with radius R and r :

$$E_{\text{em}} \propto \frac{e^2}{r} \times f\left(\frac{R}{r}\right)$$

Where $f(R/r)$ is a geometric factor.

This energy contributes to mass!

$$m_{\text{em}} = \frac{E_{\text{em}}}{c^2}$$

A portion of the electron mass ($\sim 0.1\%$) stems from this electromagnetic self-energy.

Connection to ξ and D_f

In a fractal space with $D_f = 3 - \xi$, Coulomb's law changes:

Standard physics ($D = 3$):

$$F \propto \frac{1}{r^2}$$

Fractal space ($D_f = 3 - \xi$):

$$F \propto \frac{1}{r^{1+\xi}}$$

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

$$F \propto \frac{1}{r^{1.0001333...}}$$

On large scales, this leads to a tiny modification that explains "dark energy" effects!

8 Fluid Dynamics in the Torus (Navier-Stokes on Curved Spaces)

Navier-Stokes in Curved Coordinates

The Navier-Stokes equations describe the flow of fluids (or in FFGF: the dynamics of the vacuum "fluid").

Standard form:

$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial \vec{v}}{\partial t} + (\vec{v} \cdot \nabla) \vec{v} \right) = -\nabla p + \eta \nabla^2 \vec{v} + \vec{f}$$

In torus coordinates: we must use the covariant derivative:

$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial v^i}{\partial t} + v^j \nabla_j v^i \right) = -\nabla^i p + \eta g^{ij} \nabla_j \nabla_k v^k + f^i$$

Where:

- g^{ij} = Metric tensor
- ∇_j = Covariant derivative
- η = Viscosity of the vacuum medium

Metric Tensor for the Torus

For a torus in standard position:

$$ds^2 = d\theta^2 + (R + r \cos \theta)^2 d\phi^2$$

Metric tensor:

$$g = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & (R + r \cos \theta)^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Determinant:

$$\sqrt{g} = R + r \cos \theta$$

Velocity Field in the Rotating Torus

Assumption: Steady rotation with constant angular velocity ω .

Poloidal component:

$$v_\theta(r, \theta) = v_0 \sin(n\theta)$$

Where n is the number of vortices.

Toroidal component:

$$v_\phi(r, \theta) = \omega(R + r \cos \theta)$$

Vorticity

The vorticity is:

$$\vec{\omega} = \nabla \times \vec{v}$$

In torus coordinates:

$$\omega_r = \frac{1}{h_\theta h_\phi} \left[\frac{\partial(h_\phi v_\phi)}{\partial\theta} - \frac{\partial(h_\theta v_\theta)}{\partial\phi} \right]$$

For a stable torus vortex: The vorticity must remain positive everywhere (no backflows).

Energy Conservation in Torus Flow

The kinetic energy of the flow:

$$E_{\text{kin}} = \frac{\rho}{2} \int v^2 dV$$

For a torus:

$$E_{\text{kin}} = \frac{\rho}{2} \times 2\pi^2 Rr \times \langle v^2 \rangle$$

Dissipation due to viscosity:

$$\frac{dE}{dt} = -\eta \int (\nabla \times \vec{v})^2 dV$$

Equilibrium: If energy input (through vacuum fluctuations on the Planck scale) balances dissipation, the torus is stable.

Turbulence and Stability

The Reynolds number for a torus:

$$Re = \frac{\rho v R}{\eta}$$

Critical value: $Re_{\text{crit}} \approx 2300$

For $Re < Re_{\text{crit}}$: Laminar flow (stable)

For $Re > Re_{\text{crit}}$: Turbulent flow (unstable)

In FFGF: The "viscosity" η of the vacuum is determined by ξ :

$$\eta \propto \frac{\hbar}{\ell_{\text{Planck}}^3 \times \xi}$$

With $\xi = \frac{4}{3} \times 10^{-4}$ results in a very low viscosity \rightarrow the vacuum behaves like a superfluid!

Helmholtz Decomposition

Any vector field can be decomposed into:

$$\vec{v} = \nabla\varphi + \nabla \times \vec{A}$$

- Potential part ($\nabla\varphi$): Compressible flow
- Vortex part ($\nabla \times \vec{A}$): Incompressible rotation
In the torus: The vortex part dominates! This is the reason for stability.

Casimir Effect in the Torus

Between the two surfaces of the torus (inside/outside) a Casimir pressure arises:

$$P_{\text{Casimir}} = -\frac{\pi^2 \hbar c}{240 d^4}$$

Where d is the distance (here: tube radius $2r$).

This pressure stabilizes the torus against collapse!

Connection to Time-Mass Duality

The effective flow velocity in the torus on the Planck scale is:

$$v \sim \frac{\ell_{\text{Planck}}}{t_P} = c$$

This corresponds to the speed of light and shows that c emerges as an effective velocity from the Planck scale.

On the fundamental t_0 scale (sub-Planck), however:

$$v_0 \sim \frac{\Lambda_0}{t_0} = \frac{\xi \cdot \ell_{\text{Planck}}}{t_0}$$

where t_0 is the sub-Planck time (2GE). Mass arises from the inertia of this internal flow at the t_0 granulation level.

Clarification: Effective Planck Scale vs. Fundamental t_0 Scale

To avoid confusion: In this analysis, the **effective limit** of continuous physics is described by the **Planck length ℓ_P ** and **Planck time t_P **. The minimal stable torus tube is at $r_{\min} \approx 21\ell_P$, i.e., significantly above ℓ_P .

The **fundamental t_0 scale**, however, is **sub-Planck** and describes the internal granulation of the fractal field:

- Sub-Planck length: $\Lambda_0 = \xi \cdot \ell_P \approx 1.333 \times 10^{-4} \cdot \ell_P \approx 2.15 \times 10^{-39} \text{ m}$
- Characteristic t_0 lengths and times: $r_0 = 2GE$, $t_0 = 2GE$ (see Zeit_En.pdf and 010_T0_Energie_En.pdf)

The Planck scale is thus the **outer reference limit** of the effective theory, while t_0 represents the **sub-Planck granulation** on which the fractal structure truly operates.

Fractal Turbulence

In a space with $D_f = 3 - \xi$, the turbulence energy spectrum changes:
Kolmogorov spectrum ($D = 3$):

$$E(k) \propto k^{-5/3}$$

Fractal spectrum ($D_f = 3 - \xi$):

$$E(k) \propto k^{-(5/3 - \xi/3)}$$

This could be measurable in cosmic plasma structures!

9 Overall Synthesis: The Three Aspects Together

- Fluid dynamics generates stable vortices (torus form)
- Electromagnetic fields arise from the rotation of charged vortices
- Quantum numbers are topological properties of linking
Everything is connected through:
 - The fractal dimension $D_f = 3 - \xi$
 - The Planck time t_0 as fundamental rhythm
 - The torus geometry as the most stable form