EXPANDING RELATIVE THEORY TO INCLUDING
SUPPER-C-NEUTRINO

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Abstract. This article expands the classical velocity to surpassing that of
light and does not vary the formula of Relative Theory, to construct a theory
well explains the current measures like the velocity and energy of neutrinos
tested between Gran Sasso and Cern.

The Relative theory says
\[ x = R x' \]
\( R \) is a rotation in flat-straight Einstein Space, and Einstein adds: the rotation does
not lead to surpassing velocity of light for classical objects. Now we discard the
saying of his.

Think about a \( \nu \) with a momentum
\[ p, E \]
The \( \nu \) is emitted from a neutron hence
\[ p_n = p_p + p_\nu + p_e \]
It’s of course the gross static mass is conservative
\[ m_\nu = m_n - m_p - m_e = 0.092 MeV \]
The pure harmonic wave of \( \nu \) is
\[ e^{i p x + i E t} \]
in which
\[ E = p + m_\nu \]
The velocity of its front is
\[ v = E/p \]
By the recent measure of ICARUS [2]
\[ E = 7.4 GeV \]
and the little earlier result of Gran Sasso-Cern[1]
\[ v/c = 1 + 5 \times 10^{-5} \]
the balance of this formula is like
\[ 5 \times 10^{-5} \equiv m_\nu/E = 0.092 M/7.4 G = 1.24 \times 10^{-5} \]
The feelings seems tolerable. The only problem is
\[ p > E, m < 0 \]
but this is unavoidable.
REFERENCES


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